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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS THIRTY-NINTH

GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1st, 2d and 3d, A. L. 5878.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL, GRAND SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY PRINT, WEST SIDE SQUARE.
1878.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1878–79.

M. W. Theodore T. Gurney	*Grand Master*	Chicago.
R. W. William H. Scott	*Deputy Grand Master*	Edwardsville.
R. W. Louis Zeigler	*Senior Grand Warden*	Chenoa.
R. W. Daniel M Browning	*Junior Grand Warden*	Benton.
R. W. Orlin H. Miner	*Grand Treasurer*	Springfield.
R. W. John F. Burrill	*Grand Secretary*	Springfield.
R. W. and Rev. Geo. Wiley Martin	*Grand Chaplain*	Prairie City.
R. W. John R. Thomas	*Grand Orator*	Metropolis.
W. Frank Hudson, Jr.	*Deputy Grand Secretary*	Springfield.
W. John P. Norvell	*Grand Pursuivant*	Danville.
W. Henry C. Cleveland	*Grand Marshal*	Rock Island.
W. Loyal L. Munn	*Grand Standard Bearer*	Freeport.
W. Samuel Rawson	*Grand Sword Bearer*	Troy.
W. Alfred Sample	*Senior Grand Deacon*	Paxton.
W. Frank A. Halliday	*Junior Grand Deacon*	Metropolis.
W. A. M. Bennett	*Grand Steward*	Chicago.
W. James Strong	*Grand Steward*	Pontiac.
W. J. L. Wallar	*Grand Steward*	Fairfield.
W. Gilbert R. Smith	*Grand Steward*	Harrard.
Bro. John P. Ferns	*Grand Tyler*	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, met in Annual Grand Communication at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the first day of October, A. D. 1878, A. L. 5878, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. Joseph Robbins . . . . . *Grand Master.*
R. W. W. J. A. DeLancey . . . . . *Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. Henry E. Hamilton . . . . . *Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. William H. Scott . . . . . *Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Orlin H. Miner . . . . . *Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. John F. Burrill . . . . . *Grand Secretary.*
R. W. and Rev. Geo. Wiley Martin . . . . . *Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. Alfred Sample . . . . . *Grand Orator.*
W. Frank Hudson, Jr. . . . . *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. John P. Norvell . . . . . *Grand Pursuivant.*
W. John A. Ladd . . . . . *Grand Marshal.*
W. John R. Thomas . . . . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. J. M. Bell, ... as *Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. John M. Pearson . . . . . *Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. Henry C. Cleveland . . . . . *Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. George Rawson . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
W. Adolph Shire . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
W. Charles M. Grammar . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
Bro. John P. Ferns . . . . . *Grand Tyler.*

184269

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the M. W. the Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM; the R. W. the Grand Chaplain invoking the blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

The M. W. the Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER, WM. LAVELY, WILEY M. EGAN, JNO. C. BAGBY.

APPEALS.

D. M. BROWNING, MILES H. WILMOT, JOSEPH E. DYAS, A. B. CAMPBELL, GEORGE M. HAYNES.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. KIRKPATRICK, S. S. CHANCE, JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH, J. C. MCMURTRY, RODNEY ASHLEY.

LODGES U. D.

LOUIS ZEIGLER, D. G. BURR, JOS. HOLLAND, H. G. CALHOUN, FRED. W. EADS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE, ED. S. MULLINER, GEO. W. CYRUS.

AUDITORS.

GIL. W. BARNARD, DAVID A. CASHMAN, CHAS. F. TENNEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEODORE T. GURNEY.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, J. H. FAWCETT, HIRAM W. HUBBARD.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

MASONIC CONGRESS.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER.

CREDENTIALS.

R. D. LAWRENCE, JOHN A. WAUGH, A. S. CONVERSE.

FINANCE.

JOHN C. SMITH, EVELYN C. SELLECK, THOMAS J. BRONSON.

PETITIONS.

O. F. PRICE, A. B. DAVIDSON, JAMES C. LUCKEY.

OBITUARIES.

E. E. WAGGONER, A. A. GLENN, CHAS. TROWBRIDGE.

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

HARVEY P. BUXTON, E. B. BUCK, A. DEMAREE.

REPORT.—Committee on Credentials.

W. Bro. R. D. LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted, and leave granted to make additions and corrections.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the several persons whose names appear in this report are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

R. D. LAWRENCE,
A. S. CONVERSE, } *Committee.*

GRAND OFFICERS.

JOSEPH ROBBINS . . . . . *Grand Master.*
W. J. A. DELANCEY . . . . . *Deputy Grand Master.*
H. E HAMILTON . . . . . *Senior Grand Warden.*
W. H. SCOTT . . . . . *Junior Grand Warden.*
O H. MINER . . . . . *Grand Treasurer.*
JOHN F. BURRILL . . . . . *Grand Secretary.*
G. W. MARTIN . . . . . *Grand Chaplain.*
ALFRED SAMPLE . . . . . *Grand Orator.*
FRANK HUDSON, JR . . . . . *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
JOHN P NORVELL . . . . . *Grand Pursuivant.*
JOHN A. LADD . . . . . *Grand Marshal.*
JOHN R. THOMAS . . . . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
J. M BELL . . . . . *Grand Sword Bearer.*
JOHN M PEARSON . . . . . *Senior Grand Deacon.*
H. C. CLEVELAND . . . . . *Junior Grand Deacon.*
GEORGE RAWSON . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
ADOLPH SHIRE . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
C. M. GRAMMAR . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
JOHN P. FERNS . . . . . *Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

WILLIAM LAVELY, JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER.

JAS. C LUCKEY . . . . . *Past Jun. Grand Warden.*
JAS. H. MATHENY . . . . . *Past D. G. M.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. A. STEVENS . . . . . *First District.*
D. J. AVERY . . . . . *Second District.*
JOHN O'NEILL . . . . . *Third District.*
F. L. BARTLETT . . . . . *Fourth District.*
JOHN V. THOMAS . . . . . *Seventh District.*
JNO. GRAY . . . . . *Eighth District.*
THOS. J. WADE . . . . . *Ninth District.*
GEORGE CROSSLEY . . . . . *Tenth District.*
F. G. WELTON . . . . . *Eleventh District.*
W. H. H. RADER . . . . . *Twelfth District.*
ROWLEY PAGE . . . . . *Thirteenth District.*
W. H. EASTMAN . . . . . *Fourteenth District.*
H. C. CLARKE . . . . . *Sixteenth District.*
GEORGE SCROGGS . . . . . *Seventeenth District.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—*Continued.*

JOHN BENNETT	*Nineteenth District.*
S. M. MARTIN	*Twentieth District.*
JAMES MAYOR	*Twenty-first District.*
A. L. VIRDEN	*Twenty-second District.*
G. H. B. TOLLE	*Twenty-fourth District.*
JAS. DOUGLAS	*Twenty seventh District.*
C. H. PATTON	*Twenty eighth District.*
J. I. MCCLINTOCK	*Twenty-ninth District.*
P. W. BARCLAY	*Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

WILEY M. EGAN	*Canada and Ireland.*
L. L. MUNN	*British Columbia.*
JAS. A. HAWLEY	*Alabama, Colorado and Rhode Island.*
ORLIN H. MINER	*Florida, Oregon, Ohio, Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia.*
T. T. GURNEY	*California.*
VINCENT L. HURLBUT	*West Virginia.*
JOHN BENNETT	*Arkansas.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER	*Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Quebec.*
W. J. A. DELANCEY	*Georgia.*
JOHN F. BURRILL	*Idaho.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS	*Iowa.*
A. A. GLENN	*Kentucky and Manitoba.*
D. A. CASHMAN	*Maryland.*
WM. LAVELY	*Minnesota.*
H. W. HUBBARD	*Montana.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON	*New Hampshire.*
JOHN C. SMITH	*Nevada.*
W. A. STEVENS	*North Carolina.*
CHAS. H. PATTON	*South Carolina.*
H. C. CLARK	*Tennessee.*
EDWARD COOK	*Texas.*
GIL. W. BARNARD	*Wisconsin.*
WM. H. SCOTT	*Virginia.*
JOHN C. BAGBY	*Wyoming.*
JOHN M. PEARSON	*Pennsylvania.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	W. M. Robertson.	W. M.
2	J. W. Clifton*	"
3	A. Wood	"
4	Fred Trapp.	"
7	James B. Pomeroy	S. W.
8	Wm. L. Hammer*	W. M.
9	Geo. W. Burnett	"
13	J. G. Byer	"
14	W. J. Elwell	"
15	W. Y. Francis	"
	E. M. Armstrong*	J. W.
16	C. W. Higgenbotham	S. W.
17	A. K. Lodge	"
19	H. Stewart	W. M.
20	W. J. Dale	S. W.
23	S. O. Spring	W. M.
24	C. A. Monk.	"
25	B. G. Grigsby.	"
27	Thos. Cannell	"
29	Lewis Zinger*	"
31	John A. Clinton	"
33	E. B. Bennett	S. W.
34	J. L. Sweet.	W. M.
35	A. J. Todd	S. W.
36	John Bawden	W. M.
37	D. D. Dunkle	"
38	Geo. W. Hooton	S. W.
39	H. Oehlshlaeger	W. M.
40	Robert Henning	"
42	J. S. Miller	"
43	John D. Fowle	S. W.
44	Francis Keyser	W. M.
45	A. Monroe	"
46	D. Cosgrove	"
	Jno. R. Griffith	S. W.
47	J. F. Lverly	W. M.
48	O. B. Chamberlain	S. W.
49	J. E. Ayers	W. M.
50	J. P. Moore*	"
51	M. W. Miller*	J. W.
52	Charles Heinz*	W. M.
53	H. J. Hamlin.	"
54	G. F. Thomas	"
55	J. Paul Jones	"
56	H. L. Loyd.	"
57	J. M. Montgomery	"
58	W. J. Britton	"
59	Geo. Lyttle	"
60	A. W. Burnside	"
61	R. A. Wright	"
63	A. S. Wright*	"
64	John J. St. Clair	S. W.
66	L. R. Sykes	"
67	D. Wertheim	W. M.
68	James Linkins	J. W.
69	Geo. M. Dickson*	W. M.
70	C. E. Bodemer	"
71	J. D. Harper	J. W.
72	B. W. Tackenberg	"
74	J. B. Rockwood	W. M.
75	G. G. Smith	"
76	W. H. Chaffee	"
77	Wm. H. Geohegan	"
78	H. L. Hatley	"
79	H. P. Buxton	"
80	T. A. Smith	S. W.
81	J. A. Mason	W. M.
82	John L. McGuire.	"
84	L. S. McGraw	"
85	Thos. Boyd.	"
86	Richard Brown	J. W.
87	W. A. Shafer	W. M.
88	H W. Lindley	"
89	John H. Reynolds	J. W.
90	Sam'l Hoyles.	W. M.
91	F. A. Halliday	S. W.
92	Geo. Richards	W. M.
93	Levi Silliman.	"
95	F. C. Moore	"
97	J. M. Nichols	"
98	J. F. Hoover	"
99	B. R. Burroughs	"
100	J. W. Green	"
102	Thos. Lawler	"
	E. S. Bartholomew	J. W.
103	J. W. Massie	W. M.
104	A. P. Munson	"
105	G. E. Young	"
108	H. Burgesser	"
109	C. O. Drayton	S. W.
110	C. J. Renter	"
111	Hugh Andrews	"
112	D. J. Bailey	W. M.
113	Wm. P Strong	"
114	Allen Wait.	"
115	E. J. Tower.	"
116	A. R. Clark	"
117	H. D. Woodworth	"
118	A. L. Kimber	"
119	J. C. Moody	"
122	Albert T. Kinney	J. W.
123	H. N. Patterson.	W. M.
124	Perry A Armstrong	"
125	Thos. C. Tutwiler	"
126	O E. Hofer	"
127	John Minto	"
128	Jas. T. Clark	"
129	E. A. Belknap	S. W.
130	John W. Larimer	W. M.
131	James A. Rose	"
132	B. Beckley	"
133	J. E. Gorham	"
134	A. N. Wheeler	"
135	W. H. Wade	"
136	L. W. Smith*	"
137	John C. Hall	"
139	A. McWayne	"
140	J. A. Niblo	"
141	James John.	"
142	J. A. Farnham	S. W.
143	G. P. Wodell	W. M.
144	S. O. Vaughn*	"
145	H. B. Farwell	"
146	W. S Frost.	"
147	Jas. B. Coe	"
148	Wm. Hartley*	"
149	Owen Scott	"
150	J. B. Kuykendall	"
151	John Patrick	"
152	D. Q. Trotter	"

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
153	David Berry	W. M.
154	W. C. Cowan	"
155	G. P. Lawrence	"
156	J. N. Snedeker	"
157	E. Blackshaw	"
158	Smith Searles	"
159	A. B. Ashley	"
160	J. A. Stoddard	"
	F. W. Porter	S. W.
	Geo. S. Norfolk	J. W.
161	W. K. Bowling	W. M.
162	James Milne	"
163	Chas. Downey	"
164	Addison Lewis	"
165	J. S. Perriton	"
166	W. E. Derwent	"
168	J. A. McConnell	"
170	Theodore Kundinger	"
171	J. D. Metcalf	"
	C. H. Metcalf	S. W.
	S. M. Conner	J. W.
172	Daniel Ellington	S. W.
173	L. M. VanBuren	W. M.
174	T. J. Kaufman	"
176	Geo. W. Tewksbury	"
178	A. H. Wooster	"
179	B. H. Lawson	"
180	L. L. Hazen	"
182	Herman Niether	"
183	J. J. Pool*	S. W.
185	S. D. Pollock	W. M.
187	Wm. G. Atkins	"
	Jas. C. Luckey*	S. W.
	Jas. C. Luckey*	J. W.
188	D. R. Miller	W. M.
189	C. A. Griswold	"
192	Wm. Scott	J. W.
193	John Jackson	W. M.
194	C. W. Bradshaw	S. W.
195	A. F. Beal*	W. M.
196	Geo. W. Smith	"
197	G. W. Trask	"
198	R. B. Deem	"
199	G. W. Yates	"
200	H. L. Goodrich	S. W.
201	A. P. Turner*	W. M.
	John W. Turley	S. W.
203	I. J. Taylor	J. W.
204	J. F. Shadwell	W. M.
205	T. D. Palmer	"
206	J. W. Tullis	J. W.
207	H. West	W. M.
208	J. B. Johnson	"
209	J. H. Wood*	"
210	E. G. Hudson*	"
211	Malcolm McDonald	"
	Geo. K. Haslett	S. W.
	Fred S. James	J. W.
212	T. G. Coffy	W. M.
214	William Dickie	"
216	Geo. H. Shup	"
217	C. R. Hanson	"
218	John Andrew	"
219	H. D. Williams	"
220	J. D. Brown	"

NO.	NAMES.	
221	C. A. Barley	S. W.
222	J. L. Kenner*	W. M.
223	I. H. Hazlett	"
226	J. E. Southwick*	"
227	Geo. Phirman*	"
228	W. G. Cochran*	"
229	S. Barnes	"
230	D. C. Hunter	"
231	T. C. Roach*	"
233	Frank M. Cortright	J. W.
234	E. M. Hinckley	W. M.
235	Jonathan Rice	"
236	G. M. Loughmiller	"
237	Chas. Wilson	"
239	R. S. Gordon	"
240	H. J. Dunlap	"
241	E. J. Ingersoll	"
243	H. L. Dickinson	J. W.
244	D. A. Baxter	W. M.
245	I. Norman	"
246	G. L. Gibson	S. W.
247	S. Kidder	W. M.
248	G. W. Hamilton	"
249	F. Stewart	"
250	M. C. Mills	S. W.
251	Nathan Low	"
252	J. M. Wilson	W. M.
	Luke Strong*	J. W.
	P. Harrod	W. M.
253	A. F. Wade	"
254	H. S. Hanner	"
255	J. Peter*	"
256	John Harris*	"
257	W. G. Billings	"
258	J. L. Scott	"
260	W. H. Cardiff	"
261	Albert Randall	"
262	C. M. Cummings*	"
263	Peter C. Rooney*	"
264	J. R. Grace	"
265	Theodore Roth*	"
266	Chas. M. Kern	"
267	W. B. Humphrey*	"
268	W. H. Johnson*	"
269	E. H. Gray	S. W.
	Layton Collar	J. W.
270	W. H. Robinson	W. M.
	L. O. Hill*	S. W.
271	Edward Cook*	W. M.
272	Geo. Darrah	S. W.
273	R. H. Fiddick	W. M.
274	John C. Davis	"
275	G. R. Roush*	J. W.
276	J. H. B. Renfro	W. M.
277	H. Rocher	"
278	S. A. Clark	"
279	P. Welshimer	"
280	S. J. Payne*	"
282	J. W. Smisher	S. W.
283	G. H. Frizzell*	W. M.
285	S. R. Tilton*	"
286	D. W. Huddleston	"
287	Henry Jacobs	"
288	J. McLean	"
291	H. H. Marsh	S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
292	R. E. Beard	W. M.	366	A. D. Kaga	W. M.
293	J. C. Paddock	"	367	A. P. Petrie	"
	H. B. Leonard*	S. W.	368	Abram Marlow	S. W.
294	E. E. Wallace	W. M.	371	J. G. Strong	W. M.
295	Oscar J. Reese	"	372	W. H. Davidson	"
296	E. C. Selleck*	"	373	Oscar Dennis	"
297	Joseph P. Lasley	"	374	F. A. Frost	"
298	H. B. Burritt	"	377	August Kohler*	"
299	J. W. Houston*	"	378	J. C. Danforth	J. W.
300	A. B. White	"	379	John Kidder	W. M.
301	A. Cone	"	380	S. F. McBride	"
	G. E. Hobbs	S. W.	381	P. S. Lerch	"
302	D. J. Stewart*	W. M.	382	Richard Boston	"
303	Chas. Roberts	"	383	F. L. Angier	"
304	C. J. Gardner*	"	384	Wm. Wilson	"
305	J. C. Culver	S. W.	386	B. Leach	"
306	E. W. Dickenson	W. M.	387	W. W. Shoop	"
307	W. J. Frisbee	"	389	John K. Croswell	"
308	F. S. Allen	"	390	W. R. Comstock	"
309	J. B. Rosencrantz	"	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	"
310	Wm. K. Forsyth	"	393	D. H. Dickenson	"
311	R. Thibodo	"	394	C. E. Miner	"
312	J. C. Hosteller*	"	395	Richard Terrill	"
313	S. B. Lake	"	396	B. B. Olmstead	"
314	F. J. Filbert	"	398	W. R. Hubbard*	"
315	Wm. Sonntag	"	399	J. N. Pervier	"
316	T. N. Bone	"	400	E. Plummer	J. W.
318	R. J. Greyson	"	401	Chas. Finefield*	W. M.
319	N. R. Zeigler	"	402	O. Rodgers	S. W.
320	Caleb Peters	"	403	J. S. Townsend	W. M.
321	E. J. Congar	"	404	Jas. M. Miller	W. M.
322	W. W. M. Barbom*	"		C. A. Butcher	S. W.
323	N. J. Cobleigh	"	405	H. B. McKnight	W. M.
325	F. M. Pickett*	"	408	I. J. Lamb	"
328	F. J. Glazier	"	409	W. Lowe	"
330	L. B. Zong	"	410	August Koblitz	"
332	B. Ervin*	"	411	Dan'l J. Avery	"
333	Jesse K. Dubois	S. W.		James Smith	S. W.
334	T. M. Stevens*	W. M.		D. R. Brower	J. W.
335	John Corsoski	J. W.	412	B. C. Benson	W. M.
336	J. G. Helm	W. M.	414	John Weber	"
337	E. Marsh	"	416	B. F. Mason*	"
340	H. D. Parker*	"	417	Edward T. Keagle	S. W.
341	Jacob Godfrey	"	418	T. O. Holcomb	"
342	J. F. Uttley	J. W.	419	J. S. Whittenberg	W. M.
344	O. M. Southwell	W. M.	420	A. S. Babcock	"
345	J. Q. Russell	"	421	G. W. Burson	"
346	J. H. Leonard	S. W.	422	P. Daggy	"
347	Wm. Freeman	W. M.		C. M. Clark	S. W.
348	G. P. Weger	"		D. M. Cool*	J. W.
349	Chas. H. Ingalls	"	424	Stephen Redshaw	S. W.
350	David A. Parks	"	426	G. W. Dudderar*	W. M.
351	Smith Olney	"	427	D. R. Guker	"
353	W. G. Smith	"	428	Chas. A. Getman*	"
354	J. W. Nuckols	S. W.	429	R. J. McDonald	"
355	G. A. Elbring*	W. M.	431	J. C. Tucker	"
356	Joseph White	"	432	J. B. Beadles	"
358	J. D. Bliss	S. W.	433	H. N. Gilman	"
359	C. Spaulding	W. M.		H. F. Carroll*	J. W.
360	J. L. Blanchard	"	434	John A. Prickett	S. W.
361	P. W. Lill	"	435	A. B. Avery*	W. M.
362	Henry Palmer	"	436	W. Fleming	"
363	T. V. R. Dafoe	"	437	Chas. Cohen	"
364	G. W. Howe	"	439	John A. Riley	"
365	B. B. Bacon	"	440	D. A. Ward	J. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
441	T. E. Gapen	W. M.
	Henry Titus	S. W.
442	W. W. Bruce	W. M.
443	L. J. Carlyle*	"
444	John Tyre	"
445	H. J. Loomis	"
446	John W. Riggs	"
447	L. C. Conover	S. W.
448	J. D. C. Hoit	W. M.
449	D. B. Cooke*	"
	T. J. Brown	S. W.
450	John Lowry*	W. M.
452	R. B. Keyes	"
453	Henry Pollard	S. W.
454	W. M. Phares	W. M.
455	E. H. Kitch	"
456	Geo. Sippell	"
457	H. W. Mercer	"
458	J. C. Campbell	"
459	W. Elliman	S. W.
460	G. H. Hillard	W. M.
461	A. W. Schultz	"
462	A. V. Norman	"
463	J. T. Gardner	"
464	L. Hartman	"
465	C. H. Phelps	"
466	I. H. Lawrence	"
467	R. H. Woodcock	"
469	C. C. Aldrich	"
470	I. Messenger	S. W.
471	R. W. Willett	W. M.
472	John McWilliams	"
474	M. M. Gray	"
475	A. B. Copeland*	"
476	Fred. Schenaman	"
477	W. O. Ensign	"
478	W. Fennemore	"
479	T. W. Bloomer	"
	J. M. Cox	J. W.
480	David Gillespie	W. M.
481	Thos. B. Manning*	"
482	J. L. Langstaff	"
484	Joseph Danks	"
485	A. Pickthall*	"
486	Jesse Palmer*	"
488	J. T. Evans	"
489	H. A. Eidson	"
490	C. Hines	"
491	J. M. Daggett	"
492	E. B. Messer*	"
493	E. Brumback*	"
495	W. R. Mizelle	"
496	S. W. Aiken	"
497	W. H. Stevens	"
498	G. W. Smith	"
500	J. F. McNeil	"
501	W. T. Dickenson	"
502	J. W. Willis	"
503	E. B. Wilcox	"
504	A. Gustin	"
506	W. H. McClain	"
508	D. G. Hamilton	"
	Geo. H. Fox	S. W.
509	Wm. Williamson	W. M.
510	J. A. Irwin	"

NO.	NAMES.	
511	Wm. Dolting	S. W.
512	L. L. Burr	W. M.
513	Thos. J. Fritts	"
514	A. B. Abbot	"
515	J. V. Diamond*	"
516	James Cozad	"
517	W. B. Schoen	S. W.
518	W. J. Sofield	J. W.
519	R. L. McReynolds	"
520	John Spire	S. W.
521	John P. Cowdin*	"
522	W. H. Wilcox	J. W.
524	C. Raymond	W. M.
525	T. J. Dunn	"
526	H. W. Wolseley	"
527	W. W. Phillips	"
528	Wm. Bedford	S. W.
529	J. W. Hollenbeak	W. M.
530	J. L. Burkhalter	"
531	H. Bly	"
532	A. F. Rogers	"
533	Perry Carpenter	"
534	J. G. Moss	"
535	Fred Thompson	"
536	A. H. Tyler	S. W.
537	J. G. Wright*	W. M.
538	F. W. Stowe	"
539	N. C. Kenyon	"
540	C. H. Coolidge	"
541	R. T. Worley	S. W.
542	F. M. Jones	W. M.
543	Isaac Cool	"
544	C. M. Hubbard	S. W.
547	L. B. Thomas	W. M.
548	Geo. Frost	"
550	J. H. Welsh	"
551	Albert Prevoe	"
552	A. J. Bosseman	"
555	Geo. W. Ravens*	"
556	W. W. Judd*	"
557	Wm. Heineman	"
558	J. W. Blood*	"
559	G. W. Sweet	"
500	Abraham Allen	"
501	O. D. Wilcox	"
502	A. B. Robinson	"
503	I. C. Noble	S. W.
504	N. C. Tyler	W. M.
505	F. L. Zercnberg	S. W.
500	J. M. Eaton	W. M.
570	G. V. Black	"
572	T. A. Jackson	S. W.
573	W. H. Long	W. M.
574	J. M. Harnet	"
575	N. H. Wooster	J. W.
576	L. Simmonds*	W. M.
577	Van R. Harriott	"
578	Joseph Eskridge*	S. W.
579	Stephen Maddock	W. M.
580	C. G. Cochran	"
581	T. J. Edelman	"
582	D. F. Quinn	"
	C. M. Reed	S. W.
583	James H. Miller	"
584	Judson Graves	W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
585	R. P. Hunter.....W. M.	665	J. K. Fleniken.....W. M.
588	Samuel Rawson..... "	666	T. J. Athey..... "
589	C. Elkin..... "	667	Arthur McLane..... "
590	J. L. Carr.....S. W.	668	Wesley Phillips.....S. W.
592	W. Parks.....W. M.	669	David Braun.....W. M.
595	Jas. H. Cross..... "	670	E. H. Donaldson..... "
596	M. E. Stone.....S. W.	672	Wm. Jackson..... "
597	W. F. Willey..... "	673	J. S. Lackey..... "
598	Geo. W. Smith*.....W. M.	674	Wm. Bushman..... "
599	E. F. Davis..... "	675	G. C. Drennan..... "
600	E. Drum..... "	677	W. H. Baird..... J. W.
601	I. N. Kepner..... "	679	W. H. Kistler.....W. M.
602	W. M. Abrahain.....J. W.	681	John Watson, Jr..... "
603	Jerry Ishler.....W. M.	682	J. W. McClure..... "
604	J. M. Mansfield..... "	683	O. C. Ing..... "
605	J. S. Weir..... "	685	Michael Connely*..... "
607	F. W. Eads..... "		F. A. Landon*.....J. W.
609	D. J. Eastburn..... "	686	J. H. Frees.....W. M.
610	J. S. Cook.....J. W.		J. L. Stranahan.....S. W.
612	W. A. McCune.....W. M.	687	Wm. R. Moore..... "
	J. W. Niles.....J. W.	688	S. R. Beardslee.....W. M.
613	J. H. Hudspeth.....W. M.	690	D. W. Rosseter..... "
614	B. M. Bullard.....S. W.	691	J. C. Craig..... "
616	W. P. Hart.....W. M.	692	Edward Grimes..... "
617	I. S. Wallin..... "	693	A. H. James..... "
618	J. R. McGinnis*..... "	694	W. E. Scott..... "
619	P. H. Shelton..... "	695	I. Barrow..... "
620	H. W. Haslit*..... "	696	O. P. Nesmith.....S. W.
621	B. F. Sippy..... "	697	Chas. A. Mathay..... "
622	G. P. Orendorff..... "	698	A. N. Rosencrans.....W. M.
624	S. B. Gilbert..... "	700	John A. Larmon..... "
627	E. Wiggs..... "	701	J. H. Benham..... "
631	Geo. W. Lowden..... "	702	J. E. Alexander..... "
632	Geo. A. Dice*..... "	703	H. C. Ranney.....S. W.
633	J. C. Garver..... "	704	John Broadbent.....W. M.
634	J. G. McClave..... "	705	C. O. Kelley..... "
635	B. F. Montgomery.....J. W.	706	S. Cosart..... "
636	C. A. Westgate.....W. M.	707	J. J. Peebles.....J. W.
638	A. McFarland*..... "	709	Geo. Steely.....W. M.
641	J. M. Edmiston..... "	710	Thompson Bosler..... "
	J. E. Railsback.....S. W.	711	A. Dunning..... "
	S. J. Nicolay.....J. W.	712	W. C. Hadley..... "
642	Thos. Neill.....W. M.	713	Wm. M. Johnson..... "
	H. R. Thomas.....S. W.	714	Thos. J. George..... "
	C. W. Chaffee.....J. W.	715	W. H. Speckman..... "
643	James Keats.....W. M.	716	H. B. Robinson..... "
	Chas. Wheeler.....S. W.	718	W. E. Jennings..... "
644	B. M. Arnold.....W. M.	719	L. L. Gallemore*..... "
645	Henry Thorn.....S. W.	720	Edwin Gants..... "
646	P. H. Evans.....J. W.	721	R. F. Casey..... "
647	W. T. Huston.....W. M.	722	L. J. Thompson..... "
648	G. R. Anderson*..... "	723	I. M. Asbery..... "
650	T. D. Hinckley..... "	724	L. C. Chandler..... "
651	W. J. Biggs.....J. W.	725	B. R. Cole..... "
652	Isham Harrison.....W. M.	726	D. Goodman*..... "
653	H. K. Rule*..... "	727	S. D. Parsons*..... "
655	T. S. Beach.....S. W.	728	C. F. Greenwood..... "
656	M. Hansen.....W. M.	729	E. L. Darrow..... "
657	Wm. Kunze..... "	730	S. T. Webber..... "
658	John R. Warner.....S. W.	731	W. J. McVay.....S. W.
659	W. H. Konantz.....W. M.	732	G. H. Messick.....W. M.
660	Geo. W. Bristow..... "	734	C. N. Henkle..... "
661	H. L. Turpening..... "	735	Abe White..... "
663	Thos. Jefford..... "	736	W. W. Wilson..... "
664	W. C. Harned..... "	738	R. F. Griffin*..... "

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
739	W. M. Burbank*	W. M.	748	John C. Wood*	W. M.
740	A. D. VanDoren	"	749	J. W. Meador	"
	E. H. Buck	J. W.	750	E. B. Hazard	"
742	C. C. Rowell	S. W.	751	Edgar Isbel	"
743	A. M. Workman	"	752	Chas. W. Day	"
744	C. G. Reagin	"	754	J. W. Leney	J. W.
745	John Tanner	W. M.	755	Wm. C. Gray	W. M.
746	F. A. Winslow	"		Samuel Bailey*	S. W.
747	B. L. Tabler	"			

* Proxy.

READING OF MINUTES—Dispensed with.

Upon Motion of R. W. Bro. DELANCEY, D. G. M., the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Communication was dispensed with, copies being in the hands of the Representatives.

ADDRESS.

The M. W. the Grand Master then read his annual address, which was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Report.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Another year has been strung on His eternal rosary, in whose presence we now pause with bended heads and uplifted hearts, acknowledging His gracious favor in the past, and invoking for the future the sustaining and guiding power of His mighty arm.

And so pausing, we mingle with our thoughts of Him the memory of those whom His providence has called on before, the loved ones whose contact with us in these fraternal associations has, let us hope, made all that was noble and elevated in their lives a part of our own.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, the junior Past Grand Master of Illinois, died at Denver, Colorado, August 4, 1878, and was there buried with the rites of Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

When Grand Master LOUNSBURY was compelled by failing health to relinquish the duties of his office, two years and two months ago, his friends hoped that the climate of Colorado might prove curative, and his improved condition for a time after his arrival there gave them great encouragement; but it soon became evident that his malady was too deeply seated, and that

he could not recover. Reduced in circumstances in consequence of his protracted illness, his sensitive nature forbade his making his condition known, and it is to be feared that he and his family suffered from actual want before the kind hearted Craftsmen of Denver became aware of his necessities. From that time on they were unremitting in their ministrations. From them information came to me of his situation, and on the 10th of June last I made it known to the Craft in Illinois by a circular letter, and your bounty made his last days free from want and anxiety. The report of the Grand Treasurer, as the custodian of the fund contributed for his relief, is submitted as an appendix to this report.

Our thanks are due to the Masons of Colorado for their kindness to our brother and his family, and especially due to Union Lodge, No. 7, W. Bro. Aaron Gove, Master, Denver, as the direct almoner of your contributions.

Horace Hayward, Past Junior Grand Warden, died at Olney, January 8th, 1878, aged 56 years.

Sylvester Stevens, Past Grand Lecturer, and at the time of his decease a member of the Standing Committee on Chartered Lodges, died at Knoxville, June 15, 1878.

Elijah Lutener, Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 266, died at Kingston, March 4, 1878.

J. B. Kyle, Past Master of Macomb Lodge, No. 17, died at Macomb, June 1, 1878.

Sydney Breese, Past Master of Scott Lodge No. 79, died at Pinckneyville, June 27, 1878.

Henry B. Pierce, Past Master of Geneva Lodge No. 139, died at Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1878.

Ewing Houchin, Worshipful Master of Sigel Lodge No. 541, died July —, 1878.

I have received official intelligence of the death in other jurisdictions of the following distinguished brethren:

James C. Braden, Grand Master of Minnesota.

Frank Welch, Grand Master of Nebraska.

John A. Harris, Grand Secretary of New Hampshire.

We know not yet how many of our brethren have fallen before the pestilence which is now desolating the southern portion of our country; but the press dispatches have announced the death of A. J. Wheeler, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, widely known as the editor of the Masonic Jewel; and Harvey W. Walter, Past Grand Master of Mississippi. Bro. Wheeler was President of the Masonic relief board of Memphis, and Bro. Walters was at

the head of the relief work at Holly Springs. Both contracted the fever while ministering in their respective cities, and died with the harness on. Earth has no prouder graves than such as theirs.

When from the magnitude and unprecedented virulence of the epidemic it became evident that the stricken communities could not cope with it unaided, the stifled cry of distress which the horrors of the situation wrung from the lips of our southern brethren, was echoed from this Grand East in a circular letter, issued on the 3d of September, requesting that contributions of money be sent to our Grand Treasurer. Prior to this time the brethren in many localities within our jurisdiction, and notably the brethren of Chicago, whose own experience had made them keenly alive to the sufferings of others, had, of their own volition, moved in the matter of relief, and sent their contributions directly to the infected districts

The contributions to date, including those thus far reported, outside of the funds received by the Grand Treasurer, already aggregate $6,000 00.

Special reports from the Grand Treasurer as the custodian of the general fund, and from the custodian of the fund collected by the Masons of Chicago and not included in the general fund, are herewith submitted as matters of general interest, indicating as they do not only the sources from which the contributions have come, but the direction in which they have been applied.

FAILURE AND RESIGNATION OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

In the latter part of November, 1877, while absent from the jurisdiction, I was apprised by the Grand Secretary of the failure of R. W. Bro. A. A. GLENN, Grand Treasurer, who was engaged in the banking business at Mt. Sterling. Investigation disclosed the fact that the moneys of the Grand Lodge had not been deposited as trust funds, but had been deposited in common with his private funds in his own name, and that the Grand Lodge would have to share in common with other creditors. Accordingly, with the expert assistance of W. Bro. EDWARD S. MULLINER, whom I employed for that purpose, the account of the Grand Lodge, amounting to $15,060 52, was made up and duly filed against the estate of Bro. GLENN.

The report of the Grand Secretary will show what amount has already been realized on this claim. It is not probable that the Grand Lodge will realize more than fifty per cent of it from the estate, and it is doubtful if the balance can be collected from the sureties on his official bond. The business of Bro. GLENN was extended in the community where he lived, and among those crippled by his failure were the chief of the sureties residing at Mt. Sterling; probably to such an extent as to greatly impair the security of the Grand Lodge.

After the failure of Bro. GLENN and before any permanent arrangement had been made to meet accruing indebtedness, the credit of the Grand Lodge was maintained by drawing no salary orders, and by covering into the treasury funds received by the Grand Master for fees and for interest on the note

of ALEX. F. POOL, for the payment of printing bills. To effect this, I temporarily assumed the office of Grand Treasurer, and my account while so acting is herewith submitted.

The resignation of Bro. GLENN as Grand Treasurer was accepted on the 18th of March, 1878, and on the same day I appointed R.W. ORLIN H. MINER, of Springfield, to fill the vacancy, who, having filed his official bond, and the same having been approved, was duly installed as Grand Treasurer, in Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, April 13, 1878, by R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL, acting as my proxy.

On advising with the Grand Treasurer as to ways and means, he proposed to advance the funds necessary to meet the current expenses of the Grand Lodge, charging interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on each order from the date of payment.

Considering this proposition more liberal as to rate of interest, and otherwise more advantageous to the Grand Lodge than could be obtained elsewhere, it was promptly accepted, and all Grand Lodge orders have been honored on presentation.

POOL'S NOTE.

I have received interest on the note of ALEXANDER F. POOL to the Grand Lodge, the sum of $491 20, and have paid for commissions on the collection and for legal services in connection therewith, $45 00, as shown in my expense account, herewith submitted.

NEW LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Upon the proxies to constitute the newly chartered lodges, issued upon the close of the last Annual Communication, returns have been made as follows:

LODGE.	NO.	DEPUTY.	DATE,
Akin	749	D. M. Browning	October 31.
Lyndon	750	Wm. Lane	October 25.
Lounsbury	751	John O'Neill	October 16.
Allendale	752	Jacob Zimmerman	November 5.
Cornell	753	Chas. Finefield	October 16.
Ogden	754	George Scroggs	October 24.
Pre-emption	755	H. G. Calhoun	October 31.

INSTALLATION.

R. W. Bro. ROBERT L. MCKINLAY, appointed Grand Sword Bearer, but absent from the Grand Lodge during the installation of the Grand Officers, was duly installed in Prairie Lodge No. 77, Dec. 15, 1877, by my special deputy, R. W. DANIEL G. BURR.

RESIGNATION.

R. W. Bro. JACOB KROHN, District Deputy Grand Master of the fifth district, finding that the demands of his private business would not permit him to give to the duties of his office that attention which would satisfy his own sense of duty, resigned on the 7th of December, and R. W. Bro. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE, of Freeport, was appointed in his stead.

MATTERS REFERRED.

The memorial of Yates City Lodge No. 448, asking re-imbursement for expenses incurred in defending a suit brought by Wm. H. Robinson, an expelled member, to recover the fees paid by him for the degrees, was referred to the Grand Master with power to act. (*Proc. 1877, p. 110.*) I decided that the lodge was justly entitled to re-imbursement; an order was accordingly drawn on the Treasury in its favor, for the sum of $108 10.

The case which was then pending in the Supreme Court of Illinois, on an appeal taken by the plaintiff from the decision of the Circuit Court of Knox county, has since been determined in favor of the Lodge.

BURIAL SERVICE.

The committee directed to prepare a burial service for the use of the lodges, in due time submitted its report to the Grand Master for approval. It has been published, bound with the forms for other ceremonies already adopted by the Grand Lodge, and has been distributed to the lodges.

CASE OF C. J. JENKINS.

The appeal of C. J. JENKINS from the action of Olney Lodge No. 140, by which he was expelled, was referred to the Grand Master with power to order a new trial if consistent with justice.

The record of the case bears internal marks of undue prejudice against the accused, and some of the rulings were incorrect; but however erroneous the methods of procedure, the result reached, if not absolutely correct, does not mark such a departure from substantial justice as to warrant me in ordering a new trial with the effect to re-open the case in Olney Lodge. I find, however, in addition to the appeal from the judgment of the lodge, which was considered by the Grand Lodge in 1875, an appeal from a ruling of the Master taken by the counsel for the defense, on which no action appears to have been had; and this, in view of its importance as a precedent, I recommend be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

I have issued dispensations for the advancement of candidates to the following lodges:

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
Pontiac	204	$ 5 00	Cass	23	$5 00
Homer	100	10 00	Jackson	53	5 00
Mt. Carmel	230	5 00	Effingham	140	5 00
Macon	8	*10 00	Vesper	584	5 00
Shabbona	374	10 00			
Keeney	223	5 00	Total		$70 00
Batavia	404	5 00			

Dispensations for elections, installations, vacations, correction of records and other purposes, have been issued to lodges as follows:

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
Blazing Star	458	$2 00	Gillespie	214	2 00
Temple	46	2 00	Warsaw	257	2 00
New Boston	59	2 00	Aroma	378	2 00
Waubansia	100	2 00	Dearborn	310	2 00
DuQuoin	234	2 00	Milford	168	2 00
Staunton	177	2 00	Bath	494	2 00
Metropolis	91	2 00	Meteor	283	2 00
Elbridge	579	2 00	Mt. Vernon	31	2 00
Irvington	650	2 00	Valley	547	2 00
Scottville	426	2 00	Lacon	61	2 00
Kaskaskia	86	2 00	Martin	491	2 00
Washburn	421	2 00	Sam'l H. Davis	96	2 00
D. A. Cashman	686	2 00	Avon Harmony	253	2 00
Greenview	653	2 00	Corinthian	205	2 00
Wheaton	269	2 00	D. C. Cregier	613	2 00
Stone Fort	495	2 00	Home	508	2 00
Elkhart	545	2 00	National	500	2 00
Cheney's Grove	468	2 00	Landmark	422	2 00
Illiopolis	521	2 00			
Columbia	474	2 00	Total		$76 00

But one application for a dispensation to authorize a ballot on a petition for the degrees, without regard to time, has been received during the year, and it was refused. The emergency can rarely occur that can warrant the Grand Master in setting aside the law requiring previous notice and due inquiry into the character of the applicant.

I have also had occasion to refuse an application to dispense with the law requiring candidates to have a *bona fide* residence within the State and within the jurisdiction of the lodge. It was claimed for the applicant in this case, who was a member of an itinerant concert troupe, that since he had attained

* The fee of ten dollars for a dispensation issued to Macon Lodge, No. 8, included in the above column, has not been paid to the Grand Lodge. A draft for the amount was sent by the lodge to the Grand Master, and while it was in his hands the bank drawing it and the one on which it was drawn both became insolvent. The lodge claims that its loss was due to the neglect of the Grand Master. The amount is still due, either from him or from the lodge. The Grand Master asks the Grand Lodge to decide which.

his majority he had been so constantly travelling that he had never acquired a legal domicile in any State, but was as much a citizen of Illinois as of any State. The rule that a candidate must have resided within the State for twelve months next preceding the date of his petition, is designed to prevent the possibility of invading the rights of lodges in sister jurisdictions; and the requirement, that he must also have resided for six months within the jurisdiction of the lodge, is designed to give the members an opportunity to judge somewhat of his character. Both rules are so manifestly wise and just that I could not consent to set them aside.

Notwithstanding my refusal to grant dispensations for such purposes during my first official term, and the fulness with which my reasons for refusing were set forth in my last annual report, I have again had occasion, during the past year, to refuse dispensations to enable lodges to hold their annual elections in advance of the time fixed by their by-laws; to enable them to appear in public on gala days; and, in one instance, to permit a lodge to participate in the dedication of an Odd-Fellows' Hall.

A refusal to grant a dispensation to a lodge to join the funeral procession of one of its members, who, at his own request, was buried by an Odd-Fellows' lodge, of which he was also a member, brought me a letter from a zealous and intelligent Past Master, and because I presume it to have reflected a feeling more or less widespread in the Fraternity, I give here that portion of my reply which indicates the rule governing my action:

"The rule is that the lodge should not appear—as a lodge—on funeral occasions unless it appears for the purpose of Masonic labor, of which the rites of Masonic sepulture are a part. It bars no Mason from attending the funeral of a brother who is not buried with our services. On the contrary, unless the teachings of Masonry have been lost on its members, they ought to be more ready than others to honor the memory of one of their number by their individual presence at his funeral, and especially in a case of this kind where it is known that the deceased especially desired their presence, although he did not desire to be buried with Masonic rites.

"To you, and to others it appears, my decision that a rule forbids a lodge to appear on a funeral occasion, except for the performance of the burial rites, seems to have been prompted by the fear that the dignity of the Fraternity would suffer if the lodge was not accorded the 'first place,' and the rule itself to be rooted in the phariseeism which says, 'Stand aside, I am holier than thou!'

"Of this it is sufficient to say that the rule is older than any of the organizations of an imitative character that have adopted forms of burial service of their own; and it is difficult to see how an assumption of superiority over the poor publican of the comparison could be imputed to the pharisee at a time when the poor publican did not exist.

"You say: 'We have buried a number of brethren, at which times the other societies have joined with us with a fraternal feeling; but when the case was different we could not reciprocate. Their charity is beyond ours.'

"Herein, I imagine, although not upon its surface, lies the key to the bad impression which you say the matter has created against Masonry in your neighborhood. If you will analyse the impression, I think you will find

the complaint to be not so much that Masonry was disinclined to do honor to the memory of the deceased, as that it failed to do honor to some other society. In the cases that have come under my own observation, the real grievance has seemed to be that Masonry would not assimilate its practice to that of those modern growths which, unlike it, have received from the far past no legacy of unchangeable law. For myself, I do not regret that its laws are not elastic enough to permit it to become—or seem to become—a competitor with other societies for public *eclat*. I would have it maintain its ancient rule of modest propriety which forbids it to thrust itself before the public in its organized capacity, unless there is Masonic work to be done, and then only when solicited to do so by those who have a right to ask it.

"There may be instances, like that which gave rise to this correspondence, when our feelings lead us to wish that the law was more elastic, just as we do when the inflexible rule requiring physical fitness excludes some dear friend whom we feel to be otherwise so well qualified for the Institution; but when we let our judgment rather than our feelings have sway, I think we shall conclude that in this, as in other things, it is not wise to break a salutary general rule to meet individual cases where for the moment its maintenance seems to us to work a hardship.

"So long as it is maintained inflexibly and impartially no personal animus can be imputed to those on whom falls the duty of enforcing it, but every one will understand that it is the law, and not the individual or the lodge, that decides the question."

In one instance I was applied to for a dispensation to authorize a new ballot on a rejected petition, on the ground that the voting was participated in by a brother so unsound of mind as probably to be incapable of discriminating between an affirmative and a negative ballot, and it was therefore feared that the voting did not reflect the sense of the lodge, which is the essence of a real ballot.

While the facts set forth in the petition, as well as those set forth in previous correspondence relative to the alleged insane brother, afforded strong presumptive evidence that the ballot might not have reflected the sense of the lodge, it was held that this would not warrant the Grand Master in setting aside a ballot properly had under the forms of law, participated in by those only who had a right to vote. The brother referred to being present, whatever might be his mental condition, could not be deprived of his right to vote on the admission of a candidate, such right inhering to every member by the landmark which is expressly declared to be "not subject to dispensation." This landmark is explicitly recognized in the By Laws of the Grand Lodge (Sec. 7, Art. 14, part 2), which provide that a ballot, when properly taken, must stand save in case of an avowed mistake, and that the declaration thereof shall not be set aside by the Grand Master. Had I recognized the right of the Grand Master to set aside the ballot under the circumstances, which I did not, I should still have been unwilling to exercise it, deeming it unsafe to establish a precedent based on the vanishing line between soundness and unsoundness of mind, whereby, in some future case, an unscrupulous majority might find it in their power to nullify the franchise of a brother wholly competent to exercise it.

In the case of this brother my advice had previously been sought as to what action the lodge could take for its own protection in the event that his insanity made it unsafe longer to permit his participation in its meetings, and had replied that there was no law applicable to such a case but the law of necessity; that, of course, mere mental disease was not an offense, but on the contrary a misfortune so terrible as to call for our deepest commiseration; yet, if it took such a form as to render the subject of it insensible to his responsibilities as a Mason, the instinct of self-preservation would demand his exclusion; and if, in the deliberate judgment of the lodge, it was unsafe for him to be present, the Master, in the exercise of that arbitrary power which, while it is to be exercised at his peril is nevertheless his, should assume the responsibility of excluding him, and trust to superior authority to sustain him in such action.

NEW LODGES.

I have granted three dispensations for new lodges, viz:

DATE.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	OFFICERS.
Dec. 17	Verona	Verona	Grundy	Wm. H. Sindel. Nathan Small. Alpha Baker.
Jan. 3	Mystic Star	R. I. Car Shops	Cook	John W. May. Geo. Marchbank. Alphonzo L. Cory.
July 15	Hickory Hill	Hickory Hill	Wayne	Syria J. Branson. Asa F. Atteberry. Nathan M. Williams.

Dispensation and charter fees received $200 00.

In several instances where it has come to my knowledge that movements were on foot to petition for new lodges, I have checked them by warning the brethren of the futility of petitioning unless they could meet all the conditions imposed by the Constitution and By-Laws relative to the formation of additional lodges. The insurmountable obstacle has generally proved to be the ten mile restriction.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

All the conditions of the law having been complied with, on the 16th and 23d of April, respectively, Brooklyn Lodge No. 282 and Farmers' Lodge No. 232 were permitted to change their locations: the former from Malugin's Grove, in the township of Brooklyn, Lee Co., to the village of Compton, in the same township; the latter from Pellonia, Massac county, to near Secesh School House, in the same county.

CONSOLIDATION.

Middleton Lodge No. 370 and Belle Rive Lodge No. 696 have consolidated as Belle Rive Lodge No. 696, with its location at Belle Rive, Jefferson county. The new lodge was constituted May 1st, 1878, by my special deputy, W. Bro. Charles S. Todd, who reports that the consolidation will be for the best interests of Masonry in that neighborhood.

DORMANT LODGES—CHARTERS ARRESTED.

Manteno Lodge No. 507 having become dormant, and failing to show cause, as required, why its charter should not be arrested, on the 14th of March, 1878, I issued an order of arrest, and directed R. W. Bro. Haswell C. Clarke, District Deputy Grand Master of the 16th District, to take charge of the effects of the lodge, which duty has been performed.

Grand Detour Lodge No. 338 has long been practically dormant. During my first term of office I required the lodge to show cause why its charter should not be suspended. At that time the District Deputy of the 7th District, R. W. Bro. J. V. Thomas, reported that the resident members were making strenuous efforts to make up the arrearages of the lodge for Grand Lodge dues and resume labor, and with strong hopes of success. Further time was accordingly given and afterwards extended, but the resident membership had become so much reduced that resumption of labor was found to be impracticable; and the District Deputy Grand Master now reports that, in the exercise of the discretionary power conferred on him by me, he has arrested the charter and taken charge of the property of the lodge.

I recommend that these charters be vacated, and the lodges erased from the register.

Complaint having been made that Fayette Lodge, No. 107, was in a dormant condition, on the 28th of January, 1878, I required the lodge to show cause why its charter should not be suspended. The response disclosed a history common to many lodges, I fear, in this jurisdiction—an ill-advised building enterprise embarked in during a period of fictitious prosperity, entailing a burden of debt which in the time of financial depression following, weighed like an incubus on the lodge, resulting in the dimission of many members, ill-feeling, discouragement and apathy, until it finally became impossible to secure a constitutional quorum for its meetings.

I was informed by the Master that, in consequence of my order, the brethren had taken hold with renewed zeal, sacrificed the building to save the lodge, rented a hall within their means, and evinced such a disposition as to promise a successful future for Fayette Lodge. Bidding them God speed in their efforts, I took no further step in the proceedings instituted. Having heard no further complaint from neighboring lodges, I am led to hope that the labors of the lodge have been successfully resumed.

On the 1st of April, 1878, complaint having been made that the hall occupied by Mosaic Lodge, No. 628, was so much exposed as to be unsafe and

unfit for Masonic purposes, and that the affairs of the lodge were generally in an unsatisfactory condition, I suspended the labors of the lodge pending an investigation.

W. Bro. S. W. WADDLE, as my special deputy, visited the lodge, when the correctness of the allegations respecting the insecurity of the hall was confirmed. The history of the troubles within the lodge was much the same as in the case of Fayette Lodge. Under the advice of W. Bro. WADDLE, an effort was made for such a transfer of the property as would release the lodge from its burden of debt, and thus restore harmony; but the Master of No. 628, W. Bro. DANIEL GONDER, writes me under date of Sept. 16, that the efforts of the brethren to extricate themselves from their financial troubles have failed, and that they are willing to surrender their charter. As a more expeditious method of attaining the end desired—the closing up of the lodge—I have notified the Master that I should recommend that the charter be revoked at this session of the Grand Lodge.

WORK AND INSTRUCTION.

Judging from my own observations, and from the evidence afforded by the reports of the District Deputies, the continued depression of business has had its legitimate effect, and the year now closing will prove not to have been one of general activity among the lodges. In addition to the causes of comparative inactivity which lie so near the surface as to be recognized at once by the most superficial observer, it should be remembered that the measure of normal growth in a lodge is not to be found in the amount of work and rate of increase which marked the decade previous to the one now passing. After the turmoil, the excitement, the ceaseless activity of that eventful period must come a period of reaction, for the demand for rest was imperative. During such periods men are, relatively speaking, disinclined to move unless compelled to; and this inertia affects all organized and associated life. Time is required to reach the point—somewhere between these two extremes—where normal activity reigns. For this all institutions must wait, and none can better afford to wait than Masonry.

I infer an increased interest in the matter of ritualistic instruction from the increase of applications for commissions to lecture, over the previous year when only two were appointed.

I have commissioned Assistant Grand Lecturers as follows:

JOHN F. BURRILL . . . . . Springfield.
SAMUEL RAWSON . . . . . Troy.
WM. B. GRIMES . . . . . Pittsfield.
R. D. KIRKPATRICK . . . . . Frankfort.
THOS. L. MAGEE . . . . . Prairie City.
BENJ. R. BAUGHEN . . . . . Cairo.

My correspondence indicates a more or less wide-spread misapprehension as to the effect of Sec. 1, Art. 32, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws,

which provides that no brother shall act as a Grand or Deputy Grand Lecturer without a commission from the Grand Master, nor unless he be a present or actual Past Master. I have advised all inquirers that to act as lecturer in the sense here referred to means the holding of schools of instruction, or lecturing lodges, but has no reference to instruction to individuals. The right of every Mason, whether Master of a lodge or not, to impart to any other brother standing on the same degree, all that he knows about Masonry —be it its history, ritual, work, or law—is an absolute one, not subject to abridgment either by legislation or edict. So long as the Masonic character remains intact, the right to converse Masonically with any lawful Mason in good standing is inseparable from it.

VISITATIONS.

Of the many invitations of a complimentary character to pay official visits to lodges, received by me during the year, I have been able to accept only those of the five lodges in my own city, the officers of each of which I installed. In Bodley Lodge No. 1, the ceremonies took place in the presence of a large number of ladies and invited guests from other lodges, and like the installation in Quincy Lodge, No. 296, were followed by an elegant banquet.

On the 25th of April, 1878, I visited Kendrick Lodge, No. 430, and at the request of the Master presided at a trial held therein.

At the earnest request of the Master of Scott Lodge, No 79, I visited that lodge on the 1st day of July, 1878, and assisted in the burial of its former Master, W. Bro. SYDNEY BREESE. The last rites of Masonry were given to the dead in the presence of the Governor, the members of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and a large gathering of representative men from all portions of the State.

DEDICATIONS.

On the 13th of November, 1877, R. W. Bro. HASWELL C CLARKE, as my proxy, publicly dedicated the new and elegant apartments of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, at Kankakee. The manner in which the ceremonies were performed elicited general commendation, and it was universally conceded that the new apartments were in the highest degree creditable to the enterprise and taste of the Craftsmen of that beautiful city.

On the 6th of December, 1877, R. W. Bro. DANIEL J. AVERY, as my proxy, dedicated the new hall of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, Chicago, in the presence of the members of the lodge and a large and appreciative congregation of their relatives and friends. An oration was delivered by Bro. NORMEN T. GASSETTE. The new hall is reported as very handsome, and its appointments, ante-rooms and parlors so perfect as to meet the entire approval of the many veteran Masons present.

The Occasional Grand Lodge was tendered and accepted an escort by Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, for which suitable acknowledgments were made.

On the 27th of December, 1877, M. W. Henry W. Rothert, Past Grand Master of Iowa, as my proxy, publicly dedicated the new hall of Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, at Nauvoo. The press accounts of the ceremonies were highly flattering to the distinguished brother who performed them, while his report is equally commendatory of the energy, perseverance, and social qualities of the Craftsmen of that city.

I desire thus publicly to repeat my acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me by M. W. Bro. Rothert, in consenting to represent me on that occasion.

On the 23d of February, 1878, my attention was attracted to a special telegram from Mt. Morris, appearing in a Chicago daily paper, giving the details of the dedication, on the 21st of that month, of the new hall of Samuel H. Davis Lodge, No. 96, at that place, by a brother prominent in civil life, from a neighboring city. As the dedication had not been authorized by me, I immediately made inquiries of the brother who had assumed the purple, and in due time received his answer through the Master of the lodge, who had invited him to perform the ceremonies. The correspondence satisfied me that both were ignorant of the fact that such work is the prerogative of the Grand Master alone, and can only be performed by him or by his deputy specially authorized by him. There would be more excuse for ignorance of this fact if the Craft could learn it by tradition only, but it is explicitly recognized in the constitution, which is in the possession of every lodge, and with which every Master at least should be familiar.

I was satisfied that the brother who officiated as the dedicating officer without authority was sufficiently punished for his error by the mortification which its discovery brought with it.

The Master of the lodge was censured for his ignorance of the law, and he was required to place the letter containing the censure, and a declaration that the assumed dedication was irregular, unlawful and void, upon the record.

Subsequently, upon petition, I issued my dispensation healing the irregularity.

On the 7th of September, 1878, I dedicated the new hall of Marcelline Lodge, No. 114, at Marcelline. The hall is commodious and comfortable, and fitted in a manner to reflect credit on the brethren who conceived and carried to a successful termination an enterprise requiring faith as well as energy and perseverance.

CORNER-STONES.

On the 18th of April, 1878, on the invitation of the Board of Supervisors of the county, M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, as my representative, laid

the corner-stone of the Lake county Court House, at Waukegan, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

On the 18th of May, on the invitation of the Governor of Illinois, the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, the same brother, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the new Armory building of the First Regiment Illinois National Guard, in Chicago.

On both occasions the Craft of the vicinity had very generally responded to the invitation of the Grand Master to assist by their presence, and at Waukegan constituted a marked feature of the procession. At Chicago, where the ceremonies were performed in the midst of a drenching rain, it was thought expedient at last to limit the Masonic portion of the procession to the brethren composing the Occasional Grand Lodge.

Apart from being charged with the performance of the ceremonies in these cases, M. W. Bro. CREGIER was authorized by the Grand Master to represent him in the conference as to the propriety of accepting the invitation of the authorities to do the work. The period intervening between the time when in each case the matter was first brought to the attention of the Grand Master and the proposed date of the ceremony, was too short to permit the settlement of the question of propriety and authority by correspondence, and it was therefore necessary that the Grand Master should have a representative on the ground. The delicate duties entrusted to my proxy were discharged in a manner to command my entire approval, and to reflect very precisely my own views. In determining whether an invitation of this kind may be accepted, reference must be had to two principal points: *First*, whether the building or structure whose corner-stone is to be laid is of a public character; and, *second*, whether the authority which extends the invitation is ample and unquestioned. Unless both these points can be affirmatively determined beyond cavil, Masonry cannot afford, in the presence of opponents watchful for a pretext to condemn it, to come before the public. It is far better that it be accused of punctiliousness, than that it should compromise its dignity by assuming a position to which its title is not clear beyond the the possibility of denial.

On the 24th of September, 1878, R. W. Bro. D. A. CASHMAN, as my proxy, on the invitation of the Mayor and Council of Sandwich, laid the corner-stone of the new City Hall in the process of erection in that city.

The ceremonies, which took place in the presence of a large concourse of people, were performed with the grace and dignity which always characterizes the work of the Occasional Grand Master who represented me; and the whole affair is spoken of by the local reporters as an event long to be remembered.

IRREGULAR WORK AND BUSINESS.

GIRARD LODGE.

Being officially informed that Girard Lodge, No. 171, assumed to hold its stated meeting, which, by the requirements of its By-Laws, should have been

held on Monday, October 22, 1877, or the preceding Monday, the 15th of that month; and that at the meeting so assumed to be held on the 15th of October, the regular routine of business proper at a stated meeting was gone through with, including the reading and approval of the minutes, the hearing of the reports of committees, the allowing of bills, and the balloting for and election of a candidate for the degrees; and, further, that the candidate so elected was then and there subjected to the forms of initiation, I declared these proceedings void, as having been had without any warrant of law; and that the candidate who was invested with the secrets of the degree of Entered Apprentice was not a lawful Mason, he not having been made in a lawful lodge, lawfully held. I therefore required that he should be formally healed.

METEOR LODGE.

At the time fixed for the installation of the officers elect of Meteor Lodge No. 283, the Master elect declined to qualify. The installing officer proceeded to install the other officers. Under decision 24, proceedings of 1877, which is based on the principle that it is the prerogative of the Master to install his subordinates, the installation was set aside.

HOME LODGE.

In proceedings in the nature of a ballot, in Home Lodge, No. 508, had June 21, 1878, it having been shown that the ballot-box was not clean when the voting began, I declared that there had been no ballot in the case, and that the lodge was at liberty to complete the proceedings required by law on the petition of a candidate; but required that before a ballot was taken thereon, notice should be given to all the members who were present at the meeting of June 21, 1878.

CLIFTON LODGE.

In Clifton Lodge, No. 688, on the 16th of April, 1878, a dimit was granted to Bro. G. B. HEATH. The record showed that at the time the dimit was granted, charges of unmasonic conduct were pending against the brother, which were afterwards dismissed. The error was probably an innocent one, so far as intention was concerned—a mistake in method of arriving at a desired result. The proceeding was, however, held to be void in law, and was set aside.

UNLAWFUL SUSPENSIONS.

The present provision of our law for the discipline of delinquents for lodge dues has now stood four years upon our statute book, a period long enough to enable us to judge in some measure of its general tendency and of its practical workings.

This law declares that a certain prescribed form of proceedings, much more summary in their character than are properly conceded to those charged

with the grossest of Masonic offenses, shall be deemed due notice and fair trial for the comparatively venial offense of non-payment of dues. Having been compelled to observe closely its operation for more than two years, I do not hesitate to say that in its thinly disguised departure from the principles of an enlightened jurisprudence, in providing for what may fairly be called constructive trials, the example of the Grand Lodge has had a pernicious effect upon the lodges.

Its abandonment of some of the forms of law which long experience has shown to be essential to the security of individual rights, seems to have been interpreted by the lodges as a license to still further simplify the process of excision, and to warrant them in sweeping away all rights without even that form of trial which the Grand Lodge, in deference to the axiom that no brother can be deprived of his rights without due process of law, had still retained.

That this is not over-stated will appear from the fact that in no single case of this class in which during the year now closed executive interference has been invoked, has the record shown the proceedings to have been in conformity to the law. I see no reason to doubt, that of the large number of suspensions for non-payment of dues, by far the greater portion have been unlawful.

The following is a record of the cases in which I have been called upon to interfere:

LINCOLN PARK LODGE.

On June 1, 1877, in Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, three brethren were suspended for non-payment of dues, without such notice as the law requires, and without the semblance of a trial. The proceedings were set aside November 3, 1877.

LOGAN LODGE.

Logan Lodge, No. 480, on the 11th of September, for non-payment of dues suspended eleven brethren, a portion if not all of whom were among those whose unlawful suspension by the same lodge, on the 15th of May, 1877, I reported last year as having been set aside. The defective points in the proceedings terminating on the 11th of September, were fully covered in my letter to the Master of the lodge on the occasion of setting aside the previous suspensions, which letter was published on page 31, Pro. 1877. Yet, with this letter in the archives of the lodge, the former error was repeated.

Four of the brethren suspended on the 11th of September resided within the city of Lincoln, where the lodge is located, and personal service of citation for trial was therefore "possible" within the meaning of the law. This they did not receive—all the citations having been sent by mail—and were not, therefore, properly cited for trial. The other delinquents, living beyond the

limits of the county of Logan, could be properly notified by mail, but, as no stated meeting invervened between the time of mailing their citations for trial and the meeting at which they were suspended, they were not lawfully on trial at that meeting. Accordingly the proceedings were set aside.

LACON LODGE.

Lacon Lodge, No. 61, on the 9th of April, 1877, suspended a brother for non-payment of dues, without trial, and without his having been cited to appear therefor. He had been notified to pay his arrearages by a certain time, as required by law, but the second notice, or citation to appear for trial, was never given. Shortly after the death of the brother, which occurred in the following November, my attention was called to the case, and the above facts were officially developed. Although the brother could no longer be affected by any human action, it was not too late to perform an act of justice due alike to his memory and his surviving relations having, perhaps, a material interest in his status at the time of his death. The act of assumed suspension was accordingly declared to have been unlawful and void.

MONMOUTH LODGE.

Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, on the 6th day of November, 1877, suspended three brethren for non-payment of dues. The proceedings were set aside for the double reason that they were neither properly cited for trial nor separately tried. Neither of them received personal notice of the time of trial, though all lived within the limits where such notice was imperative, and all were finally suspended on a single vote.

MALTA LODGE.

Malta Lodge, No. 320, for non-payment of dues, suspended two brethren, February 7, 1878. The proceedings were initiated January 3, 1878, when the Secretary was directed to notify the delinquents to pay or satisfactorily explain by the next stated meeting, on pain of suspension. At the next stated meeting (February 7) the two brethren—one living in Canada and the other in Iowa—were suspended without ceremony. There was no trial, and no citation therefor, as required, and after the issue of which one stated meeting must have intervened before action in pursuance thereof could have been had. Of course the proceedings were set aside.

CIRCLE LODGE.

Circle Lodge, No. 707, suspended five brethren, September 5, 1877, for non-payment of dues. The delinquents were, without any preliminary action, ordered (August 15, 1877,) to be summoned to appear at the next stated meeting and show cause why they should not be suspended for their delinquency; they did not appear, and without further ceremony were suspended on a simple motion. The proceedings were set aside.

ASHMORE LODGE.

Ashmore Lodge, No. 390, on the 13th of July, 1878, suspended four brethren for non-payment of dues.

The proceedings were set aside because the delinquents were not properly on trial. The proceedings had been based on the ordinary printed "notice of meeting," in which had been inserted, after the words "object of meeting," the words "to pay dues." This had been designed to do duty for the first notice prescribed in Sec. 4, Art. 8, Part 3, G. L. By-Laws. Manifestly it is too general and indefinite to convey any intimation to the delinquent that it is the beginning of a compulsory process, as has already been decided by the Grand Lodge. Had the first notice been sufficient, the proceedings would have still been invalid in all the cases save one. All of the delinquents resided within the limits of the county, yet their citations to appear and show cause were sent by mail, except in one instance, where it was personally served.

AMES LODGE.

Ames Lodge, No. 142, on the 1st of June, 1878, suspended a brother for non-payment of dues. The citation to appear for trial was sent to him by mail, at Philadelphia, Pa., his last known place of residence. No stated meeting intervened between the mailing of the notice and the action of the lodge suspending him. The proceedings were accordingly set aside.

All of the foregoing were cases arising under Article 8, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws. The proceedings under this article being of an exceptional character, the article must be strictly construed, and the lodge must comply literally with its requirements before it can acquire the right to suspend under its provisions.

UNLAWFUL EXPULSIONS.

GRAFTON LODGE.

Grafton Lodge, No. 328, expelled a brother on the 23d of February, 1878. At the next stated meeting it was discovered that, by an error of the Secretary, the accused had not been notified of the time and place of trial.

All the proceedings had in the case subsequent to the reception of the charges, were accordingly set aside, and the lodge directed to proceed with the trial thereon according to law.

HERMAN LODGE.

Herman Lodge, No. 39, expelled a brother on the 12th of June, 1878, for alleged disobedience of summons occurring during the course of proceedings for non-payment of dues. This case was literally a Comedy of Errors in which nearly every step was fatally defective. The brother, then

living in Chicago, was twice ordered to be summoned to answer for non-payment of dues, the second summons being returnable on May 22d, 1878. Failing to appear at that time, the lodge ordered him to be summoned to appear on the 12th of June, to answer for disobedience of summons. Failing to appear on June 12th he was summarily expelled It afterwards appeared that by an error of the Secretary the last citation was made returnable on June 26th, two weeks after his expulsion. All the citations were robbed of the character of summonses by being sent by mail, instead of being personally served, and hence neither could have been made the basis of a charge for contempt; the charge of contempt taken without a valid basis was not proceeded with in the manner and form prescribed under the general law for the trial of Masonic offenses, as explicitly required by law; and no stated meeting intervened between the mailing of the citation to answer and the meeting at which he was summarily expelled. The proceedings were manifestly void, and were so declared.

IRREGULARITIES—MASTERS AND LODGES—DISCIPLINE.

LOVINGTON LODGE, NO. 228.

In my last annual report reference was made to an official inquiry then pending on a complaint of irregularities in Lovington Lodge, No. 228. The report of the District Deputy, made after a personal investigation, exonorated the Master and lodge of any intentional wrong doing, and indicated no necessity for further executive action. The matter was therefore allowed to drop.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 393.

Charges of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. GEORGE T. GRAHAM, a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, against W. Bro. J. M. TERWILLAGER, the Master thereof, were on the 3d of November, 1877, referred to a commission consisting of M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER and R. W. Brethren THEODORE T. GURNEY and GILBERT W BARNARD.

On investigation the commission found the accused not guilty, and on a review of the testimony, I approved the finding and directed my order to that effect to be entered upon the records of the lodge.

GILLESPIE LODGE, NO. 214.

On the 18th of December, 1877, complaint was made to me that a member of Gillespie Lodge, No. 214, who had been suspended, had been declared reinstated without petition on his part or action on the part of the lodge, and that on the 16th of that month he had been elected to the office of Master. Ordering the installation to be stayed, I investigated the complaint, and from the records of the lodge, and an official statement from the Master and Secretary, the following facts appeared:

On the 17th of August, 1877, at a stated meeting, Bros. Wm. Decker, John Irwin and A. Woodruff were, on motion, declared suspended during non-payment of dues. Without subsequent action on the part of the lodge, upon the payment of arrearages—some ten days after the vote of the lodge suspending him—Bro. Decker was considered by the lodge, and by himself, as reinstated in all his rights and privileges, was thereafter allowed the privileges of the lodge, and at the annual election, on the 16th of December, was elected to the office of Worshipful Master, qualifying, on the 18th, for installation by receiving the degree of Past Master.

Our law permits the infliction of but one Masonic punishment for the offense of non-payment of dues, viz., indefinite suspension. It points out explicitly, also, the manner in which alone an indefinitely suspended Mason can be reinstated; and to a statement of these facts in a letter written by the Grand Master to W. Bro. Thomas Rose, the attention of W. Bro. Jacob Querbach, the Master of Gillespie Lodge, was cited by Bro. Rose prior to the annual meeting. Yet, after having had his attention thus called to the law, and learning beyond question that Bro. Decker had not been reinstated, the Master permitted the suspended brother to be present in open lodge, and to be declared elected to the office of Master.

After the matter became the subject of official inquiry, it was urged by the officers of Gillespie Lodge—presumably to extenuate the offense of permitting the enjoyment of Masonic rights to a suspended Mason—that Bro. Decker was not legally suspended, and that the vote to suspend him was taken with the understanding that it was illegal. Yet, in the communication of the Master and Secretary to the Grand Master, they speak of the two other brethren at the same time with him, and on the same motion, as being still under suspension.

Our law is not of such elastic quality that precisely the same action had under it in two different cases, may be valid in one and not in the other, according to the intention of the lodge. The record of the lodge is not permitted to be made up with mental reservations to be read between the lines. It is to stand as it is made, and as it reads so is the lodge to be judged. In this case the record showed that three brethren were suspended for non-payment of dues, and until the judgment of the lodge there recorded had been annulled by competent authority, or until the brethren against whom the judgment was rendered had been reinstated in the manner prescribed by law, every brother who, being cognizant of their status, held Masonic intercourse with either of them, was guilty of an offense of the grossest character, one which the slightest familiarity with the unwritten law of Masonry would enable any brother to define.

All of the members of the lodge who had fellowshipped the suspended brother, were of course technically guilty, but it was not to be forgotten that most of them had probably received their ideas of duty from the Master, whose position pre-supposes a knowledge of what that duty is; and it was

therefore thought that justice might be more nearly attained if the weight of punishment fell on him. Accordingly I deposed W. Bro. QUERBACH from the office of Master, and for obvious reasons set aside the election, directing the Senior Warden who had been placed in charge of the lodge, to apply for a dispensation to hold a new election.

As the investigation had developed the fact that the suspension of the three brethren had been done without notice, or the form of a trial, I declared the action of the lodge unlawful and void.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686.

Charges of official misconduct on the part of W. Bro. HENRY G. THOMPSON, Master of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, filed with me by W. Bro. R. J. DAUPHINEY and other members of said lodge, were, on the 31st of December, 1877, referred to a commission consisting of R. W. Bro. DANIEL J. AVERY, D. D. G. M. of the 2d District, R. W. Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY and M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER. The commission reported that no evidence was adduced or offered to sustain the charges, and was unanimous in finding the accused not guilty. The finding was approved and entered upon the records of the lodge.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411.

Complaint having been made to me of the manner in which the election of officers in Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, had been conducted, I ordered the installation to be stayed. This complaint was followed by charges of official misconduct and unmasonic conduct on the part of W. Bro. CHARLES H. BRENAN, the Master of said lodge, filed by Bro. MYRON F. TARBLE, a member thereof. Both were, on the 18th of January, 1878, referred to the commission which had heard the case of GRAHAM *vs.* TERWILLAGER.

After a patient and thorough investigation the commission submitted an elaborate report reflecting great ability, and evincing a thorough grasp of all the points involved.

The commission found that of the ten charges on which the hearing was had, the sixth, seventh, so much of the fifth as alleged that the accused Master had required members present to withhold the proceedings of the lodge from those who were not present, and so much of the tenth as alleged the contracting of indebtedness by him without authority, should be dismissed; that as to the first and second charges, the accused was not guilty, and as to the remainder of the charges, guilty. The findings of the commission were approved.

A careful review of the case as embodied in the report of the commission, showed that with the exception of the fifth the charges were of a serious character.

Of this charge the commission properly found the accused guilty on the evidence, but expressed the opinion that while the act involved was unlawful

the intention which prompted it was commendable, and in this opinion I concurred.

The error of the Master in this matter lay in his summoning a limited number of members, and in opening a lodge thus called. Had he simply summoned the members interested and such others as he desired, to meet him informally for the purpose for which—under such a call—he improperly opened the lodge, viz: the settlement of a misunderstanding between brethren, he would have violated no law. The error being one of method rather than wrong intention, it was evident that in determining the degree of punishment to be inflicted on the accused, the offense proven under the fifth charge was not an important factor.

The other charges proven were of a graver character throughout, some of them involving offenses so serious that to have passed lightly over them would not only have endangered good government throughout the jurisdiction, but would have put in jeopardy the safeguards by which the purity of Masonry and the most sacred rights of individual brethren can alone be maintained.

With a profound sense of my obligation to maintain these, and keenly regretting the necessity which to me seemed imperative, I concluded that the accused should be removed from his office, and that his Masonic privileges should for a time be held in abeyance. Accordingly, on the 4th of March, 1878, I issued an order deposing W. Bro. CHARLES H. BRENAN from the office of Worshipful Master of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, and indefinitely suspending him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; and inasmuch as the evidence elicited before the commission implicated the Secretary of Hesperia Lodge, Bro. CHARLES F. FOERSTER, as accessory to some of the unlawful and unmasonic acts whereof its Master had been found guilty, I directed the Junior Warden of his lodge to prepare and present charges against him for the unmasonic conduct to which he had lent his official aid, concurrence and approval. This was done, and conviction and reprimand followed.

The commission investigated the complaints respecting the election of officers in Hesperia Lodge, and found that the proceedings had been irregular, improper and unlawful. The proceedings were accordingly annulled and a new election ordered.

Under the new regime harmony took the place of confusion, the return of fraternal feeling being—as I afterwards learned—largely promoted by the efforts of the late Master among those who had been his adherents. His loyal and manly course while under suspension, inclined me in advance to look with favor on his petition subsequently preferred for reinstatement, which came to me with the favorable endorsement of all the members of the commission; and accordingly, on the 19th of April, 1878, believing that the true ends of discipline had been attained, I issued an order reinstating W. Bro. CHARLES H. BRENAN to all his Masonic rights and privileges, which, like the order of suspension, was entered upon the records of Hesperia Lodge.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310.

Complaint of alleged unwarrantable action on the part of W. Bro. Wm. K. Forsyth, Master of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, (in connection with the contemplated removal of said lodge from its present location), filed with me by W. Bro. John Sutton, a member and Past Master thereof, were referred for investigation to a commission consisting of R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, and W. Bros. E. St. John and Hiram Barber.

At the time fixed for the hearing it was found by the commission that the differences on which the complaint was grounded had been satisfactorily adjusted, and thereupon the complainant, upon written request and with the assent of all parties interested, was permitted to withdraw his complaint, and the case was dismissed. The action of the commission was approved.

RAVEN LODGE, NO. 303.

In December, 1877, an informal complaint was lodged with me by the Secretary of Raven Lodge, No. 303, alleging irregularities in that lodge, and on the 19th of that month it was referred to R. W. Bro. John Gray, D. D. G. M. of the 8th district, who visited Raven Lodge and reported that no irregularities existed therein requiring executive interference.

RIO LODGE, NO. 685.

Complaint of malfeasance in office on the part of W. Bro. Robert Deatherage, Master of Rio Lodge, No. 685, filed with me by several members of said lodge, were, on the 14th of June, 1878, referred to a commission consisting of R. W. Bro. Rowley Page, D. D. G. M. of the 13th district, and W. Brethren Judson Graves and Frank Murdock, for investigation; and by said commission it was found that the preponderance of evidence tended so strongly to prove that W. Bro. Deatherage had been guilty of irregularities in his financial dealings with the lodge, as to forbid that it should longer remain under his control. Accordingly, on the 6th of July, 1878, I issued an order deposing him from the Mastership of Rio Lodge; and inasmuch as the investigation of the commission had developed the fact that the business of the lodge had been worked by looseness and irregularity to an extent meriting severe censure, the officers and members thereof were required to familiarize themselves with the law of the Grand Lodge, and obey it; and were warned that they would be held to a strict accountability for the manner in which their duties were performed.

SHEBA LODGE, NO. 200.

Charges of unmasonic conduct, preferred by order of Sheba Lodge, No. 200, against its Master, W. Bro. James R. Ennis, were, on the 25th of July, 1878, by me referred to a commission consisting of R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock, D. D. G. M. of the 29th district, and W. Brethren Thomas G. Parker and Thomas W. Hay, for investigation.

The commission found that of the two charges on which the hearing was had, the first charge (falsehood) was sustained, as was also the first specification under said charge, while the second specification was not sustained; and that neither the second charge (fraudulent misrepresentations) nor the specifications under the same were sustained.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the commission, on the 2d of September, 1878, I deposed W. Bro. JAMES R. ENNIS from the office of Master of Sheba Lodge, No. 200, and directed my order to that effect to be entered upon its records.

ALTAMONT LODGE, NO. 533.

From the records of Altamont Lodge, No. 533, and the correspondence of my office, the following facts appear:

At the stated meeting of Altamont Lodge, No. 533, held January 12, 1878, the petition of Mr. ARTHUR HOWER for the degrees of Masonry was received and referred. At the stated meeting of said lodge held February 16, 1878, after due report thereon, a ballot was had on said petition, wherein one negative vote appeared. Thereupon the Master ordered another trial of the ballot with like result, when the candidate was declared rejected. W. Bro. PERRY CARPENTER, the Master of the lodge, wrote to the Grand Master on the same evening, asking him to set aside this action and order a new ballot. On the 18th the Grand Master replied that he had no power to do this, citing his attention to Sec. 7, Art. 14, Part Second, G. L. By-laws, wherein it is provided that a declaration of rejection properly made—as it manifestly was in this case—"shall not be set aside by the Master, the Lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge," except as provided in the succeeding Article (15), to which his attention was also directed. At the succeeding stated meeting, held March 16, 1878, the record of the preceding meeting, at the order of the Master, was made to show that Mr. ARTHUR HOWER, was elected—instead of rejected, as was really the case—and was thus approved; and Mr. HOWER was thereupon initiated as an Entered Apprentice.

It further appears that after the closing of the lodge on the evening of February 16th, every member of the lodge present during the meeting, came forward and in violation of Sec. 4, Art. 14, Part Second, G. L. By-Laws, exposed the character of his vote, each claiming to have cast an affirmative ballot; and upon these declarations, thus unlawfully made, the Master predicated his decision that a mistake must have occurred.

In his letter invoking the interposition of the Grand Master, W. Bro. CARPENTER earnestly urged that the very existence of the lodge depended upon the setting aside of the rejection, and in his subsequent letters urges the same consideration as condoning the offense involved in his action.

The right guaranteed by the landmark to every member, of expressing his assent or dissent "in his own prudent way" when a candidate is proposed, is an absolute right, and must be maintained whether lodges live or

die. To this end the law of the ballot as it now stands was enacted by the Grand Lodge. Unless it is carried out to the very letter the first and most sacred right of the individual Mason is insecure. Hence its infraction or evasion is among the gravest of Masonic offenses, and cannot be overlooked without a culpable neglect of duty.

In this case, while the Master is directly responsible for the violation of law, and from his position more blameworthy than his lodge, yet the latter is so largely a participant in the wrong doing that the question of its fitness to continue as one of the custodians of Masonry is one which it seemed to me the Grand Lodge should answer. In the exercise, therefore, of the power vested in me by the constitution, on the 29th of August, 1878, I declared the functions of Altamont Lodge, No. 533, suspended until this meeting of the Grand Lodge, and required the lodge to appear here and show cause why its charter should not be revoked.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 13.

Charges of unmasonic conduct on the part of W. Bro. JOHN G. BEYER, Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, were lodged with me by W. Bro. R. C. HATTENHAUER and Bro. E. F. METZGER, late members of said lodge, and on the 14th of August, 1878, were referred to a commission consisting of W. Brethren DAVID A. COOK, ROBERT HENNING and D. B. GATES. On investigation the commission found that at a stated meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, held July 18th, 1878, a candidate for the degrees of Masonry was rejected, two negative ballots appearing; that after the lodge was closed the Master sought to learn how the members had voted, and that nearly all who had participated in the ballot declared that they had cast affirmative votes; and that the Master accused two of the members of having cast the negative ballots, one of whom he denounced as a liar during a dispute which grew out of the matter.

A review of the evidence taken by the commission forced upon me the conviction that there was a determined effort, participated in by the Master and most of the members of the lodge present, to discover, by exposing the character of their own votes, who had voted against the candidate, in defiance of the statute which declares that if any member "shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time of, or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment."

Although in this case the complaint was lodged against the Master, it was found that the lodge was likewise guilty; and while some who exposed the character of their votes might claim that they were encouraged to do so by his course, they could not claim to have done so under such duress as sometimes constrains one for the time being to consciously pursue a wrong course under the orders of his superior officer. While, therefore, the Master was plainly most culpable, because his position makes him the expounder as well

as enforcer of the law, it did not appear that there was such a difference in the degree of guilt attaching respectively to him and to his lodge to call for any essential difference in the degree of punishment to be inflicted. Therefore, on the 2d of September, 1878, I declared the functions of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, suspended until such time as the Grand Lodge should decide that they might safely and properly be resumed.

TRESPASS—MAQUON LODGE, NO. 530

On the 4th of September, 1877, the Grand Secretary referred to me a letter from R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Fitch, D. D. G. M. of the 12th District, New York, referring to a complaint from Van Rensselaer Lodge, No. 400, N. Y., that one Nelson Morrison, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., rejected in that lodge on the 18th of January, 1870, had without its consent or knowledge been made a Mason in Maquon Lodge, No. 530, in this jurisdiction.

Maquon Lodge, No. 530, being called upon for an explanation, furnished me with the original petition of Bro. Morrison, which proved to be the form required by our law, and set forth that he had never been rejected by any other lodge.

I therefore directed that Bro. Nelson Morrison be put on trial in Maquon Lodge, on charge of obtaining the degrees therein by misrepresentation and fraud.

Bro. Morrison being at the time of his trial a resident of Hoosick Falls, Van Rensselaer Lodge kindly furnished a commission to take his testimony in the case, provision for such commission being made in the regulations of the Grand Lodge of New York, and thus became familiar with the grounds of his defense. The evidence went strongly to show that Bro. Morrison had signed the petition without being fully aware of its contents, and ignorant of the fact that it contained a denial of his rejection; and further, that the brother who prepared the petition for his signature in good faith supposed that the statement as to rejection referred only to rejection by a lodge in Illinois. The trial resulted in his acquittal. In communicating the result to the Grand Master of New York, with whom I had been in correspondence on the subject, I proposed in case it was not satisfactory, to order an appeal to the Grand Lodge. In reply he expressed himself as fully satisfied with the result of the trial, and with the spirit in which their complaint had been met.

ROCHESTER LODGE, NO. 635.

On the 1st of January, 1878, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. Edward A. Stevenson, Grand Master of Masons in Idaho, setting forth that one Andrew B. Smith, who had for years been a resident of Idaho Territory, in the winter of 1875-6 visited Illinois, and during his stay of a few months received the degrees of Masonry in Rochester Lodge, No. 635; and that on his return he had tried to gain admission in some of the lodges in

Idaho, but was refused. In this connection M. W. Bro. STEVENSON quoted from a by-law of his Grand Lodge, as follows:

"Nor shall any lodge in this jurisdiction recognize any citizen of Idaho Territory who has been made a Mason outside the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge during his citizenship, unless by permission of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided."

I informed M. W. Bro. STEVENSON that I should at once order an investigation of the case in vindication of our own law, as well as our known position based on the broadest recognition of the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction and of the comity which should characterize the relations of sister Grand Lodges; saying to him, however, that we did not view the act by which the Grand Lodge of Idaho assumed to deny the Masonic name and character to a Mason made in a regular lodge, chartered by a Grand Lodge with which it was in fraternal correspondence (unless such denial came as a sentence in punishment of an offense whereof such brother had been duly convicted) as being founded either in a proper inter-jurisdictional comity or the law of Masonry.

Upon investigation, Rochester Lodge, No. 635, furnished me with a copy of SMITH'S petition, wherein his residence is set forth as "Rochester, Sangamon county, Illinois," and claimed that he had acquired a domicile there before going to Idaho; had not since acquired one elsewhere; and while in that Territory was simply sojourning there, still remaining a resident of Rochester within the meaning of our law.

These alleged facts were furnished to Grand Master STEVENSON, together with my views of the law of residence, in a letter written April 16th, 1878.

Replying, under date of July 10th, M. W. Bro. STEVENSON says:

"A. B. SMITH came to Idaho in 1864, and has never been absent from this Territory but about six weeks in fourteen years, and in that short absence he travelled to Illinois, received the degrees of Masonry in Rochester Lodge, No. 635, and returned to Idaho."

He further says that SMITH has gained a residence there; has continuously exercised all the rights of a citizen; has voted at all elections; and is to all intents and purposes a citizen of Idaho.

If these statements are correct, the facts reflect severely upon the fitness of Rochester Lodge to be one of the local custodians of our laws and of the honor of our Grand Lodge; and show that at best it has been made the victim of fraud and misrepresentations under circumstances especially calculated to excite suspicion on the part of its officers and members.

It would be sufficiently humiliating to us that a man, even of an unblemished reputation, who had been absent from the State for a dozen years, returning for a brief visit, should, during his sojourn of only a few weeks, receive the degrees in one of our lodges on his bare statement that he still retained his citizenship in Illinois, and without inquiry on the part of the

lodge as to his conduct during his long absence. It is doubly humiliating to find, that he whom the lodge so swiftly and recklessly made would have been rejected by any lodge where his recent life had been known, and this we are assured by Grand Master STEVENSON is the case with SMITH, who he says could not have obtained the degrees in any lodge in Idaho.

On the 23d day of July, I directed the Junior Warden of Rochester Lodge to prepare and present charges therein against Bro. SMITH for obtaining the degrees by fraud and misrepresentation. The case is now pending. Within a few days I have forwarded to the prosecutor a list of witnesses, received from the Grand Secretary of Idaho, by whom it is alleged can be established beyond question the fact that SMITH has long been a *bona fide* resident of that Territory.

SUMMERFIELD LODGE, NO 342.

Complaint of the violation of the personal jurisdiction of Trenton Lodge, No. 109, by Summerfield Lodge, No. 342, in the initiation of JOHN ZOPF, who had been previously rejected in the first named lodge, proved upon investigation to be well founded, but the violation of law appears not to have been willful, nor the result of criminal neglect. Summerfield Lodge was ordered to proceed no further with the candidate without the consent of Trenton Lodge, and to pay over to the latter the fee received from ZOPF.

VARNA LODGE, NO. 720.

Complaint of the violation of the territorial jurisdiction of Rutland Lodge, No. 477, by Varna Lodge, No. 720, in initiating EDWARD BANGS, a resident of Rutland sojourning within the territorial limits of the last named lodge, proved to be well grounded, and I so decided and ordered that the initiation fee be turned over to Rutland Lodge, on whose consent the advancement of the candidate was made contingent. As the evidence showed that the petition of BANGS was received by Varna Lodge in good faith, under the impression that he was a *bona fide* resident of its jurisdiction, it was held that the lodge had not been guilty of an offense warranting discipline.

BURNSIDE LODGE, NO. 683.

Complaint made by Hancock Lodge, No. 20, of the violation of its personal jurisdiction by Burnside Lodge, No. 683, in initiating Mr. I. N. HOBART without its consent, was found upon investigation to be well founded, HOBART having been rejected by No. 20, July 27, 1863.

Burnside Lodge justified its action in initiating the candidate after having vainly waited five months for an answer to its request that Hancock Lodge would waive its lawful jurisdiction, by referring to Sec. 3, Art. 12, Part Second, G. L. By-Laws, as its basis.

This section is so plainly inapplicable to cases where petitions have been rejected by lodges in this State, that it is difficult to see how any one could innocently err therein; for it refers in express terms to rejecting lodges

located in other grand jurisdictions, and to such lodges alone. Still, there was a possibility that the lodge had not intentionally disregarded the law, and it was therefore given the benefit of the doubt. It was ordered to pay over the fee received from HOBART to Hancock Lodge, and to take no further steps with the candidate without the consent of that lodge.

PARKERSBURG LODGE, NO. 509.

Complaint of Edward Dobbin Lodge, No. 164, against Parkersburg Lodge, No. 509, for alleged violation of its personal and territorial jurisdiction, was referred to me by R. W. Bro. G. H. B. TOLLE, D. D. G. M. of the 24th District. The alleged trespass consisted in the initiation by Parkersburg Lodge, of one FARNSWORTH, who, it was claimed, was not only a resident of the jurisdiction of Edward Dobbin Lodge, but had petitioned it for the degrees.

Upon investigation it appeared that the only evidence that FARNSWORTH had ever petitioned the latter, was the rather uncertain recollection of some of its members.

Upon the question whether he had done so, the members were divided. The records did not show it, but it appeared that the records were so loosely kept as to be valueless for the purposes of evidence.

It was held that the absence of any record of FARNSWORTH'S petition constituted a *prima facia* case against the claim of the lodge to personal jurisdiction; and as the claim could not be clearly established by other evidence, it was held to have no foundation.

It further appeared that within less than six months from the time of FARNSWORTH'S removal from the jurisdiction of Edward Dobbin to the jurisdiction of Parkersburg Lodge, the last named lodge had received his petition, and on this action was based the claim of the former that there had been trespass upon its territorial jurisdiction.

This claim was not valid, as the removal of FARNSWORTH was conceded to have been *bona fide*, and on the instant of such removal the territorial jurisdiction—which is negative in its character—previously held over him by Edward Dobbin Lodge, ceased, and it thereafter had no more claim upon him than if he had never been a resident of its territory.

Upon removing from its jurisdiction he ceased at once to be eligible as a candidate in any lodge, and a residence of six months in his new home was necessary to re-establish his eligibility. This had not occurred when his petition was received by Parkersburg Lodge, but in this matter Edward Dobbin Lodge had no greater interest than any other lodge in the jurisdiction—the common interest of all in seeing that the laws of the Grand Lodge are faithfully obeyed.

Incidentally it appeared that both Edward Dobbin and Parkersburg Lodges had violated the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge: the former in not keeping a full and proper record of its transactions (*Sec. 1, Art. 3, Part 2*),

and the latter in receiving a petition from a candidate who lacked the qualification of a six months' residence within its jurisdiction. Accordingly the District Deputy was directed to require them both to show cause for these irregularities. On his report Edward Dobbin Lodge was severely censured by the Grand Master, and warned to exercise greater care in preserving a record of its transactions: and the plea of unintentional ignorance of the law on the part of Parkersburg Lodge, No. 509, is reported to you for such action as you may deem necessary.

WESTFIELD LODGE, NO. 163—METAMORA LODGE, NO. 82.

Complaints of Casey Lodge, No. 442, against Westfield Lodge, No. 163, and Washburn Lodge, No. 421, against Metamora Lodge, No. 82, are still *sub judice*.

WAIVER OF JURISDICTION—WORK BY PROXY.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 248, and Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, both claimed the membership of Bro. FRANK B. PITNEY, he having been initiated and passed in the former and raised in the latter.

Upon investigation it appeared that an informal request of Golden Gate Lodge to confer upon Bro. PITNEY the degree of Master Mason to which he had already been elected, was misconstrued by Monmouth Lodge as a waiver of jurisdiction, and that the last named lodge thereupon received Bro. PITNEY'S petition for, elected him to, and conferred upon him the third degree, and received his signature to its By-Laws.

The records of Monmouth showed that Golden Gate Lodge had granted it permission to receive his petition, but in my correspondence both lodges agreed that the conference on the subject had been between the Masters of the lodges.

Waiver of jurisdiction which would authorize another lodge to receive the petition of an Entered Apprenticed or Fellow Craf, can only be accomplished by unanimous formal action which must be certified to under seal.

The records of Golden Gate Lodge show that no such action was had; and in the absence of a properly attested certificate to invalidate their correctness, the records must be presumed to be correct.

I therefore decided that the jurisdiction of Golden Gate Lodge was never waived; that the action of Monmouth Lodge in receiving and acting upon the petition of Bro. PITNEY was superfluous and void; that the lodge simply acted as the proxy of Golden Gate Lodge in conferring the degree, and that he could not therefore be a member of Monmouth Lodge, but stood in the same relation to Golden Gate Lodge as if he had been raised therein.

LACK OF PENAL JURISDICTION.

My decision having been invoked as to the validity of the suspension of Bro. CHARLES THOMPSON by Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, upon investigation

it was found that Bro. THOMPSON was a member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, and resided at Elkhart; that he joined in a petition for a new lodge at that place, which was chartered as Elkhart Lodge, No. 545, in 1867, and duly constituted in October of that year, with THOMPSON as one of its charter members; and that on the 21st day of March, 1868, Mt. Pulaski Lodge assumed to suspend him indefinitely for non-payment of dues which had accrued against him prior to his dimission therefrom by the act of the Grand Lodge.

In the analagous case of Hutsonville Lodge *vs.* Leaman, (*Proc. 1877, p. 34*), it was held that compulsory process by a lodge to enforce the payment of dues, does not lie against a brother after he has ceased to be a member thereof. (*Decision 4, p. 42, Ibid.*) This rule was affirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The dimission of THOMPSON deprived Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, of all claim to exercise jurisdiction over him in any matter relating to membership only, to which category the non-payment of lodge dues clearly belongs.

Want of jurisdiction, therefore, rendered the act by which it assumed to suspend him, a nullity, and I decided that his standing in the Fraternity and in Elkhart Lodge was not affected thereby.

MASONRY AND BUSINESS—OXFORD LODGE, NO. 367.

On the 12th of April I set aside certain proceedings had on charges of unmasonic conduct brought against Bro. A. A. WILLETT, a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 367, the proceedings beginning with the presentation of the charges on the 12th of February, 1878, and terminating in a verdict on the 12th of March following. It was held that the proceedings did not constitute a trial such as must precede the rendering of a verdict by the lodge, primarily for the reason that no time or place was ever appointed for the trial, but only a time and place for taking testimony before a committee. The mistake had been made of regarding the proceedings before the committee as the trial, when the sole duty of the committee is to reduce the testimony offered before it to evidence, and to report the evidence to the lodge at the time of the trial, which must always take place in the lodge.

It appeared, moreover, that at the time and place fixed for taking testimony, the accused failing to appear a brother was appointed by the Master to represent him, and the attorney so appointed, without consultation with his principal, entered a plea of guilty to all the charges and specifications, which plea was accepted by the committee as a bar to the taking of testimony. At the next stated meeting of the lodge the committee reported to this effect to the lodge, which report was accepted, and the case thereon submitted to the lodge for a verdict.

If the right of an attorney, so appointed, to put in a plea of guilty for his principal, without first consulting him, were admitted, and the lodge permitted to accept such unauthorized plea as a bar to the taking of testimony, the very consciousness of innocence on the part of the accused might lead to his conviction. Knowing himself to be innocent of the charges

brought against him, and feeling sure that upon a trial of them no evidence could be adduced to sustain them, it is quite conceivable that a brother might not make much effort to be present at the time specified if he were far from home, or otherwise found it difficult to attend; and if an unauthorized plea of guilty could be entered for him, the demonstration of his innocence by the breaking down of the prosecution would fail.

On the 9th of July a charge of unmasonic conduct was again preferred against Bro. WILLETT, involving the same matter on which the previous proceedings were had, the substance of the specifications under the charge being that WILLETT violated his masonic obligation in that, having bound himself under it to pay on or before a certain date, to Bro. PETRIE (the Master of No. 367), for the use of Bro. BROOKS (the accuser), such a sum of money as he (PETRIE), after examining the books and other evidences of the parties, should decide was due from WILLETT to BROOKS, had paid only something less than one-half of the amount so adjudged to be due.

Executive interference was invoked by the accused, presumably on the ground that specifications fell under the inhibitory clause of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which declares (Sec. 2, Art. 2, Part Third,) that "lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character, growing out of business transactions between brethren, nor entertain charges against a brother for the purpose of adjusting mere legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise, unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of the alleged offender."

The obvious intention of this provision is that the lodge shall not be made a collecting agency, nor a tribunal for the adjudication of questions which are properly within the province of the civil courts. It is designed to prevent the mixing up of Masonry with commercial transactions between man and man, and is an emphatic denial of the assumption that there can be one system of commercial ethics for Masons in their dealings with each other, and another system for their dealings with those who are not Masons. It gives notice, therefore, that in its penal jurisprudence, when called upon to deal with difficulties of a legal character growing out of business transactions between brethren, Masonry will regard as indictable only such acts as render Masons and non-Masons alike amenable to the criminal law of the State. Hence the requirement that unless fraud is clearly specified such cases shall be thrown out.

Under this rule it is not enough that fraud shall be simply charged; it must be specified. Specific *acts* must be alleged, fraudulent on their face. In other words, acts must be specified which are *necessarily* and not simply *possibly* fraudulent. A single illustration will prevent the possibility of my being misunderstood. A failure to pay a debt according to promise might possibly, but need not necessarily, involve fraud; and a lodge would not, therefore, be justified in entertaining a charge of fraud where the specication set forth only a failure to pay according to promise. But if an alleged false schedule of assets, or a fraudulent conveyance to prevent the payment

of a debt were specified, the charges would meet the requirements of the law.

In the charges in this case not only was no fraudulent act specified, but fraud was not even alleged. The element was clearly wanting, then, which could alone warrant a lodge in taking cognizance of this class of cases, unless it was supplied by the allegation that the accused failed to keep a promise to which he had bound himself under his Masonic obligation.

Manifestly the obstacles designedly placed in the way of getting this class of cases into a Masonic court cannot be thus bridged over. The aim of the law being to prevent the prostitution of Masonry to commercial purposes, the statute cannot be invoked to countenance an attempt to make Masonic pledges factors in business transactions; and the effort to do so could only serve to make more defective a case which without it would be clearly barred by the terms of the regulation.

The charges were accordingly ruled out.

DIMISSION—CIRCULAR LETTER.

On the 24th of February, 1878, I issued a circular letter to the lodges, of which the following is the body:

My correspondence indicates wide-spread confusion respecting the law regulating the granting of Dimits, and the proper method of procedure under it. As amended at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, Section 1, Article 20, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, reads thus:

"All applications for dimits shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the Lodge at a stated communication, shall be read in open Lodge, and lie over until the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if the applicant's dues are paid, and there are no charges against him, a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof."

This section embraces *all* the conditions with which a brother is required to comply in order to entitle him to a dimit; and lodges are not at liberty to attempt to impose any others. All lodge by-laws requiring applicants for dimission to assign reasons for withdrawal, are in conflict with this law and are inoperative and void.

The law as it now stands recognizes the voluntary nature of the bond of membership, and *designedly* provides that a brother may dimit from his lodge for any reason, or for no reason if it so please him, he complying with its necessary forms; and this without regard to whether he designs remaining within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge, or removing elsewhere.

It will be observed that a vote of the lodge is not one of the conditions of the law. Hence it is not permissible. When an application, properly signed and presented, has laid over for the required period, and comes up for final disposition, the Master should announce that if the applicant's dues are paid, and there are no charges against him, the dimit will be granted. Having received satisfactory answers to his inquiries on these points, he should announce that the dimit is granted, and direct the Secretary to record the fact and to furnish the dimitted brother with a copy of such record, or, in other words, to furnish him with a certificate of dimission.

It has come to my knowledge that in some lodges the practice prevails of charging a fee for certificates of dimission, either as a source of revenue to the lodge, or as a perquisite to the Secretary's office. This is unlawful and must be abandoned, the law explicitly providing that the brother dimitted "shall be entitled" to a copy of the record of his dimission.

VERMILION LODGE, NO. 265—AMENDE.

W. Bro. W. T. Butler, Past Master of Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, feeling that my statement of the difficulties in his lodge, embodied in my address at the last annual Grand Communication, asked that the alleged facts in the case might be investigated in order that he might be relieved from undeserved censure. I accordingly directed R. W. Bro. Haswell C. Clarke, D. D. G. M. of the 16th District, to make the investigation. Business, however, called him from the jurisdiction, and on his recommendation I entrusted the duty to W. Bro. F. S. Hatch, of Kankakee, as my special deputy.

It affords me great pleasure to say that the report of W. Bro. Hatch shows that W. Bro. Butler did not deserve the censure implied in my address, but which the facts as there alleged fully warranted. He is entitled to stand in the favorable light in which the investigation places him, and as an act of justice I submit the report of the special deputy as an appendix to this report, marked "A."

MASONIC RELATIONS.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I have appointed and commissioned Grand Representatives as follows:

Adam Thompson, near the Grand Lodge of Scotland.
Henry U. Aitkin, near the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island.
Nathaniel W. Cumner, near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.
S. Sylvester Wells, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

I have been honored with a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland as its Representative near this Grand Lodge, which position I have since felt compelled to resign, and have received notice of the appointment of R. W. Bro. Ira J. Bloomfield as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and of M. W. Ira A. W. Buck as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

The name of our duly accredited Representative near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, has never appeared in the proper list in our published Proceedings. I have explained to our Mississippi brethren that its non-appearance was due to the loss of the record of his appointment in the destruction of the Grand Master's correspondence by the Great Fire.

GRAND ORIENT OF SPAIN.

I am in receipt of a communication from a body styling itself the Supreme Grand Orient of Spain, and claiming to be the Supreme Masonic power in

that Kingdom, issued in the name of JOHN ANTHONY PEREZ (Richard) "Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33° Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, etc., Grand Commander and Grand Master of Masons in Spain," asking recognition as a Sovereign Masonic power at the hands of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Accompanying, is a commission to R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL as the Representative of the Grand Orient near this Grand Lodge.

Among the constitutional powers of the Grand Master is that "to appoint representatives, by warrant, in any other recognized Grand Lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives from other Grand Lodges."

The Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes as entitled to an exchange of representatives only sovereign and independent and perforce legitimate Grand Lodges. No Masonic body answering this description is known to exist in Spain.

The so-called Masonry of Spain is what is known as the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," whose governing head is a body known as the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third Degree, and of this body all other bodies composing the Grand Orient are dependents. Among these dependent bodies is the "Grand Lodge," nominally the governing body of Symbolic or Blue Masonry. It is a Grand Lodge only in name, having no attribute of sovereignty, and destitute even of the first attribute of independence—the right to choose its own rulers. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council is *ex officio* Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The office of Grand Commander is non-elective, attaching by right of succession to the Senior Sovereign Grand Inspector General, according to the date of his diploma, and held, with the appendant Grand Mastership, by a life tenure.

With no such emasculated Grand Lodge—however legitimate might have been its origin—could the Grand Lodge of Illinois, sovereign and independent, enter upon relations of equality.

Recognition of a Masonic power pre-supposes something to recognize, some attribute on the part of such power which gives it a likeness to a sovereign State. For the Grand Lodge of Illinois to appoint a representative to the "Grand Lodge" of Spain, would be analogous to the sending of an ambassador by Great Britain to Alsace or Lorraine; or by the United States to the county of Tipperary, or Connaught.

But these considerations, weighty as they are, do not touch the core of the question of our relations to the Grand Orients and the system on which they are based, wherein is involved our loyalty to the institution of Masonry and to the obligations we sustain as one of its constituents.

The sole warrant for the existence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is that it possesses, and through its constituents administers, genuine Masonry. If the system it holds and practices is genuine, it is certain that the antipodes of that system cannot also be genuine. Masonry is distinguished not less by

its polity than by its traditions and ceremonials. Its metes and bounds were fixed when the first Grand Lodge solemnly agreed to the "Charges of a Freemason" as the landmarks, the unchangeable law. The Masonry thus bounded and distinguished occupied the whole ground. No coeval body having the same or similar traditions and ceremonials, but a different body of law, existed to dispute its title. It was absolutely exclusive. This Masonry is our heritage. We are dowered with all its privileges, immunities and glories, and upon us are entailed all its responsibilities, chief among which is the maintenance unchanged of its immemorial law. From the time when the society crystalized into its present form, every successive generation of Masters, down to that which largely composes this assembly, has agreed that no man, or body of men, can make innovations on the body of Masonry, and that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge.

The existence of a lodge any where that may lawfully administer the rites of Masonry, presupposes the existence of a Grand Lodge from which it has derived its warrant; and the existence of such Grand Lodge presupposes the prior existence of warranted lodges by whose representatives it was formed, and so on backward in unbroken connection to the first Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois would not for a moment entertain a proposition to recognize as masonic any so-called lodge of Ancient Craft Masons which could not show such a connection, however loudly it might proclaim its allegiance to the primal law, and though its polity were identical with our own. By what mysterious process of logic can it justify itself, if it shall recognize as masonic any so-called lodge, Grand or subordinate, which not only cannot show such a connection, but whose polity is a flat denial of the fundamental law which we hold to be unchangeable? It will not thus place a premium on innovation, nor accord to the alien what it denies to the household of the faithful.

Masonry is a commonwealth whose members stand on a footing of perfect equality. It has no *imperium in imperio* from whose ranks the rulers of the Craft must spring, but on the contrary every craftsman is eligible to be raised by the suffrages of his brethren to the highest office within its gift. Its representative form of government is an essential feature, *without which it cannot be identified as Masonry*. Only on condition that this feature shall be maintained can, or could, any body of men acquire the authority to administer its rites.

The claim, then, of any sodality, or system whose government is a non-elective oligarchy exercising absolute control over admission to its own ranks, to be considered Masonry, or as being in any sense coequal with Masonry, is an assumption which the Grand Lodge of Illinois cannot admit without self stultification.

Yet such is the system which in Continental Europe breeds Grand Orients and Supreme Councils, claiming to be the supreme Masonic power in the states wherein they exist.

Holding these views of my responsibilities as a Mason, you will be prepared to learn that I declined to receive and accredit the representative of the Grand Orient of Spain.

Our relations with the Grand Lodges with which we were in fraternal correspondence have continued to be most cordial and satisfactory. To the number of Grand Lodges with which we had heretofore been so related the year just closing has added two, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island. Not only have our own Masonic relations been of this friendly character, but a period of profound peace seemed to have fallen upon all the Grand Lodges of the world in their relations with each other.

I regret to say that this universal tranquility has been broken by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I have received from the M. W. Melbourne M. Tait, Grand Master of Masons in Quebec, a communication embracing a proclamation of non-intercourse between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland, and their dependents respectively; a statement of the causes which led to; and a copy of the correspondence between the two Grand Lodges preceding the rupture. At the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in 1869, there were existing in the Province, in addition to the lodges owning allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and which are now all upon the registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, five lodges under warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, and two under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Two of the English and one of the Scotch lodges took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but the three remaining English lodges, and the Scotch lodge, Elgin, at Montreal, have continued to work under their original warrants and still refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, notwithstanding it has made every effort consistent with its honor and dignity, and in the most amicable spirit, to secure their allegiance.

In all its efforts in this direction, however, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has never for a moment lost sight of its obligation scrupulously to uphold the doctrine upon which it was founded, and which it holds in common with all the Grand Lodges on this continent, the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every Grand Lodge within its territorial limits. It declined the coveted recognition of the Grand Lodge of England because it was coupled with conditions which were a practical denial of this principle.

In 1877, having received the unconditional recognition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Quebec suggested to that Grand Lodge the propriety of directing Elgin Lodge to take such steps as might be necessary to place itself under its jurisdiction; whereupon the Grand Lodge of Scotland withdrew its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, recalled the commission of its newly-appointed Representative to that body, and granted warrants for two new lodges within the Province of Quebec.

In the absence of any declaration of the Grand Lodge of Scotland as to the motives which governed its action, this is no place to discuss that phase of the subject; but the action itself and the manner in which it was taken, conveys a painful sense of a lack of that magnanimity which we are apt to associate with our ideal of a powerful body, crowned with years and conscious of its own respectability.

Whatever diversity of opinion might have existed among American Grand Lodges as to their duty had they been brought face to face with the question of sustaining by immediate action the Grand Lodge of Quebec in an attempt to sever by coercive measures the Gordian Knot of difficulty presented by the presence of foreign lodges already on its territory, there can and will be no division as to the demands put upon them by this indefensible act of planting new lodges there, by which the Grand Lodge of Scotland has ruthlessly disturbed the peace of the Masonic world.

Every Grand Lodge on this continent is founded upon and maintains the doctrine of the supreme and therefore exclusive jurisdiction of each within its territorial limits; and it is inevitable that they should treat as a common enemy any Masonic power that deliberately invades the domain of any one of their number.

We recognize in this blow struck at our younger but equal sister, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, a deadly menace to our own sovereignty, and we could not if we would, shrink from the duty which it imposes. But the Grand Lodge of Illinois has shown no disposition in the past to evade any responsibility attaching to it by reason of its committal to the doctrine of absolute jurisdictional integrity, but has emphasized its devotion to it at the cost of temporary alienation from those whose friendship it prized and to whom it had long been bound in intimate and cordial association.

Profoundly regretting the necessity of such action, but as profoundly convinced that our duty leaves us no alternative, I am constrained to recommend that you at once take the inevitable step and direct that all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, its constituents, and all Masons owing allegiance thereto be interdicted to all Masons within our jurisdiction.

DECISIONS.

1. There is no limit of time within which an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft may be required to advance; his advancement must be of his own free will and accord.

2. A brother over whom lawful jurisdiction has been waived by one lodge, having been passed and raised by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction without petition and election as required by law, is nevertheless a lawful Master Mason. Having received the degrees in a regular lodge, lawfully held, his Masonic character is not attainted by irregularity in the proceedings.

3. The refusal of an officer elect to give bond as required by the by-laws of his lodge, is a refusal to qualify for installation and should be so treated.

4. Reading a petition for the degrees is not "receiving" it. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge either tacitly or formally given; or at its pleasure the lodge may refuse to receive it.

5. Objection to a proposed visitor by a member, lodged with the Master of his lodge, is not valid during the absence of the objector.

6. An applicant for dimission may withdraw his application at any moment before the announcement that the dimit is granted, has been made.

7. Sec. 9, Art. 27, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, authorizes a lodge to complete the unfinished work of an extinct lodge to whose territory it has fallen heir.

8. An unauthorized plea of guilty entered in the absence of the accused by an attorney who has been appointed to defend him, cannot be accepted by a lodge or a committee, as a bar to the taking of testimony.

9. The word "charges" occurring in Section 1, Article 20, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, means formal, written charges, as defined in Section 1, Article 3, Part Third.

Here, Brethren, as I close the record of my stewardship, I pause ere I again resume my place in the ranks, to acknowledge with grateful heart your partiality in twice elevating me to a position which to have held for a single term might well be the goal of an honorable ambition.

Satisfied alike with the measure of its honors and the burden of its cares, I shall relinquish the one as gladly as I shall put off the other.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Grand Master.

APPENDIX (A) TO GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

KANKAKEE, ILL., June 24, 1878.

Most Worshipful Joseph Robbins, Grand Master:

DEAR BROTHER—Upon the receipt of your appointment, authorizing me to investigate difficulties existing in Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, I informed the Master of said lodge of my appointment, and by agreement met the lodge on the evening of June 3d, A. D. 1878, and after a long session, in which a full and free discussion of the subjects pertaining to the case was had, I am pleased to be able to say that I left the lodge with full confidence that all matters of variance were harmonized, and that a commendable fraternal feeling pervaded all the members of the lodge.

The question of Bro. CUMMINGS' status seemed to have been so thoroughly settled, previously to my visit to the lodge, that there was no difference of opinion upon that point, and

the Master had conferred the third degree upon him some weeks since, with the approbation of all the brethren. The life and conduct of Bro. CUMMINGS, since he had been initiated, had been such as to meet the approval of all the members of the lodge, and Bro. BARNET informed me that his feelings had altered very materially towards Bro. CUMMINGS, and that he (Bro. BARNET) was entirely satisfied with the action of the lodge.

The original question at issue having thus passed out of discussion, the only remaining considerations were those that had incidentally arisen.

The main point in this connection seemed to be in relation to Past Master BUTLER, who claimed that the statement of the case in the address of the Grand Master for 1877 did him a great injustice, and must have been founded upon erroneous information. In examining this point, it was brought to light that letters, under dates respectively of March 5th, March 20th, and April 2d, 1877, and purporting to be written by Bro. H. H. MCMILLIN, Secretary of the lodge, were not in reality written by him, but by two former members of the lodge, one of whom was the brother who claims to have found the black ball in the ballot-box when the lodge was called to refreshment, and *after* the initiation of Bro. CUMMINGS, claims to have cast the same, and who (the two brethren) seem to have been the moving impulse in this entire matter. Fortunately, I think, for the peace and harmony of No. 265, both of these brethren have dimitted and removed beyond the limits of this Grand Jurisdiction. Bro. MCMILLIN does not claim but what he knew that his name was to be used in writing to the Grand Master, yet he claims never to have written the statements, or held the ideas there expressed, while the fact that answers to two of the letters were directed to, and received by him, would show that he must, in some degree at least, have understood the situation of the case. It would appear that, relying upon the integrity of older and more experienced Masons, he permitted himself to be placed in a false position, and, by his silence, apparently acquiesced in it.

The statement in letter under date of March 5th, 1877, that "a brother notified the lodge that there was surely a mistake; that he knew there was a black ball in the ballot-box, he having put it there, as well as seen it in the box while the ballot was being examined by the Junior Warden," was shown to be an error, both as far as notifying the lodge was concerned, and also in reference to any one putting the black ball in the box. The matter was discussed privately while the lodge was at refreshment, but nothing further.

The statement in letter under date of April 2d, that "the brother (F. V. B.) who offered objections at our last meeting, had made the same objections before the initiation of the candidate," was disproved by Bro. BARNET'S (F. V. B.) own admission, that any objections to which he might have given expression, were founded on the belief that a black ball was in the box, and not personal to the candidate.

In regard to the remaining statements of objections made, they seem to be founded on the idea that if one brother was not exactly satisfied with a candidate, and expressed himself to that effect to another brother, that constituted an objection.

In reference to the charge that Bro. BUTLER had passed Bro. CUMMINGS in defiance of Grand Master LOUNSBURY'S order, Bro. BUTLER showed conclusively that it was an error, as the degree was conferred some days previous to the date of the order; and I could come to no other conclusion than that Bro. BUTLER'S action in initiating and passing Bro. CUMMINGS was fully vindicated, and it is his earnest desire to be relieved from the stain that is now upon his name, and that justice should be done him.

After I had placed the lodge again in charge of the Master, just before the close of the communication, the following resolution was offered and adopted by a vote of twenty-two to three:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this lodge the action of W. M. M. T. BUTLER, in conferring the degrees of Masonry on Bro. CUMMINGS, was in all respects regular, and that the information upon which Grand Master ROBBINS arrived at his conclusions was not communicated by authority of the lodge or its officers."

The three votes against the resolution were explained to be founded upon the belief that the statement of the brother who claimed to have found the black ball in the ballot-box, should have had the same effect as an objection.

* * * * * * * *

Fraternally Yours,

F. S. HATCH,
Special Deputy.

CALLED OFF.

At 12.45 P. M. the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge from labor until 3 o'clock.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 1st, 5878.

The Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor promptly at 3 o'clock. Grand Officers and Representatives as at the morning session.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted a report of the business of his office for the past year; which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

As required by the by-laws, I herewith submit my report of the business of my office for the past year.

Immediately after the close of last session of Grand Lodge, I furnished to the printers the copy for the proceedings, but owing to delay in procuring the paper for the work, I was unable to furnish them to the lodges until the last of November.

During the year I have examined the returns of the subordinate lodges for 1877, comparing them with the returns of the previous year; notifying the Secretaries of all errors, and requiring them to correct them. Owing to the care taken the preceding year, but few errors appeared, and those of a trifling

character, the most of which have been corrected. From a cursory examination of the returns of the present year, I believe they are very nearly perfect.

By the resolution published on page 130, Proceedings of 1877, the Grand Secretary was instructed to have printed and bound in convenient form for use, one thousand copies of the Ceremonials authorized by this Grand Lodge. This has been done, and one copy sent to each lodge in this jurisdiction, one to each Grand Officer and D. D. G. M., and one copy to each Grand Lodge in correspondence with this Grand Lodge. As this would nearly exhaust the edition, and as the extra number would cost only for paper and press-work, I concluded after consultation with prominent Masons, to have 1,500 copies printed instead of 1,000 as the resolution provided. The resolution authorizes the Grand Secretary to sell the work, and I have fixed the price at one dollar per copy, which leaves a fair margin above cost. But few copies have been sold as yet, but I am of opinion that when the Craft generally ascertain that such a work has been published there will be a large demand for it.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

By direction of the M. W. Grand Master I have issued commissions to R. W. Adam Morrison, as Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Scotland. To R. W. Henry M. Aitkin, near the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island. To M. W. Nathaniel W. Cumner, near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. To R. W. S. Sylvester Wells, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

DUPLICATE CHARTER.

The charter of Hampshire Lodge, No. 443, having been destroyed, I issued to that lodge, by direction of the Grand Master, on December 7th, 1878, a duplicate charter.

CONSOLIDATION.

Middleton Lodge, No. 370, and Belle Rive Lodge, No. 696, having conformed to the requirements of Sec. 1, Art. 28, Part 2d of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I issued to them, on April 19th, 1878, a charter consolidating the two lodges as Belle Rive Lodge, No. 696.

CHARTER ARRESTED.

Manteno Lodge, No. 507, having become dormant, the Grand Master ordered the arrest of its charter, which was done by D. D. G. M. H. C. Clark, March 14th, 1878.

I submit herewith my financial report of moneys received during the year.

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Gr. Sec'y.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES
Bodley	1	$73 50	Eureka	69	$27 00
Equality	2	19 50	Social	70	27 75
Harmony	3	75 00	Central	71	53 25
Springfield	4	89 25	Chester	72	45 75
Friendship	7	87 00	Rockton	74	30 75
Macon	8	101 25	Roscoe	75	54 00
Rushville	9	49 50	Mt. Nebo	76	58 50
St. John	13	47 25	Prairie	77	83 25
Warren	14	25 50	Waukegan	78	84 75
Peoria	15	130 50	Scott	79	30 75
Temperance	16	56 25	Whitehall	80	75 75
Macomb	17	76 50	Vitruvius	81	30 00
Clinton	19	96 75	Metamora	82	18 75
Hancock	20	50 25	Dewitt	84	85 50
Cass	23	47 25	Mitchell	85	30 75
St. Clair	24	55 50	Kaskaskia	86	43 50
Franklin	25	45 75	Mt. Pulaski	87	39 75
Hiram	26	27 00	Havana	88	65 25
Piasa	27	89 25	Fellowship	89	54 75
Pekin	29	33 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	147 00
Mt. Vernon	31	52 50	Metropolis	91	57 75
Oriental	33	202 50	Stewart	92	45 75
Barry	34	64 50	Toulon	93	47 25
Charleston	35	52 50	Perry	95	51 00
Kavanaugh	36	37 50	Excelsior	97	76 50
Monmouth	37	69 00	Taylor	98	39 75
Olive Branch	38	116 25	Edwardsville	99	94 50
Herman	39	47 25	Astoria	100	48 00
Occidental	40	100 50	Rockford	102	131 25
Mt. Joliet	42	123 75	Magnolia	103	37 50
Bloomington	43	128 25	Lewiston	104	45 75
Hardin	44	75 00	Winchester	105	53 25
Griggsville	45	41 25	Versailles	108	31 50
Temple	46	93 75	Trenton	109	39 75
Caledonia	47	18 00	Lebanon	110	51 00
Unity	48	31 50	Jonesboro	111	35 25
Cambridge	49	47 25	Bureau	112	95 25
Carrollton	50	77 25	Robert Burns	113	33 75
Mt. Moriah	51	71 75	Marcelline	114	28 50
Benevolent	52	46 50	Rising Sun	115	28 50
Jackson	53	48 75	Vermont	116	54 75
Reclamation	54	36 75	Elgin	117	74 25
Washington	55	44 25	Waverly	118	42 00
Pittsfield	56	69 75	Henry	119	21 00
Trio	57	144 00	Mound	122	81 75
Fraternal	58	56 25	Oquawka	123	35 25
New Boston	59	48 00	Cedar	124	84 00
Belvidere	60	66 75	Greenup	125	21 00
Lacon	61	36 75	Empire	126	39 75
St. Marks	63	73 50	Antioch	127	33 75
Benton	64	46 50	Raleigh	128	27 00
Knoxville	66	44 25	Greenfield	129	43 50
Acacia	67	57 75	Marion	130	48 75
Naples	68	21 75	Golconda	131	44 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Mackinaw	132	$28 50	Fairfield	206	36 75
Marshall	133	46 50	Tamaroa	207	25 50
Sycamore	134	103 50	Wilmington	208	72 00
Lima	135	34 50	Wm. B. Warren	209	121 50
Hutsonvill	136	24 00	Lincoln	210	60 75
Marengo	138	54 75	Cleveland	211	301 50
Geneva	139	33 00	Shipman	212	29 25
Olney	140	66 75	Ipava	213	45 75
Garden Cit	141	139 50	Gillespie	214	18 75
Ames	142	48 75	Newton	216	35 25
Richmond	143	44 25	Mason	217	27 00
DeKalb	144	76 50	New Salem	218	38 25
A. W. Rawson	145	35 25	Oakland	219	48 00
Lee Centre	146	26 25	Mahomet	220	39 00
Clayton	147	53 25	LeRoy	221	42 00
Bloomfield	148	56 50	Geo. Washington	222	36 00
Effingham	149	38 25	Keeney	223	21 00
Vienna	150	47 25	Pana	226	36 00
Bunker Hill	151	45 00	Columbia	227	28 50
Fidelity	152	46 50	Lovington	228	35 25
Clay	153	24 00	Manchester	229	26 25
Russell	154	28 50	New Haven	230	23 25
Alpha	155	111 00	Wyanet	231	29 25
Delevan	156	51 75	Blandinsville	233	39 00
Urbana	157	83 25	DuQuoin	234	42 00
McHenry	158	29 25	Dallas City	235	44 25
Wethersfield	159	59 25	Charter Oak	236	68 25
Waubansia	160	123 75	Cairo	237	85 50
Virden	161	51 75	Mt. Carmel	239	44 75
Hope	162	41 25	Western Star	240	85 50
Westfield	163	26 25	Shekinah	241	53 25
Edward Dobbin	164	26 25	Galva	243	43 25
Atlanta	165	30 75	Horicon	244	56 25
Star in the East	165	110 25	Greenville	245	43 50
Milford	168	29 25	El Paso	246	64 50
Nunda	169	38 25	Rob Morris	247	44 25
Evergreen	170	87 75	Golden Gate	248	32 25
Girard	171	60 75	Hibbard	249	48 00
Wayne	172	20 25	Robinson	250	34 50
Cherry Valley	173	32 25	Heyworth	251	47 25
Lena	174	54 75	Aledo	252	45 75
Mendota	176	90 00	Avon Harmony	253	39 00
Illinois Central	178	72 00	Aurora	254	80 25
Wabash	179	32 25	Donnelson	255	24 00
Moweaqua	180	43 50	Algonquin	256	21 00
Germania	182	124 50	Warsaw	257	33 00
Meridian	183	37 50	Chemung	258	23 75
Abingdon	185	28 50	Mattoon	260	78 75
Mystic Tie	187	41 25	Amon	261	48 00
Cyrus	188	44 25	Channahon	262	32 25
Fulton City	189	70 50	Illinois	263	49 50
Dundee	190	31 50	Franklin Grove	264	45 00
Farmington	192	47 25	Vermilion	265	34 50
Herrick	193	24 75	Kingston	266	43 50
Freedom	194	33 00	La Prairie	267	28 50
La Harpe	195	87 75	Paris	268	93 75
Louisville	196	35 25	Wheaton	269	39 75
King Solomon's	197	41 25	Levi Lusk	270	35 25
Grandview	198	28 50	Blancy	271	112 50
Homer	199	33 00	Carmi	272	45 00
Sheba	200	36 75	Miners	273	60 75
Centralia	201	75 75	Byron	274	20 25
Lavely	203	40 50	Milton	275	57 75
Flora	204	32 25	Elizabeth	276	24 00
Corinthian	205	36 75	Accordia	277	58 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Jo Daviess	278	$75 00
Neoga	279	30 00
Kansas	280	47 50
Brooklyn	282	30 00
Meteor	283	69 00
Catlin	285	44 25
Plymouth	286	32 25
De Soto	287	27 75
Genoa	288	43 50
Wataga	291	25 50
Chenoa	292	40 50
Prophetstown	293	63 00
Pontiac	294	59 25
Dills	295	25 50
Quincy	296	81 75
Benjamin	297	39 00
Waconda	298	36 00
Mechanicsburg	299	21 00
Hanover	300	18 00
Cortland	301	19 50
Durand	302	37 50
Raven	303	32 25
Cement	304	30 00
Onarga	305	36 75
W. C. Hobbs	306	33 00
T. J. Pickett	307	65 25
Ashlar	308	172 50
Harvard	309	63 75
Dearborn	310	98 25
Kilwinning	311	163 50
Ionic	312	67 50
York	313	37 50
Palatine	314	38 25
Erwin	315	25 50
Abraham Jonas	316	15 75
J. L. Anderson	318	48 75
Doric	319	74 25
Malta	320	27 75
Dunlap	321	57 00
Windsor	322	55 50
Orient	323	21 00
Harrisburg	325	55 50
Grafton	328	20 25
Altona	330	31 50
Tuscola	332	91 50
Tyrian	333	76 50
Sumner	334	52 50
Schiller	335	52 50
New Columbia	336	32 25
Oneida	337	45 00
Kedron	340	29 25
Full Moon	341	39 75
Summerfield	342	21 00
Wenona	344	33 75
Milledgeville	345	29 25
N. D. Morse	346	30 00
Sidney	347	19 50
Russellville	348	15 00
Sublette	349	25 50
Fairview	350	41 25
Tarbolton	351	78 75
Groveland	352	23 25
Kinderhook	353	27 00
Ark and Anchor	354	50 25
Marine	355	36 00
Hermitage	356	$42 00
Orion	358	21 00
Blackberry	359	14 25
Princeville	360	25 50
Douglas	361	38 25
Noble	362	33 00
Horeb	363	56 25
Tonica	364	24 75
Bement	365	53 25
Arcola	366	37 50
Oxford	367	37 50
Jefferson	368	23 25
Livingston	371	42 75
Galesburg	372	70 50
Chambersburg	373	27 00
Shabbona	374	27 00
Archimedes	377	42 75
Aroma	378	20 25
Payson	379	35 25
Liberty	380	30 00
M. R. Thompson	381	55 50
Gill	382	26 25
LaMoille	383	34 50
Waltham	384	35 25
Mississippi	385	23 25
Bridgeport	386	21 75
Youngstown	387	34 50
El Dara	388	30 75
Kankakee	389	69 00
Ashmore	390	21 75
Tolono	391	29 25
Oconee	392	23 25
Blair	393	129 00
Jerseyville	394	64 50
H. G Reynolds	395	21 00
Muddy Point	396	33 00
Shiloh	397	19 50
Kimmundy	398	32 25
Buda	399	39 00
Pacific	400	34 50
Odell	401	39 00
Kishwaukee	402	20 25
Mason City	403	71 25
Batavia	404	97 50
Ramsey	405	33 00
Bethalto	406	15 75
Stratton	408	45 75
Thos. J. Turner	409	92 25
Mithra	410	84 75
Hesperia	411	165 75
Bollen	412	29 25
Evening Star	414	31 50
Lawn Ridge	415	21 00
Paxton	416	30 00
Marseilles	417	36 75
Freeburg	418	36 00
Reynoldsburg	419	42 00
Oregon	420	34 50
Washburn	421	18 75
Landmark	422	86 25
Exeter	424	24 00
Kaneville	425	17 25
Scottville	426	36 00
Red Bud	427	25 50
Sunbeam	428	46 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Chebanse	429	$40 50
Summit	431	29 25
Murrayville	432	33 00
Annawan	433	24 00
Makanda	434	48 00
Neponset	435	21 00
Philo	436	48 75
Chicago	437	132 00
Luce	439	57 75
Camargo	440	45 00
Sparland	441	26 25
Casey	442	35 25
Hampshire	443	75 50
Cave-in-Rock	444	27 75
Chesterfield	445	35 25
Watseka	446	49 50
S. D. Monroe	447	25 50
Yates City	448	46 50
Mendon	449	42 00
Loami	450	40 50
Grant	452	27 00
New Hartford	453	24 00
Maroa	454	59 25
Irving	455	31 50
Nokomis	456	34 50
Moscow	457	30 75
Blazing Star	458	39 00
Butler	459	23 25
Jeffersonville	460	16 50
Plainview	461	14 25
Tremont	462	20 25
Palmyra	463	37 50
Denver	464	27 75
Huntsville	465	45 00
Cohden	466	31 50
South Macon	467	53 25
McLean	469	18 75
Rantoul	470	25 50
Kendall	471	27 75
Amity	472	40 50
Gordon	473	24 00
Columbia	474	31 50
Walshville	475	24 75
Manito	476	16 50
New Rutland	477	20 25
Pleiades	478	170 25
Wyoming	479	93 75
Logan	480	57 00
Momence	481	35 25
Lexington	482	39 75
Edgewood	484	18 75
Oskaloosa	485	9 75
Bowen	486	10 50
Clay City	488	25 50
Cooper	489	21 00
Shannon	490	21 75
Martin	491	35 25
Libertyville	492	32 25
Tower Hill	493	22 50
Bath	494	33 00
Stone Fort	495	49 50
Tennessee	496	30 75
Alma	497	36 75
Murphysboro	498	51 00
Saint Paul	500	29 25
Stark	501	$21 75
Woodhull	502	35 25
Odin	503	39 75
East St. Louis	504	44 25
Meridian Sun	505	50 25
O. H. Miner	506	32 25
Home	508	175 50
Parkersburg	509	25 50
J. D. Moody	510	31 50
Clintonville	511	25 50
Wade Barney	512	91 50
Cold Spring	513	14 25
Bradford	514	44 25
Dement	515	37 50
Andalusia	516	15 75
Litchfield	517	40 50
Abraham Lincoln	518	32 25
Roseville	519	34 50
Anna	520	28 50
Illiopolis	521	27 00
Monitor	522	84 00
Evans	524	75 75
Delia	525	20 25
Covenant	526	184 50
Rossville	527	34 50
Minooka	528	27 00
Adams	529	21 50
Maquon	530	40 50
Ashton	531	18 75
Seneca	532	30 75
Altamont	533	45 75
Cuba	534	38 25
Sherman	535	32 25
Plainfield	536	30 75
J. R. Gorin	537	39 00
Lockport	538	54 00
Chatsworth	539	27 00
Harlem	540	43 50
Sigel	541	16 50
Towanda	542	20 25
Cordova	543	18 00
Virginia	544	22 50
Elkhart	545	24 00
Valley	547	34 50
Apple River	548	38 25
Sharon	550	33 00
Darwin	551	16 50
Ancona	552	21 00
Humboldt	555	27 00
Dawson	556	41 25
Lessing	557	52 50
Leland	558	24 00
Thompson	559	31 50
Madison	560	37 50
Trinity	561	48 00
Villa Ridge	562	17 25
Hamilton	563	24 75
Winslow	564	30 75
Pleasant Hill	565	39 00
Albany	566	32 25
Jacksonville	570	67 50
Bardolph	572	34 50
Gardner	573	43 50
Pera	574	18 00
Capron	575	37 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
O'Fallon	576	$33 00	Yorktown	655	$36 75
Viola	577	30 00	Mozart	656	27 75
Prairie City	578	32 25	Lafayette	657	13 50
Elbridge	579	32 25	Rock Island	658	54 00
Hazel Dell	580	28 50	Lambert	659	44 25
Dongola	581	23 25	Grand Chain	660	20 25
Shirley	582	27 00	Bethesda	661	14 25
Highland	583	28 50	South Park	662	36 00
Vesper	584	73 50	Phenix	663	21 00
Fisher	585	28 50	Mayo	664	15 75
Princeton	587	38 25	Greenland	665	19 50
Troy	588	27 75	Crawford	666	15 00
Elwood	589	18 00	Erie	667	27 00
Fairmount	590	30 75	Burnt Prairie	668	24 75
Fieldon	592	35 25	Herder	669	60 75
Miles Hart	595	39 00	Fillmore	670	42 75
National	596	78 00	Farina	671	12 75
Lostant	597	21 75	Eddyville	672	33 75
Dorchester	598	13 50	Normal	673	18 00
Fowler	599	14 25	Waldeck	674	02 25
Cerro Gordo	600	33 00	Pawnee	675	34 50
Laclede	601	17 25	A. O. Fay	676	29 25
Watson	602	15 75	Enfield	677	27 00
Clark	603	27 75	Sheffield	678	18 00
Hebron	604	32 25	Illinois City	679	26 25
Allen	605	21 00	Clement	680	18 00
Streator	607	79 50	Morrisonville	681	33 75
Piper	608	36 00	Blue Mound	682	40 50
Sheldon	609	31 50	Burnside	683	24 00
Union Park	610	52 50	Galatia	684	27 00
Lincoln Park	611	83 25	Rio	685	38 25
Rock River	612	90 00	D. A. Cashman	686	110 25
Patoka	613	35 25	Orangeville	687	24 00
Forrest	614	29 25	Clifton	688	24 75
Wadley	616	18 75	Englewood	690	70 50
Milan	617	27 75	Iola	691	15 75
Basco	618	21 75	Raymond	692	29 25
Berwick	619	28 50	Herrin's Prairie	693	23 25
New Hope	620	27 75	Centre	694	10 50
Venice	621	12 00	Shiloh Hill	695	29 25
Hopedale	622	26 25	Belle Rive	696	30 75
Dubois	624	12 00	Richard Cole	697	03 75
Union	627	20 25	Hutton	698	31 50
Tuscan	630	21 00	Pleasant Plains	700	33 75
Norton	631	24 00	Temple Hill	701	24 00
Ridge Farm	632	28 50	Alexandria	702	33 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	75 75	St. Andrews	703	14 25
Buckley	634	43 50	Braidwood	704	57 75
Rochester	635	27 00	Ewing	705	21 75
Peotone	636	27 75	Joppa	706	13 50
Fortitude	638	20 25	Circle	707	00 75
Keystone	639	58 50	Lemont	708	17 25
Comet	641	36 00	Star	709	51 75
Apollo	642	111 75	Farmer City	710	49 50
D. C. Cregier	643	87 75	Providence	711	31 50
Oblong City	644	30 00	Collinsville	712	33 75
San Jose	645	20 25	Johnsonville	713	24 00
Somonauk	646	30 00	Newtown	714	35 25
Blueville	647	26 25	Elvaston	715	20 25
Camden	648	54 00	Calumet	716	33 00
Hinsdale	649	18 75	Lumberman's	717	50 25
Irvington	650	17 25	May	718	16 50
Centre Star	651	22 50	Chapel Hill	719	20 25
Polar Star	652	19 50	Varna	720	19 50
Greenview	653	34 50	Rome	721	19 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1878—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Walnut	722	$28 50	New Holland	741	$18 00
Omaha	723	23 25	Danvers	742	14 25
Chandlerville	724	26 25	Scott Land	743	15 00
Rankin	725	19 50	Goode	744	20 25
Golden Rule	726	51 75	Winnebago	745	18 75
Raritan	727	28 50	Weldon	746	12 75
Waterman	728	26 25	Centennial	747	18 00
Lake Creek	729	21 00	Alta	748	12 00
Eldorado	730	18 25	Akin	749	15 75
Harbor	731	20 00	Lyndon	750	24 00
Carman	732	18 00	Lounsbury	751	20 25
Canton	734	73 50	Allendale	752	12 00
Sheridan	735	23 25	Cornell	753	12 75
Dennison	736	18 75	Ogden	754	16 50
Arrowsmith	737	17 25	Pre-emption	755	15 75
Sullivan Center	738	15 75	Mystic Star	U. D.	9 75
Lakeside	739	56 25	Hardinsville	"	1 50
Grant Park	740	26 25	Verona	"	10 50

DUES OF 1877.

Pekin	29	3 00	Cooper	480	25 50
Mt. Joliet	42	118 50	Murphysboro	498	75
St. Marks	63	81 75	Odin	503	6 25
Prairie	77	75	Meridian Sun	505	3 00
Whitehall	80	75	Clintonville	511	23 25
Kaskaskia	86	1 50	Bradford	514	75
Geneva	130	39 75	Adams	529	75
Matteson	175	114 00	Maquon	530	1 50
Mendota	176	12 00	J. R. Gorin	537	36 75
Louisville	196	75	Towanda	542	21 00
King Solomon's	197	75	Cordova	543	17 25
Duquoin	234	75	Virginia	544	75
Chemung	258	75	Trinity	561	54 75
Kingston	266	6 75	Villa Ridge	562	75
Neoga	279	1 50	Time	569	15 00
DeSoto	287	29 25	Peru	574	3 00
Wauconda	298	1 50	Elbridge	579	3 00
Harrisburg	325	55 50	Hazel Dell	580	75
Mount Erie	331	21 75	Fairmount	590	75
Kedron	340	32 25	Cerro Gordo	600	1 50
Sublette	349	75	Clark	603	75
Orion	358	24 00	Wadley	616	10 50
Blackberry	359	17 25	Basco	618	75
Horeb	463	75	Apollo	642	5 25
Livingston	371	75	Hutton	698	75
Muddy Point	396	33 00	Temple Hill	701	75
Ramsey	405	3 00	Circle	707	3 00
Annawan	433	75	Chapel Hill	719	75
Cobden	466	3 00	Omaha	723	1 50
Manito	476	18 75	Lake Creek	729	75

DUES OF 1876.

Mt. Joliet	42	124 00	Cooper	489	26 25
Fayette	107	9 50	Dorchester	598	15 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dispensation for Verona Lodge, U. D	$100 00	
Dispensation fees from G. M. Robbins	346 00	
Interest on note of A. F. Pool	494 20	
24 copies ceremonials, at $1.00 each	24 00	
1 copy proceedings	75	
Ten per cent. dividend from estate of A. A. Glenn	1,506 05	
		$2,471 00

RECAPITULATION.

To dues for 1878	$28,074 75	
" " " 1877	1,078 75	
" " " 1876	174 75	
" Miscellaneous	2,471 00	
		$31,799 25

CHARITY FUND.

To dues from members of No. 594	$ 2 00	
" " " " " 438	10 00	
" " " " " 654	1 50	
" " " " " 191	3 85	
" " " " " 637	8 50	
" " " " " 546	6 00	
" Balance from Nilwood Lodge, No. 546	2 75	
" " " Burlington Lodge, No. 637	93 25	
" Received for certifying diplomas	67 00	
		$194 85
Total		$31,994 10

CONTRA.

Jan'y 5. By cash paid Acting Grand Treasurer Robbins	$ 600 27	
June 12. " " " Grand Treasurer Miner	1,506 05	
Sept. 10. " " " " " "	2,000 00	
" 16. " " " " " "	3,000 00	
" 21. " " " " " "	15,600 00	
Oct. 1. " " " " " "	5,428 93	
" 2. " " " " " "	2,141 98	
" 3. " " " " " "	1,522 02	
		$31,799 25

CHARITY FUND.

Oct. 1. By cash paid Grand Treasurer Miner	$194 85	
		$194 85
Total		$31,994 10

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER—Yellow Fever Fund.

R. W. Bro. MINER, G. T., submitted a report of contributions received in aid of sufferers from yellow fever in the South, in response to the circular issued by the Grand Master. Report received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (See Appendix.)

M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER also submitted a report of amount contributed by the Masons of Chicago for that purpose, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (See Appendix.)

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 1, 1878.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined the reports of all subordinate lodges placed in our hands up to the present time.

Whilst your committee is gratified to find a marked improvement in the reports of lodges over former years, we are compelled to note an unusually large decrease in the membership.

We herewith present a tabulated statement as follows:

Total membership	38,616
Initiated during the year	1,607
Passed " " "	1,535
Raised " " "	1,550
Admitted " " "	723
Restored " " "	295
Non-affiliated	1,335
Dimitted	1,482
Deceased	472
Rejected	470
Suspended	1,442
Expelled	64
Showing a net decrease of	770

The following lodges have failed to make reports in accordance with Article 25, Secs. 1, 2 and 3, Grand Lodge By Laws, which requires all subordinate lodges to pay Grand Lodge dues on or before the 20th of September:

Nos. 7, 16, 19, 26, 40, 42, 43, 47, 51, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 72, 84, 90, 92, 96, 100, 106, 107, 108, 122, 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 141, 146, 175, 177, 181, 182, 187, 189, 192, 194, 204, 206, 209, 210, 217, 222, 226, 227, 228, 232, 236, 238, 243, 246, 247, 250, 251, 255, 258, 261, 263, 280, 287, 298, 299, 306, 310, 311, 313, 316, 317, 318, 322, 325, 327, 331, 332, 338, 339, 352, 356, 361, 369, 378, 380, 381, 386, 394, 407, 409, 410, 411, 416, 422, 423, 425, 430, 435, 440, 446, 450, 451, 458, 463, 468, 476, 478, 480, 483, 485, 487, 494, 496, 519, 522, 527, 528, 533, 536, 537, 541, 549, 550, 554, 555, 557, 559, 560, 564, 567, 569, 574, 575, 578, 582, 591, 592, 600, 605, 608, 610, 611, 623, 628, 635, 638, 642, 643, 648, 649, 654, 660, 662, 663, 666, 669, 671, 674, 675, 678, 681, 683, 687, 688, 689, 693, 706, 717, 728.

The following lodges have made no reports: Nos. 65, 96, 107, 175, 181, 232, 317, 327, 339, 379, 416, 468, 569, 591, 628, 654, 660, 684, 693, 728.

The following lodges have made returns, but paid no dues: Nos. 106, 238, 331, 369, 407, 430, 451, 483, 487, 523, 623, 733.

Your committee would ask leave to amend this report during the sitting of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted.

C. KIRKPATRICK,
S. S. CHANCE,
RODNEY ASHLEY,
J. L. MCCULLOUGH,
JAS. C. MCMURTRY,
} *Committee.*

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem asked instructions in regard to listing the names of those representatives in attendance whose lodges had failed to pay their dues in accordance with Sections 1, 2 and 3, Article 25, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The Grand Master ruled:

That to entertain the motion to excuse would be to assume that the forfeiture of mileage and per diem, threatened in Sec. 3, Article 25, was conditioned on failure to pay on or before the 20th of September; whereas, it was conditioned on failure to pay at all; and that if the dues of a lodge have been paid for the current year, the law has been sufficiently complied with to authorize the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem to issue its certificate to its representative; that the penalty threatened for delinquency beyond the 20th of September, is not forfeiture of mileage and per diem, but deprivation of representation; but that so long as a lodge is in possession of an unrevoked charter, its constitutional and inherent right to representation in this body cannot be denied.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report.

W. Bro. BUXTON submitted the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Report, which was received and adopted, and the several recommendations concurred in.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

The committee to whom was referred the Address of the M. W. Grand Master, respectfully report that they have considered the same and recommend that the parts thereof relating to the following subjects be referred to committees as follows:

To Committee on Obituaries: All which relates to deceased brethren.

To Committee on Chartered Lodges: All which relates to constituted lodges.

To Committee on Lodges U. D.: All which relates to dispensations granted to form new lodges.

To Finance Committee: All which relates to R. W. Grand Treasurer, to dispensations for advancement of candidates, elections, installations, etc.

To Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence: All which relates to Yates City Lodge, to irregular work and business, to unlawful suspensions and expulsions, trespass and conflict of jurisdiction.

Your committee specially commend the action of our M. W. Grand Master in refusing to recognize as a Masonic body the Grand Orient of Spain. His reasons for such action are clear and convincing, and prove that it is a body which entirely disregards the ancient landmarks of our order, and thereby places itself without the pale of our Masonic family.

Your committee have briefly noticed some of the more important points of the Grand Master's Address, and referred them to appropriate committees; at the same time they commend it to the craft as a most valuable contribution to Masonic literature, replete with important decisions and profitable instruction.

In view of the many subjects embraced in the annual report of the Grand Master, and the importance of having the matters therein discussed, in the hands of the several committees, in convenient form for use during the session of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that provision be made for printing the same, hereafter, in advance of its delivery.

Respectfully submitted.

H. P. Buxton,
Albert Demarée,
E. B. Buck,
} *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. Zeigler submitted the report of the Committee on Lodges U. D., which was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, who, having under consideration such matters as have been submitted to them, ask leave to fraternally report:

Your committee take pleasure in reporting the wisdom of the Grand Master in restricting the hitherto too rapidly increasing number of new lodges, to the issuance of only three dispensations.

We have had under consideration and examined the returns, work and By-Laws of Hardinville, Verona and Mystic Star Lodges, and find them in the main correct.

The returns and work of Hardinville Lodge are good; the By-Laws are the authorized Code. The returns and work of Verona Lodge are fair only, abounding in numerous minor mistakes, which, under our excellent Code of By-Laws, a school-boy ought to be able to avoid. This lodge has omitted to send to this Grand Lodge a copy of its By-Laws for inspection and approval. We therefore recommend that Verona Lodge be ordered to forward to the Grand Master a copy of its By-Laws for his inspection and approval.

The returns, work and By-Laws of Mystic Star Lodge give credit to the officers and members of Mystic Star, and might well serve as a model of good work and true, to many older lodges.

Your committee would recommend that Charters be granted to—

Hardinville Lodge . . . . . as Hardinville Lodge, No 756,
Verona Lodge . . . . . as Verona Lodge, No. 757,
Mystic Star Lodge . . . . . as Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

LOUIS ZEIGLER,
H. G. CALHOUN,
DANIEL G. BURR, } *Committee.*
FRED. W. EADS,
JOS. HOLLAND,

TABULAR STATEMENT *accompanying the report of the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.*

NAMES OF LODGES.	No. Degrees Conferred	No. Initiated.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. Rejected.	No. Members.
Hardinsville..	4	2	1	1	..	11
Verona	32	12	12	8	3	19
Mystic Star	27	11	8	8	5	26
Total	63	25	21	17	8	56

AMENDMENTS—Rejected.

Bro. Geo. K. Hazlitt (211) submitted a series of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, which were not seconded.

W. Bro. Buck (35) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of Grand Lodge moneys be referred to a committee of three, to report prior to the election of Grand Officers during the present session, some plan of securing the Grand Lodge against loss.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. Pearson, S. G. D., the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT—Auditing Committee.

W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, from the Auditing Committee, submited the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your committee for auditing claims against this Grand Lodge most respectfully submit the following report of their transactions for the current year:

There have been presented, accompanied by the proper vouchers, the following bills, which have been approved and certified to the Grand Secretary as correct.

Bill of Springfield Printing Co., for 1,500 copies of Ceremonials . .	$573 75
Bill of D. L. Phillips for postage	164 34
Bill of Bro. Frank Hudson for 1,500 blank returns	80 00
Total	$818 09

All of which is fraternally submitted.

Gil W. Barnard,
D. A. Cashman,
C. F. Tenney, } *Committee.*

REPORT—Finance Committee.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance respectfully ask the attention of this Grand Lodge to the valuable services rendered by Bro. S. W. Waddle, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, in preparing the schedules of mileage and per diem orders for the committee during the recess of this

Grand Lodge. We respectfully recommend a special appropriation of $25 to Bro. WADDLE for this extra service.

We would also recommend an appropriation of $25 to M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, for special services in preparing the funeral ceremony authorized at the last session of this Grand Lodge.

We further recommend the payment to members of committees at this Grand Communication, of $3 per day for each day's services, in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

To R. W. Bro. T. T. GURNEY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, we would respectfully recommend the usual appropriation of $300.

Fraternally submitted.

J. C. SMITH,
TOM J. BRONSON,
E. C. SELLECK,
} *Committee.*

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of W. Bro. THOMAS, G. S. B., the election of Grand officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, P. G. M., offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being duly seconded, lies over until the Grand Annual Communication:

Amend Sec. 2, Article 13, Part Second, of By-Laws, by adding: "each member of said committee shall respectively make a private verbal report to the Worshipful Master, who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge only the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report."

PETITION—Humboldt Lodge, No. 555.

Bro. RAVENS, representative of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, submitted the following petition, which was read by the Grand Secretary, and, upon motion, referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

BRETHREN: The undersigned, representative of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M., of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, begs leave to state that at the burning of the Masonic Hall in the winter of 1875–76 we lost all our effects without any insurance. Our sister lodge, Occidental, No. 40, which met with us in the same hall, also lost all their effects, but were relieved

by an insurance of $1,200, and had their Grand Lodge dues returned. Considering ourselves at that time able to get along without calling for similar aid from the R. W. Grand Lodge, we withheld our petition; which, however, we are compelled to present to you now; for the subsequent general depression of business, and the inability of many members to pay their dues, has so affected our treasury that we had to raise our present Grand Lodge dues by assessment. We therefore pray the R. W. Grand Lodge to return our dues, thereby only allowing us what was given our sister lodge in 1876.

Fraternally,

GEO. W. RAVENS.

Rep. Humboldt Lodge, No 555, A. F. & A. M.

CHICAGO, Oct 1, 1878.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. JOHN O'NEILL, D. D. G. M., offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which was duly seconded:

Amend Sec. 1, of Article 2, Part First, of By-Laws, by adding: "and shall be conducted as follows, *viz.:*

"1. At the time of election of each and every officer, a list of lodges, by number, the permanent members by name or title, and the Grand officers by title, shall be called in the order prescribed by Section 4, of Article 8, of Constitution.

"2. Said call shall be made from a list prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1, Article 9, Part First, of By-Laws.

"3. Upon such call, each representative, member and Grand officer present, shall deposit his ballot marked with the number of votes they are respectively entitled to.

"4. Upon such announcement the votes *may* be received, and the number thereof shall at the same time be duly recorded by special Tellers, upon suitable tally sheets, said votes shall be credited to the respective lodge, member, and Grand officer casting the same, and the aggregate number thereof shall correspond with the 'call list.'

"5. Said record of votes shall be filed among the archives."

CALLED OFF.

At 5:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2d, 5878.

The M. W. Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor at 9 o'clock. Prayer by the R. W. the Grand Chaplain. Officers and Representatives as on the previous day.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

R. W. Bro. GURNEY presented his report on Masonic Correspondence, and moved the adoption of the special report on the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory—page 52—which was concurred in, and the reports ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (See appendix.)

Bro. GURNEY also offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. & A. M. respectfully decline to recognize the "Grand Lodge of Colon" as a governing body of Symbolic Masonry.

Resolved, That the application of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" for recognition, be referred to the Committee on Correspondence for further consideration.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois extend fraternal recognition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois extend fraternal recognition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

REPORT—Grand Treasurer—Lounsbury Relief Fund.

R. W. Bro. MINER, Grand Treasurer, presented his report of receipts and disbursements of moneys received for the relief of the late Bro. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY and family; which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

ELECTION—Of Grand Officers.

The hour for the special order—election of officers—having arrived, the M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren as tellers to collect and count the vote: L. L. MUNN, J. I. MCCLINTOCK, CHAS. F. TENNEY, EDWARD COOK, JOHN V.

Thomas, Charles H. Patton, J. D. C. Hoit, W. H. Eastman, W. M. Robertson, Thomas Cannell, Charles E. Miner, Malcolm McDonald and E. B. Ramb.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

For Grand Master . . . . . Theodore T. Gurney.
For Deputy Grand Master . . . . . William H. Scott.
For Senior Grand Warden . . . . . Louis Zeigler.
For Junior Grand Warden . . . . Daniel M. Browning.
For Grand Treasurer . . . . . Orlin H Miner.
For Grand Secretary . . . . . John F. Burrill.

Whereupon they were declared duly elected officers of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. D. M. Browning, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the report of that Committee, which was received; the cases considered *seriatim*, and the several recommendations concurred in.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances respectfully report: That they have carefully and diligently examined all cases presented, and submit the following as the result of their labors:

No. 1.

Thomas Darling, *vs.* Grafton Lodge, No. 328. } Appeal.

This was an appeal taken from the action of the lodge in expelling Bro. Darling. Since the appeal was taken the action of the lodge was set aside, and a new trial granted by the M. W. Grand Master. The committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 2.

A. Miller, *vs.* Raymond Lodge, No. 692. } Appeal.

While A. Miller, the applicant in this case, was a member of Girard Lodge, No. 171, he joined in a petition for a charter for Nilwood Lodge. A

charter was granted, and Nilwood Lodge, No. ——, constituted, with Miller as one of its members.

Miller, the appellant, paid dues to said lodge for a time, but was, on the 12th day of April, 1873, indefinitely suspended from said lodge for non-payment of dues. On the 8th day of May, A. D. 1876, said Miller, while residing within the jurisdiction of Raymond Lodge, No. 692, visited said lodge, and took the Masonic test oath. Charges were preferred against him in said Raymond Lodge for unmasonic conduct, and he was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Miller takes an appeal to this Grand Lodge. Your committee are of the opinion that the action of the lodge should be sustained, and so recommend.

No. 3.

J. B. McFarlane, *vs.* Valley Lodge, No. 547. } Appeal.

In this case Bro. Samuel Powell was charged with unmasonic conduct, the specifications being, first, seduction; second, attempting to produce an abortion.

The defendant was put upon his trial, which resulted in a finding of not guilty by the lodge, from which finding J. B. McFarlane, a member of said lodge, prosecutes this appeal. The evidence in the case shows that the young lady with whom Bro. Samuel Powell (according to his own statement) had criminal intercourse, became pregnant and suddenly died. The finding of the coronor's jury was that her death was the result of an attempt to produce an abortion. The defendant testified in open lodge that he did, at the request of the young lady, produce for her medicine for this criminal purpose. Nothing could be more scandalous to Masonry than such conduct as is admitted by the defendant in this case.

Your committee find the charge and specifications fully sustained by the evidence, and recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and that Bro. Samuel Powell be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4.

George T. Graham, *vs.* Blair Lodge, No. 393. } Appeal.

In this case Bro. George T. Graham was charged with unmasonic conduct. The specifications being:

1st. Writing communications to the Secretary of Blair Lodge, No. 393, scandalizing the Worshipful Master and certain other brethren in the lodge, and setting at defiance the authority of said lodge.

2d. Writing scandalous and offensive postal cards to a brother Master Mason, with the malicious intent to injure and disgrace said brother.

3d. Wrongfully accusing the Worshipful Master of said lodge of converting the moneys of said lodge to his own private use.

4th, 5th and 6th. Fraudulently converting the moneys of various brethren in said lodge to his own use, while acting as their attorney.

The defendant was placed upon trial and found guilty of the charge, and each specification thereof, excepting the 6th; and was indefinitely suspended. The defendant appeals, and in his appeal raises many objections to the trial, of a technical character.

Your committee having carefully examined the evidence in this case, are of opinion that the charges are fully sustained by it; and while the proceedings in all respects have not been entirely regular, yet we are fully satisfied that substantial justice has been done, and we therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 5.

LEVI S. CORRELL,
vs.
PLEASANT PLAINS LODGE, No. 700. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the action of the lodge by plaintiff, in expelling him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The charges are repeated attempts to have illicit carnal intercourse with the widow of a Master Mason, and drunkenness. The accused was tried, found guilty, and by unanimous vote of the lodge, expelled. We have examined the record carefully, and we find that the accused was properly served with notice of the time and place of trial; that the defendant did not appear at the trial, nor attempt to disprove the charges, which were abundantly sustained by the evidence. And although there may have been irregularities in the preliminary proceedings, yet they are not of sufficient importance to warrant your committee in reversing or disturbing the action of the lodge; and believing that substantial justice has been done, your committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed and the action of the lodge sustained.

No. 6.

GEORGE W. McGIBBONS,
vs.
MENDON LODGE, No. 449. } Appeal.

Bro. McGibbons appeals from the action of said lodge, in failing to find Bro. Thomas J. Brown guilty of charges preferred against him by McGibbons. The difficulty grew out of a village election, in which both of the brethren were interested as candidates or otherwise. The offense charged was for language used by Bro. Brown to Bro. McGibbons. The committee

does not approve of the use of such language by Masons, but in this case it was provoked by the appellant, and they recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 7.

G. W. Dudderer, *vs.* Scottsville Lodge, No. 426. } Appeal.

Bro. Dudderer appeals from the action of said lodge in acquitting Bro. S. W. Capps, on trial of charges preferred against him by Bro. Dudderer.

The charge was that he assisted in the unlawful whipping of one Nelson Powers.

The evidence before the committee is such that they cannot say that the lodge erred in its decision, and therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 8.

Otto N. Sprague, *vs.* Fraternal Lodge, No. 58. } Appeal.

The charge and specifications in this case accuse the applicant with selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.

The accused was found guilty and expelled.

No objections are made to the regularity of the proceedings in the lodge.

The evidence shows conclusively that the accused, under the pretense of keeping a drug store, systematically sold spirituous liquors as a beverage, contrary to the law of this State.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 9.

John Campbell, *vs.* Marcelline Lodge, No. 114. } Appeal.

This case is an appeal by Bro. John Campbell from the action of Marcelline Lodge, No. 114, in finding him guilty of a charge of immoral and unmasonic conduct, and fixing his punishment at indefinite suspension.

Your committee do not desire to trespass upon the time of the Grand Lodge by minutely pointing out their objections to the specifications, but they deem it sufficient to say that the specifications are either frivolous or indefinite, and that the evidence entirely fails to prove them.

Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the brother restored.

No. 10.

ADOLPH GECHAN,
vs.
LESSING LODGE, No. 557. } Appeal.

This was an appeal by plaintiff from the action of the lodge in indefinitely suspending him.

We have examined the record, such as it is, with as much care as can be done, and are of opinion—

First, That the charges, as set up in the record, are not sufficiently explicit, upon which to place in jeopardy a Mason's standing.

Second, We do not think that there was sufficient notice to the lodge of the trial.

Third, There does not appear sufficient certificates of the record.

For these and other irregularities, we recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and a new trial had.

No. 11.

MURREL MORGAN,
vs.
ALLENDALE LODGE, No. 752. } Appeal.

In this case Bro. Murrel Morgan was charged with unmasonic conduct, the specifications being:

1st. Maliciously publishing scandalous reports against Bro. D. G. Price, a Master Mason and member of said Allendale Lodge, No. 752.

2d. Using indecent, profane and offensive language of and concerning said Bro. Price.

3d. Engaging in private piques and quarrels to the scandal of Masonry.

Bro. Murrell Morgan was put upon his trial and found guilty of the charge and first and second specifications thereof, and indefinitely suspended by the lodge.

Bro. Morgan appeals. We have carefully examined the evidence in this case, and find that the charges are clearly proven, the language used by him being indecent and offensive in the extreme. Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

Respectfully submitted.

D. M. BROWNING,
MILES H. WILMOT,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
A. B. CAMPBELL,
GEO. M. HAYNES, } *Committee.*

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. EGAN, on behalf of the Board, extended an invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge to visit the Board of Trade at any time during their stay in the city.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago for the kind invitation extended to the members of this Grand Lodge through WILEY M. EGAN, Esq.

REPORT—Of Grand Treasurer.

R. W. O. H. MINER, Grand Treasurer, submitted his report of receipts and disbursements; which was, upon motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

1878.		DR.	
June 12.	For amount received from Grand Secretary		$ 1,506 05
Sept. 10.	" " "		2,000 00
" 16.	" " "		3,000 00
" 21.	" " "		15,600 00
" 30.	Am't rec'd from Jos. Robbins, late acting Grand Treas.		27
Oct. 1.	" " Grand Secretary		5,428 93
" "	" " " Charity Fund		194 85
" 2.	" " " General Fund . . .		2,141 98
" "	" " " " . . .		1,522 02
			$31,394 10

CR.

By Grand Lodge orders paid, as follows, viz.:

1878.				
Mar. 18.	No. 396.	To J. F. Burrill, for salary as G. S.	$208 33	
" 23.	No. 397.	Springfield Printing Co., for printing proceedings	352 99	
" 1.	No. 398.	Springfield Printing Co., for printing ceremonials	573 75	
" 1.	No. 400.	John F. Burrill, salary as G. S. . .	208 34	
" 2.	No. 399.	D. L. Phillips, P. M., for postage,	164 34	
" 13.	No. 401.	Yates City Lodge, costs of suit . .	108 10	
May 1.	No. 402.	John F. Burrill, salary as G. S. . .	208 33	
June 1.	No. 403.	Same, . .	208 34	
" 29.	No. 404.	Same, . .	416 67	
July 12.	No. 406.	F. Hudson, Jr., pt'g blank returns,	80 00	
" 17,	No. 393.	Joseph Robbins, salary as G. M. .	125 00	
" 31,	No. 407.	John F. Burrill, salary as G. S . .	208 34	
Oct. 2,	No. 410.	O. H. Miner, salary as G. T. . . .	213 35	
				$3,075 88
				$28,318 22

Oct. 3,	To balance General Fund	$28,123 37	
" "	To " Charity Fund	194 85	
			$28,318 22

REPORT—Finance Committee, on Bro. Buck's Resolution.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Buck, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing this committee to report "some plan of securing this Grand Lodge against loss," respectfully report that we have had the same under consideration, and find that Section 2, Article 5, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge makes ample provision for such security.

Your committee would therefore call attention to said By-Law, and request and urge that the provisions of the law be fully enforced.

Fraternally submitted.

J. C. Smith,
T. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

REPORT—Finance Committee on Petition of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, for a remission of their dues, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, for a remission of dues paid by said lodge for the year 1876, because of the destruction of all their property by fire, respectfully report that we have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that the petition be granted.

Fraternally yours.

J. C. Smith,
T. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

The report was received, and, upon motion, the recommendation of the committee was *not* concurred in.

REPORT—Committee on Printing.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Committee on Printing:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

The undersigned, Committee on Printing, respectfully report that they have received, opened and computed bids for printing proceedings of the Grand Lodge and blanks for annual returns, offered by Messrs. Hazlett & Reed, of Chicago; The Springfield Printing Co., The State Register Co., H. W. Rokker, and Frank Hudson, Jr., of Springfield.

The committee find the bid of the Springfield Printing Co., for printing the proceedings, to be the lowest and best for that work, and the bid of Frank Hudson, Jr., the lowest and best for printing blank returns; they therefore recommend that the contracts for said work be so awarded.

Your committee find great practical difficulties arising from the present plan of awarding the printing contract during the session of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence is published before the session of the Grand Lodge, under the contract of the preceding year, the *proceedings* are published after the session, under the contract of the current year. When the contractor prints the report he does not know who will print the proceedings, of which that report is legitimately a part; he does not know what amount of paper to contract for, whether for the report only, or for report and proceedings.

Bidders are at a loss in fixing on prices for work to be done and for paper to be furnished at intervals of nearly a year, and paper purchased at different times cannot be accurately matched, hence paper of widely different appearance is constantly to be found in the volumes of proceedings.

It is believed that these difficulties would be obviated by letting the printing contract previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge. This would enable the contractor to obtain at one time sufficient paper for the report and proceedings of the coming session, and he will be able to commence publication of proceedings immediately on the close of the Grand Lodge, without the present necessary delay in obtaining paper, and each year's work will stand by itself.

The committee therefore propose the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, *viz.:*

Strike out the present Section 15, of Article 9, of Part First, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, at least ninety days before each annual session of the Grand Lodge, and there open and compute all bids for printing for this Grand Lodge, and award contracts therefor to the lowest and best bidders.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master*,
ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer*, } *Committee.*
JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary*,

The report was received and adopted; and the recommendation awarding the contract to the Springfield Printing Company, concurred in.

The amendment to the By-Laws accompanying the report, being duly seconded, lies over until the next Annual Communication.

APPEAL—Joseph B. Jones vs. Effingham Lodge No. 149.

The Grand Secretary stated that he had received by mail on September 30th, an appeal from the action of Effingham Lodge, No. 149, in suspending Bro. Joseph B. Jones for non-payment of dues.

The appeal having been received too late for action at this session of the Grand Lodge, it was, upon motion, referred to the M. W. Grand Master.

PETITION—For New Lodge at Roodhouse.

The Grand Secretary presented the petition of sundry brethren residing at Roodhouse, Greene county, praying for a dispensation to establish a lodge at that place.

Upon motion, the petition was referred to the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, for their consideration and recommendation.

MEMORIAL—From Knoxville Lodge, No. 66.

The Grand Secretary read a memorial from Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, asking the Grand Lodge to make an appropriation to aid said lodge in erecting a monument to the memory of our late brother Sylvester Stevens.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2d, 5878.

At 2.30 o'clock, P. M., the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. O. F. PRICE submitted the report of the Committee on Petitions. Report read and cases considered *seriatim*.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Petitions submit the following report:

No. 1. Petition of James D. Payne, expelled October 6th, 1878, by Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, for restoration.

The petition having been concurred in by said lodge, and also by D. D. G. M. W. A. Stevens, your committee recommend that James D. Payne be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 2. Petition of Thomas Shirley, expelled by Oriental Lodge, No. 33, for restoration.

The petition having been concurred in by said lodge, as required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and many distinguished members of the Craft having earnestly recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted, your committee therefore recommend that said Thomas Shirley be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 3. Petition of Joseph Z. Griffith, expelled by Charleston Lodge, No. 35, for restoration.

Having regularly petitioned said lodge for recommendation to the Grand Lodge for restoration, and said lodge having concurred in said petition, your committee recommend that Joseph Z. Griffith be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4. Petition of Benjamin Sigsworth, expelled by New Hartford Lodge, No. 453, for restoration.

Said lodge having concurred in said petition, and various members of the Fraternity having recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted, your committee recommend that Benjamin Sigsworth be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 5. Petition of Henry E. Rives, expelled by Paris Lodge, No. 268, for restoration.

Said lodge having concurred in said petition, your committee recommend the restoration of Henry E. Rives to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 6. Petitions of Robert Grounds and W. D. Lomax, expelled by Abingdon Lodge, No. 185.

In this case your committee respectfully report, that they have had before them the statement and certificate of the Worshipful Master and Secretary of said lodge, under seal of the lodge, that, on the 22d day of February, 1876, said Robert Grounds and W. D. Lomax each petitioned said lodge for a recommendation to the Grand Lodge for reinstatement; that the lodge then concurred in said petition; that the said petitions, and the recommendation of the lodge for their restoration, were at that time forwarded to the Grand Secretary, and that no action had been taken thereon by the Grand Lodge; and that said lodge now desires that they be restored. Your committee have examined the Grand Lodge proceedings of 1876 and 1877, but found no mention of such case.

We have also had the verbal testimony of S. D. Pollock, W. M. of said lodge, that the statements of said certificate were true. Believing, therefore, that said petitions and recommendations were lost or mislaid, and believing that it would be unjust, under the circumstances, to keep said petitioners under sentence of expulsion till the next communication of this Grand Lodge, we recommend that said Robert Grounds and W. D. Lomax be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 7. Petition of Joseph Washington, expelled by Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, for restoration.

Said lodge, by unanimous vote, having recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted, your committee recommend that Joseph Washington be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 8. Petition of James M. Duncan, for restoration.

From the evidence before us, the facts in this case appear to be these: Petitioner was a member of Marcelline Lodge, No. 114; charges were preferred against him in said lodge; trial was had, and the lodge, by vote, found him not guilty. A brother brought the case to this Grand Lodge on appeal, and the petitioner was here suspended during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. Considering the action of Marcelline Lodge in finding the petitioner not guilty, we believe, from the information furnished us, that the petitioner has been punished sufficiently to answer the ends of discipline, and we recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 9. Petition of Wm. O'Brien, expelled by Harrisburg Lodge, No. 325, for restoration.

The petition having been concurred in and recommended by said lodge, your committee recommend that Wm. O'Brien be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 10. Petition of Russelville Lodge, No. 348, to change the location of their lodge from the town of Montgomery, Crawford Co., to the village of Flat Rock, in Honey township, in said county, a distance of three miles.

Said change of location being concurred in and recommended by S. D. Monroe Lodge, No. 447, and by Robinson Lodge, No. 250, the only lodges

affected by the change, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 11. Petition of W. E. Purrett, expelled by Wenona Lodge, No. 344, for restoration.

It appearing to your committee, from the certificate and verbal testimony of O. M. Southwell, W. M. of said lodge, that said Purrett duly petitioned said lodge to recommend him to the Grand Lodge for restoration, and that said lodge, by a constitutional vote, did so recommend his restoration; and it further appearing that said petition and recommendation by said lodge were duly forwarded to the Grand Secretary more than ten days prior to the present communication of this Grand Lodge, but were lost in transmittal, we therefore recommend that this case be referred to the Grand Master, with power to restore said Wm. E. Purrett to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, when said lodge shall forward to him certified copies of said lost papers, if he shall then find that the requrements of the law are complied with.

No. 12. Petition of Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, for payment of amount of mileage and per diem of representatives for the years 1876 and 1877. We recommend that this petition be referred to the Finance Committee.

Fraternally submitted,

O. F. Price,
A. B. Davidson,
James C. Luckey, } *Committee.*

Cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 read, and recommendations concurred in.

Case No. 6, referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with power to act when duplicates of the papers are received.

Cases No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 read and recommendations concurred in.

The report, except so much as was referred to the Finance Committee, was adopted.

Note by Grand Secretary.—In case No. 7, the name should be Joseph *Withington*, instead of Joseph "Washington," as reported by the committee.

MEMORIAL—From Geneva Lodge, No. 139.

W. Bro. McWayne (139) presented the following memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Geneva Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., respectfully represent that they, in common with the Craft in general, have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of W. Bro. Henry B. Pierce, who for fourteen years was Master of that lodge, a member of this Grand Lodge, and at one time an officer

thereof. He died at Elmira, N. Y., on the 26th day of August last, during an absence from home occasioned by business.

No Mason was ever better instructed in the work and lectures of the Craft, nor did any man ever live in more perfect harmony with its spirit and teachings than he. A more perfectly upright man never lived. During his long term of service, and still longer residence at his home, no breath was ever heard against his honor or integrity, as a man or Mason. For many years he labored under severe financial difficulties, brought upon him by mistaken confidence in those for whom he was surety, but disdained any other way out of them than the right royal, though infrequently traveled, road of honest and honorable payment.

Bro. PIERCE has left a widow and five children, the youngest but a few months old, to whom he has left nothing but the priceless legacy of a good name. The lodge of which he was a member is small and weak, and has exhausted its entire fund in defraying the expenses of his last sickness, transportation home and burial; and respectfully asks that the case may be referred to the Committee on Charity of this Grand Lodge for their consideration and such aid as in their wisdom they shall deem fitting and proper.

The Grand Secretary called up the amendments to the By-Laws proposed at the last Annual Communication.

Amendment No. 1, as follows:

Amend Part First, Article 1, Sec. 2, by striking out "a committee on finance;" also, same Article, Sec. 3, by striking out "a committee on auditing," and insert a *committee on finance*."

Also, Article 6, Sec. 1, paragraph 4, by striking out the word "auditing" in the 3d line, and insert the word *finance;* and strike out the word "finance" where it appears now in the same line, and insert the word *same* in its place.

Also, Article 9, by striking out all of Sections 11, 12 and 13, and adding paragraphs 1 and 2 of Sec. 11, to Section 2 of same Article, as paragraphs 5 and 6.

Also, add to Sec. 2, Art. 9, an additional paragraph, numbered 7, as follows: *The Finance Committee shall make a full detailed report of their doings during the year, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge for approval.*"

Being put to vote, was declared adopted.

Amendment No. 2, as follows:

Amend Section 1, Article 1, Part First, by striking out the word "first," and inserting the word *second*; making the clause read *Second Tuesday in October*.

Being put to vote, was declared lost.

RESOLUTION—To Appoint a Committee on Transportation.

W. Bro. J. E. ALEXANDER (702) offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, to be styled the Committee on Railroad Transportation, whose duty it shall be to secure, if possible, excursion or round trip rates for the delegates attending this Grand Lodge on all railroads leading into the city of Chicago, and connecting lines, and to give due and timely notice of the same to such delegates.

Bro. PEARSON, G. S. D., moved to amend by making it the duty of the Grand Secretary.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THANKS—From Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, in a few well chosen remarks, extended the thanks of that Grand Lodge to the Masons of Illinois, for the timely aid extended to the Craft of Mississippi, who are now suffering from the ravages of that dread scourge, the Yellow Fever.

Bro. CREGIER also, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, thanked Grand Master ROBBINS for his action in maintaining the rights of that Grand Lodge in the matter of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The question being asked:

The Grand Master decided that a meeting of a lodge may be held in the day time, if the by-laws of the lodge provide that special meetings may be called at any time at the convenience of the lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

The Committee on Lodges U. D., to whom was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Roodhouse, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., having had under consideration a petition from a number of brethren of Roodhouse, in Greene County, asking the recommendation of this Grand Lodge for their petition to the M. W. Grand Master to grant them a dispensation to form and open a lodge of Masons at Roodhouse, in the County aforesaid.

After considering all the facts and evidences before us, your committee are of the opinion that the granting of said petition would be a violation of Sec. 5, of Article 23, of Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Your committee are further of the opinion that the dispensing power, according to the fundamental laws of Masonry, belong to the Grand Master, and to him alone, and cannot and should not be disturbed nor interfered with by any Mason, lodge, nor even the Grand Lodge.

We therefore recommend that a recommendation for said petition be not granted.

LOUIS ZEIGLER, H. G. CALHOUN,
DANIEL G. BURR, JOS. HOLLAND,
FRED. W. EADES, } *Committee.*

COMMUNICATION—From Mrs. Glenn.

R. W. Bro. J. C. McMURTRY (26) read the following letter from Mrs. LAVINIA GLENN, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

I have two policies on the life of my husband, A. A. GLENN, both in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and each for the sum of $5,000—one a ten-year policy, on which nine payments have been made; the other an ordinary life policy. It is expected that after the next payment the dividends on the first policy will pay the premium on the last one and make them self-supporting. I will assign these policies to the Grand Lodge in satisfaction of its claim against my husband, I to have whatever further dividends may be paid out of his estate. LAVINIA GLENN.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Master called the lodge to refreshment until 9.00 to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

THURSDAY, Oct. 3d, 5878.

The Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor at nine o'clock. Prayer by the R. W. the Grand Chaplain. Officers and Representatives as on the previous day.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. WADDLE presented the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, which was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

The undersigned, your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, fraternally report that the Grand Officers, Representatives and Members of Committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, are entitled to mileage and per diem, under the By-Laws and resolutions of this Grand Body, as set forth in the following pages.

S. W. WADDLE,
E. S. MULLINER,
GEO. W. CYRUS, } *Committee.*

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Joseph Robbins	M. W. Grand Master	263	$26 30	..	$26 30
W. J. A. DeLancey	R. W. D. Grand Master	253	25 30	$6	31 30
Henry E. Hamilton	" Senior Grand Warden	...	.....	6	6 00
W. H. Scott	" Junior Grand Warden	280	28 00	6	34 00
O. H. Miner	" Grand Treasurer	185	18 50	..	18 50
John F. Burrill	" " Secretary	185	18 50	..	18 50
George W. Martin	" " Chaplain	187	18 70	6	24 70
Alfred Sample	" " Orator	103	10 30	6	16 30
F. Hudson, Jr.	W. Deputy Grand Secretary	185	18 50	6	24 50
John P. Norvell	" Grand Pursuivant	128	12 80	6	18 80
John A. Ladd	" " Marshal	110	11 00	6	17 00
John R. Thomas	" " Standard Bearer	402	40 20	6	46 20
J. M. Bell	" " Sword Bearer	164	16 40	6	22 40
John M. Pearson	" " Senior Deacon	256	25 60	6	31 60
H. C. Cleveland	" " Junior Deacon	182	18 20	6	24 20
George Rawson	" " Steward	280	28 00	6	34 00
Adolph Shire	" " Steward	...	.....	6	6 00
Charles M. Grammar	" " Steward	269	26 90	6	32 90
John P. Ferns	" " Tyler	...	.....	6	6 00

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. A. Stevens	1st District	...	.....	6	6 00
D. J. Avery	2d "	..	.....	6	6 00
John O'Neill	3d "	...	.....	6	6 00
G. K. Bartlett	4th "	38	3 80	6	9 80
J. V. Thomas	7th "	98	9 80	6	15 80
John Gray	8th "	38	3 80	6	9 80
Thomas J. Wade	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40
George Crossley	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50
F. G. Welton	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40
W. H. H. Rader	12th "	232	23 20	6	29 20
Rowley Page	13th "	164	16 40	6	22 40
W. H. Eastman	14th "	151	15 10	6	21 10
H. C. Clarke	16th "	56	5 60	6	11 60
George Scroggs	17th "	128	12 80	6	18 80
John Bennett	19th "	187	18 70	6	24 70
S. M. Martin	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50
James Mayor	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60
A. L. Virden	22d "	206	20 60	6	26 60
G. H. B. Tolle	24th "	258	25 80	6	31 80
James Douglas	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10
C. H. Patton	28th "	283	28 30	6	34 30
James I. McClintock	29th "	287	28 70	6	34 70
P. W. Barclay	30th "	365	36 50	4	40 50

COMMITTEES—JURISPRUDENCE.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Days.	Per D'm	Total.
James A. Hawley	98	$9 80	3	$15	$24 80
D. C. Cregier	...	.....	3	15	15 00
Wm. Lavely	185	18 50	3	15	33 50
W. M. Egan	...	.....	3	15	15 00
Jno. C. Bagby	228	22 80	3	15	37 80

CORRESPONDENCE.

T. T. Gurney	...	.....	3	15	15 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Days.	Per Diem	Total.
D. M. Browning	306	$30 60	7	35	$65 60
M. H. Wilmot	198	19 90	7	35	54 90
Jos. E. Dyas	164	16 40	6	30	46 40
A. B. Campbell	120	12 60	7	35	47 60
Geo. Haynes	283	28 30	7	35	63 30
CHARTERED LODGES.					
C. Kirkpatrick	328	32 80	7	35	67 80
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	7	35	59 90
J. L. McCullough	258	25 80	7	35	60 80
J. C. McMurtry	161	16 10	7	35	51 10
R. Ashley	61	6 10	6	30	36 10
LODGES U. D.					
Louis Zeigler	103	10 30	6	30	40 30
H. G. Calhoun	194	19 40	5	25	44 40
F. Eads	96	9 60	4	20	29 60
Jos. Holland	118	11 80	5	25	36 80
D. G. Burr	164	16 40	4	20	36 40
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
S. W. Waddle	126	12 60	4	20	32 60
E. S. Mulliner	263	26 30	4	20	46 30
Geo. W. Cyrus	242	24 20	4	20	44 20
AUDITORS.					
Gil. W. Barnard	...	.....	3	15	15 00
D. A. Cashman	...	.....	3	15	15 00
C. F. Tenney	154	15 40	3	15	30 40
GRAND EXAMINERS.					
M. D. Chamberlain	121	12 10	3	15	27 10
A. T. Darrah	137	13 70	3	15	28 70
J. H. Fawcett	105	10 50	3	15	25 50
H. W. Hubbard	253	25 30	3	15	40 30
PETITIONS.					
O. F. Price	164	16 40	3	15	31 40
A. B. Davidson	110	11 00	3	15	26 00
J. C. Luckey	111	11 10	3	15	26 10
G. M. ADDRESS.					
H. P. Buxton	261	26 10	3	15	41 10
A. Demaree	263	26 30	3	15	41 30
E. B. Buck	184	18 40	3	15	33 40
OBITUARIES.					
E. E. Waggoner	196	19 60	3	15	34 60
Chas. Trowbridge	132	13 20	3	15	28 20
A. A. Glenn	255	25 50	3	15	40 50
FINANCE.					
J. C. Smith	...	.....	3	15	15 00
E. C. Selleck	263	26 30	3	15	41 30
T. J. Bronson	215	21 50	3	15	36 50
CREDENTIALS.					
R. D. Lawrence	185	18 50	4	20	38 50
A. S. Converse	164	16 40	4	20	36 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Bodley	1	W. M. Robertson.	263	$26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	J. W. Clifton	322	32 20	6	38 20
Harmony	3	A. Wood	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	Fred Trapp.	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	James B. Pomeroy	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	Wm. L. Hammer	169	16 90	6	22 90
Rushville	9	Geo. W. Burnett	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John	13	J. G. Byer	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	W. J. Elwell	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	W. Y. Francis	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance	16	C. W. Higgenbotham	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	A. K. Lodge	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	H. Stewart	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock	20	W. J. Dale	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	S. O. Spring	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	C. A. Monk.	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin	25	B. G. Grigsby.	258	25 80	6	31 80
Piasa	27	Thos. Cannell	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin	29	Lewis Zinger.	160	16 00	6	22 00
Mt. Vernon	31	John A. Clinton	283	28 30	6	34 30
Oriental	33	E. B. Bennett			6	6 00
Barry	34	J. L. Sweet.	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston	35	A. J. Todd	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kavanaugh	36	John Bawden	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monmouth	37	D. D. Dunkle	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	Geo. W. Hooton	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herman	39	H. Oehlshlaeger	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Robert Henning	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	J. S. Miller	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bloomington	43	John D. Fowle	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	Francis Keyser	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	A. Monroe	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	D. Cosgrove	151	15 10	6	21 10
Caledonia	47	J. F. Lyerly	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	O. B. Chamberlain	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge	49	J. E. Ayers.	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	J. P. Moore	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	M. W. Miller	240	24 00	6	30 00
Benevolent	52	Charles Heinz	239	23 90	6	29 90
Jackson	53	H. J. Hamlin.	190	19 60	6	25 60
Reclamation	54	G. F. Thomas	242	24 2 0	6	30 20
Washington	55	J. Paul Jones	278	27 80	6	33 80
Pittsfield	56	H. L. Loyd.	249	24 90	6	30 90
Trio	57	J. M. Montgomery	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal	58	W. J. Britton	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston	59	Geo. Lyttle	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	A. W. Burnside	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. A. Wright	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	A. S. Wright.	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	John J. St. Clair	306	30 60	6	36 60
Knoxville	66	L. R. Sykes	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	D. Wertheim	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples	68	James Linkins.	238	23 80	6	29 80
Eureka	69	Geo. M. Dickson	187	18 70	6	24 70
Social	70	C. E. Bodemer	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central	71	J. D. Harper	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	B. W. Tackenberg	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. B. Rockwood	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	G. G. Smith	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	W. H. Chaffee	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie	77	Wm. H. Geohegan	164	16 40	6	22 40
Waukegan	78	H. L. Hatley.	36	3 60	6	9 60
Whitehall	80	T. A. Smith	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	J. A. Mason.	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora	82	John L. McGuire.	137	13 70	6	19 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Dewitt	84	L. S. McGraw	148	$14 80	$0	$20 80
Mitchell	85	Thos. Boyd	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia	86	Richard Brown	327	32 70	6	38 70
Mt. Pulaski	87	W. A. Shafer	168	16 80	6	22 80
Havana	88	H. W. Lindley	191	10 10	6	25 10
Fellowship	89	John H. Reynolds	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	Sam'l Hoyles	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	F. A. Halliday	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart	92	Geo. Richards	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Levi Silliman	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	F. C. Moore	251	25 10	6	31 10
Excelsior	97	J. M. Nichols	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor	98	J. F. Hoover	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville	99	B. R. Burroughs	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria	100	J. W. Green	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	Thos. Lawler	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia	103	J. W. Massie	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewiston	104	A. P. Munson	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	G. E. Young	235	23 50	6	29 50
Versailles	108	H. Burgesser	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	C. O. Drayton	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	C. J. Renter	285	28 50	6	34 50
Jonesboro	111	Hugh Andrews	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	D. J. Bailey	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	Wm. P Strong	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	Allen Wait	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	E. J. Tower	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont	116	A. R. Clark	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	H. D. Woodworth	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly	118	A. L. Kimber	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry	119	J. C. Moody	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	Albert T. Kinney	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oquawka	123	H. N. Patterson	204	20 40	6	26 40
Cedar	124	Perry A Armstrong	61	6 10	6	12 10
Greenup	125	Thos. C. Tutwiler	223	22 30	6	28 30
Empire	126	O E. Hofer	160	16 00	6	22 00
Antioch	127	John Minto	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	Jas. T. Clark	306	30 60	6	36 60
Greenfield	129	E. A. Belknap	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	John W. Larimer	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	James A. Rose	355	35 50	6	41 50
Mackinaw	132	B. Beckley	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. E. Gorham	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore	134	A. N. Wheeler	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima	135	W. H. Wade	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville	136	L. W. Smith*	224	22 40	6	28 40
Pope	138	John C. Hall	289	28 90	6	34 90
Geneva	139	A. McWayne	36	3 60	0	9 60
Olney	140	J. A. Niblo	258	25 80	6	31 80
Garden City	141	James John	...	.....	0	6 00
Ames	142	J. A. Farnham	136	13 60	6	19 60
Richmond	143	G. P. Wodell	60	0 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	S. O. Vaughn	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	H. B. Farwell	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	W. S Frost	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	Jas. B. Coe	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	Wm. Hartley	154	15 40	6	21 40
Effingham	149	Owen Scott	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	J. B. Kuykendall	345	34 50	6	40 50
Bunker Hill	151	John Patrick	253	25 30	6	31 30
Fidelity	152	D. Q. Trotter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Clay	153	David Berry	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	W. C. Cowan	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alpha	155	G. P. Lawrence	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delevan	156	J. N. Snedeker	157	15 70	6	21 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Urbana	157	E. Blackshaw	130	$13 00	$6	$19 00
McHenry	158	Smith Searles	51	5 10	6	11 10
Wethersfield	159	A. B. Ashley	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	J. A. Stoddard	...	.....	6	6 00
Virden	161	W. K. Bowling	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope	162	James Milne	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Chas. Downey	198	19 80	6	25 80
Edward Dobbins	164	Addison Lewis	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta	165	J. S. Perriton	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	W. E. Derwent	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	J. A. McConnell	93	9 30	6	15 30
Evergreen	170	Theodore Kundinger	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	J. D. Metcalf	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wayne	172	Daniel Ellington	153	15 30	6	21 30
Cherry Valley	173	L. M. VanBuren	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	T. J. Kaufman	131	13 40	6	19 40
Mendota	176	Geo. W. Tewksbury	84	8 40	6	14 40
Illinois Central	178	A. H. Wooster	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash	179	B. H. Lawson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	L. L. Hazen	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania	182	Herman Niether	...	.....	6	6 00
Meridian	183	J. J. Pool	74	7 40	6	13 40
Abingdon	185	S. D. Pollock	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	Wm. G. Atkins	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus	188	D. R. Miller	149	14 90	6	20 90
Fulton City	189	C. A. Griswold	136	13 60	6	19 60
Farmington	192	Wm. Scott	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	John Jackson	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom	194	C. W. Bradshaw	80	8 00	6	14 00
La Harpe	195	A. F. Beal	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	Geo. W. Smith	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's	197	G. W. Trask	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	R. B. Deem	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer	199	G. W. Yates	148	14 80	6	20 80
Sheba	200	H. L. Goodrich	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia	201	A. P. Turner	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavely	203	I. J. Taylor	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	J. F. Shadwell	237	23 70	6	29 70
Corinthian	205	T. D. Palmer	82	8 20	6	14 20
Fairfield	206	J. W. Tullis	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	H. West	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	J. B. Johnson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	J. H. Wood	...	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln	210	E. G. Hudson	157	15 70	6	21 70
Cleveland	211	Malcolm McDonald	...	.....	6	6 00
Shipman	212	T. G. Coffy	238	23 80	6	29 80
Gillespie	214	William Dickie	244	24 40	6	30 40
Newton	216	Geo. H. Shup	225	22 50	6	28 50
Mason	217	C. R. Hanson	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	John Andrew	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland	219	H. D. Williams	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mahomet	220	J. D. Brown	138	13 80	6	19 80
LeRoy	221	J. C. Barley	138	13 80	6	19 80
Geo. Washington	222	J. L. Kenner	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney	223	I. H. Hazlett	198	19 80	6	25 80
Pana	226	J. E. Southwick	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	Geo. Phirman	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington	228	W. G. Cochran	180	18 00	6	24 00
Manchester	229	S. Barnes	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	D. C. Hunter	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	T. C. Roach	112	11 20	6	17 20
Blandinsville	233	Frank M. Cortright	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	E. M. Hinckley	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	Jonathan Rice	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak	236	G. M. Loughmiller	234	23 40	6	29 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Cairo	237	Chas. Wilson	365	$36 50	$6	$42 50
Mt. Carmel	239	R. S. Gordon	266	26 60	6	32 60
Western Star	240	H. J. Dunlap	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	E. J. Ingersoll	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	H. L. Dickinson	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	D. A. Baxter	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	I. Norman	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	G. L Gibson	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	S. Kidder	108	10 80	6	16 80
Golden Gate	248	G. W. Hamilton	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	F. Stewart	245	24 50	6	30 50
Robinson	250	M. C. Mills	234	23 40	6	29 40
Heyworth	251	Nathan Low	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	J. M. Wilson	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	P. Harrod	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	A. F. Wade	39	3 90	6	9 90
Donnelson	255	H. S. Hanner	249	24 90	6	30 90
Algonquin	256	J. Peter	48	4 80	6	10 80
Warsaw	257	John Harris	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chemung	258	W. G. Billings	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon	260	J. L. Scott	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon	261	W. H. Cardiff	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	Albert Randall	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	C. M. Cummings	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove	264	Peter C. Rooney	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	J. R. Grace	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	Theodore Roth	269	26 90	6	32 90
La Prairie	267	Chas. M. Kern	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	W. B. Humphrey	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton	269	W. H. Johnson	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	W. H. Robinson	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	Edward Cook	...	.....	6	6 00
Carmi	272	Geo. Darrah	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miners	273	R. H. Fiddick	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron	274	John C. Davis	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton	275	G. R. Roush	258	25 80	6	31 80
Elizabeth	276	J. H. B. Renfro	340	34 00	6	40 00
Accordia	277	H. Rocher	...	.....	6	6 00
Jo Davies	278	S. A. Clark	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga	279	P. Welshimer	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas	280	S. J. Payne	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn	282	J. W. Smisher	95	9 50	6	15 50
Meteor	283	G. H. Frizzell	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin	285	S. R. Tilton	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth	286	D. W. Huddleston	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	Henry Jacobs	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	J. McLean	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga	291	H. H. Marsh	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	R. E Beard	103	10 30	6	16 30
Prophetstown	293	J. C. Paddock	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	E. E. Wallace	93	9 30	6	15 30
Dills	295	Oscar J. Reese	259	25 90	6	31 90
Benjamin	297	Joseph P. Lasley	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda	298	H. B. Burritt	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg	299	J. W. Houston	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hanover	300	A. B. White	186	18 60	6	24 60
Cortland	301	A. Cone	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	D. J. Stewart	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	Chas. Roberts	42	4 20	6	10 20
Cement	304	C. J. Gardner	94	9 40	6	15 40
Onarga	305	J. C. Culver	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	E. W. Dickenson	132	13 20	6	19 20
T. J. Pickett	307	W. J. Frisbee	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	F. S. Allen	...	.....	6	6 30
Harvard	309	J. B. Rosencrantz	63	6 30	6	12 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Dearborn	310	Wm. K. Forsyth	...	$.....	$6	$ 6 00
Kilwinning	311	R. Thibodo.	...	.....	6	6 00
Ionic	312	J. C. Hosteller.	169	16 90	6	22 90
York	313	S. B. Lake	217	21 70	6	27 70
Palatine	314	F. J. Filbert	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin	315	Wm. Sonntag	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Bone	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	R. J. Greyson	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric	319	N. R. Zeigler.	179	17 90	6	23 90
Malta	320	Caleb Peters	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap	321	E. J. Congar	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	W. W. M. Barbom.	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	N. J. Cobleigh	60	6 00	6	12 00
Harrisburg	325	F. M. Pickett.	306	30 60	6	36 60
Grafton	328	F. J. Glazier	55	5 50	6	11 50
Altona	330	L. B. Zong	148	14 80	6	20 80
Tuscola	332	B. Ervin.	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	Jesse K. Dubois	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	T. M. Stevens	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller	335	John Corsoski	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia	336	J. G. Helm	358	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida	337	E. Marsh	152	15 20	6	21 20
Kedron	340	H. D. Parker	196	19 60	6	25 60
Full Moon	341	Jacob Godfrey.	276	27 60	6	33 60
Summerfield	342	J. F. Uttley	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona	344	O. M. Southwell	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville	345	J. Q. Russell	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse	346	J. H. Leonard	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	Wm. Freeman	147	14 70	6	20 70
Russellville	348	G. P. Weger	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette	349	Chas. H. Ingalls	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	David A. Parks	181	18 10	6	24 10
Tarbolton	351	Smith Olney	104	10 40	6	16 40
Kinderhook	353	W. G. Smith	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	J. W. Nuckols	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine	355	G. A. Elbring	274	27 40	6	33 40
Hermitage	356	Joseph White	275	27 50	6	33 50
Orion	358	J. D. Bliss	63	6 30	6	12 30
Blackberry	359	C. Spaulding	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	J. L. Blanchard	147	14 70	6	20 70
Douglas	361	P. W. Lill	305	30 50	6	36 50
Noble	362	Henry Palmer	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeb	363	T. V. R. Dafoe	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	G. W. Howe	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	B. B. Bacon.	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola	366	A. D. Kaga.	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	A. P. Petrie.	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	Abram Marlow.	292	29 20	6	35 20
Livingston	371	J. G. Strong	74	7 40	6	13 40
Galesburg	372	W. H. Davidson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Chambersburg	373	Oscar Dennis.	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona	374	F. A. Frost.	73	7 30	6	13 30
Archimedes	377	August Kohler.	294	29 40	6	35 40
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	John Kidder	275	27 50	6	33 50
Liberty	380	S. F. McBride.	254	25 40	6	31 40
M. R. Thompson	381	P. S. Lerch.	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill	382	Richard Boston	224	22 40	6	28 40
LaMoille	383	F. L. Angier	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	Wm. Wilson	96	9 60	6	15 60
Bridgeport	386	B. Leach.	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown	387	W. W. Shoop	197	19 70	6	25 70
Kankakee	389	John K. Croswell.	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	W. R. Comstock	192	19 20	6	25 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Oconee	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	209	$20 90	$6	$26 90
Blair	393	D. H. Dickenson	...	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville	394	C. E. Miner	262	26 20	6	32 20
H. G. Reynolds	395	Richard Terrill	137	13 70	6	19 70
Muddy Point	396	B. B. Olmstead	180	18 00	6	24 00
Kinmundy	398	W. R. Hubbard	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	J. N. Pervier	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific	400	E. Plummer	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell	401	Chas. Finefield	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	O. Rodgers	65	6 50	6	12 50
Mason City	403	J. S. Townsend	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	Jas. M. Miller	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	H. B. McKnight	219	21 90	6	27 90
Stratton	408	I. J. Lamb	171	17 10	6	23 10
Thos. J. Turner	409	W. Lowe	...	.....	6	6 00
Mithra	410	August Koblitz	..	.....	6	6 00
Bollen	412	B. C. Benson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	John Weber	109	10 90	6	16 90
Paxton	416	B. F. Mason	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	Edward T. Keagle	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg	418	T. O. Holcomb	302	30 20	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg	419	J. S. Whittenberg	337	33 70	6	39 70
Oregon	420	A. S. Babcock	97	9 70	6	15 70
Washburn	421	G. W. Burson	128	12 80	6	18 80
Landmark	422	P. Daggy	...	.....	6	6 00
Exeter	424	Stephen Redshaw	230	23 00	6	29 00
Scottville	426	G. W. Dudderar	242	24 20	6	30 20
Red Bud	427	D. R. Guker	321	32 10	6	38 10
Sunbeam	428	Chas. A. Getman	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse	429	R. J. McDonald	65	6 50	6	12 50
Summit	431	J. C. Tucker	182	18 20	6	24 20
Murrayville	432	J. B. Beadles	226	22 60	6	28 60
Annawan	433	H. N. Gilman	146	14 60	6	20 60
Makanda	434	John A. Prickett	316	31 60	6	37 60
Neponset	435	A. B. Avery	124	12 40	6	18 40
Philo	436	W. Fleming	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago	437	Chas. Cohen	...	.....	6	6 00
Luce	439	John A. Riley	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo	440	D. A. Ward	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. E. Gapen	134	13 40	6	19 40
Casey	442	W. W. Bruce	218	21 80	6	27 80
Hampshire	443	L. J. Carlyle	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock	444	John Tyre	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	H. J. Loomis	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	John W. Riggs	82	8 20	6	14 20
S. D. Monroe	447	L. C. Conover	250	25 00	6	31 00
Yates City	448	J. D. C. Hoit	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	D. B. Cooke	257	25 70	6	31 70
Loami	450	John Lowry	203	20 30	6	26 30
Grant	452	R. B. Keyes	203	20 30	6	32 30
New Hartford	453	Henry Pollard	254	25 40	6	31 40
Maroa	454	W. M. Phares	156	15 60	6	21 60
Irving	455	E. H. Kitch	234	23 40	6	29 40
Nokomis	456	Geo. Sippell	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow	457	H. W. Mercer	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star	458	J. C. Campbell	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler	459	W. Elliman	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville	460	G. H. Hillard	252	25 20	6	31 20
Plainview	461	A. W. Schultz	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	A. V. Norman	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	J. T. Gardner	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	L. Hartman	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville	465	C. H. Phelps	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden	466	I. H. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	R. H. Woodcock	179	17 90	6	23 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
McLean	469	C. C. Aldrich	141	$14 10	$6	$20 10
Rantoul	470	I. Messenger	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	R. W. Willett	49	4 90	2	6 90
Amity	472	John McWilliams	30	3 00	6	9 00
Columbia	474	M. M. Gray	294	29 40	6	35 40
Walshville	475	A. B. Copeland	248	24 80	6	30 80
Manito	476	Fred. Schenaman	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Rutland	477	W. O. Ensign	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades	478	W. Fennemore	...	.....	6	6 00
Wyoming	479	T. W. Bloomer	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan	480	David Gillespie	157	15 70	6	21 70
Momence	481	Thos. B. Manning	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington	482	J. L. Langstaff	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	Joseph Danks	215	21 50	6	27 50
Oskaloosa	485	A. Pickthall	233	23 30	6	29 30
Bowen	486	Jesse Palmer	242	24 20	6	30 20
Clay City	488	J. T. Evans	244	24 40	6	30 40
Cooper	489	H. A. Eidson	233	23 30	6	29 30
Shannon	490	C. Hines	135	13 50	6	19 50
Martin	491	J. M. Daggett	187	18 70	6	24 70
Libertyville	492	E. B. Messer	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill	493	E. Brounback	212	21 20	6	27 20
Stone Fort	495	W. R. Mizelle	319	31 90	6	37 90
Tennessee	496	S. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	W. H. Stevens	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro	498	G. W. Smith	316	31 60	6	37 60
Saint Paul	500	J. F. McNeil	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	W. T. Dickenson	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	J. W. Willis	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin	503	E. B. Wilcox	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	A. Gustin	280	28 00	6	34 00
O. H. Miner	506	W. H. McClain	89	8 90	6	14 90
Home	508	D. G. Hamilton	...	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	Wm. Williamson	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Irwin	259	25 90	6	31 90
Clintonville	511	Wm. Dolting	39	3 90	6	9 90
Wade Barney	512	L. L. Burr	126	12 60	6	18 60
Cold Spring	513	Thos. J. Fritts	210	21 00	6	27 00
Bradford	514	A. B. Abbot	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement	515	J. V. Diamond	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia	516	James Cozad	192	19 20	6	25 20
Litchfield	517	W. B. Schoen	234	23 40	6	29 40
Abraham Lincoln	518	W. J. Sofield	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	R. L. McReynolds	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	John Spire	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	John P. Cowdin	188	18 80	6	24 80
Monitor	522	W. H. Wilcox	36	3 60	6	9 60
Evans	524	C. Raymond	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	T. J. Dunn	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	H. W. Wolseley	...	.....	6	6 00
Rossville	527	W. W. Phillips	110	11 00	6	17 00
Minooka	528	Wm. Bedford	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	J. W. Hollenbeak	279	27 90	6	33 90
Maquon	530	J. L. Burkhalter	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	H. Bly	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	A. F. Rogers	71	7 10	6	13 10
Freemanton	533	Perry Carpenter	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cuba	534	J. G. Moss	192	19 20	6	26 20
Sherman	535	Fred Thompson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield	536	A. H. Tyler	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	J. G. Wright	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport	538	F. W. Stowe	32	3 20	6	9 20
Chatsworth	539	N. C. Kenyon	97	9 70	6	15 70
Harlem	540	C. H. Coolidge	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	R. T. Worley	191	19 10	6	25 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D'm	Total.
Towanda	542	F. M. Jones	118	$11 80	$6	$17 80
Cordova	543	Isaac Cool	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	C. M. Hubbard	212	21 20	6	27 20
Valley	547	L. B. Thomas	172	17 20	6	23 20
Apple River	548	Geo. Frost	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon	550	J. H. Welsh	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin	551	Albert Prevoe	214	21 40	6	27 40
Ancona	552	A. J. Bosseman	100	10 00	6	16 00
Humboldt	555	Geo. W. Ravens	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	W. W. Judd	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Wm. Heineman	...	.....	6	6 00
Leland	558	J. W. Blood	67	6 70	4	10 70
Thompson	559	G. W. Sweet	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Abraham Allen	256	25 60	6	31 60
Trinity	561	O. D. Wilcox	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge	562	A. B. Robinson	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton	563	I. C. Noble	269	26 90	6	32 90
Winslow	564	N. C. Tyler	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pleasant Hill	565	F. L. Zerenberg	265	26 50	2	28 50
Albany	566	J. M. Eaton	143	14 30	6	20 30
Jacksonville	570	G. V. Black	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	T. A. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	W. H. Long	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	J. M. Harnet	109	10 90	6	16 90
Capron	575	N. H. Wooster	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	L. Simmonds	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	Van R. Harriott	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City	578	Joseph Eskridge	199	19 90	6	25 90
Elbridge	579	Stephen Maddock	176	17 60	6	23 60
Hazel Dell	580	C. G. Cochran	231	23 10	6	29 10
Dongola	581	T. J. Edelman	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	D. F. Quinn	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland	583	James H. Miller	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Judson Graves	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher	585	R. P. Hunter	194	19 40	6	25 40
Troy	588	Samuel Rawson	280	28 00	6	34 00
Elwood	589	C. Elkin	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount	590	J. L. Carr	141	14 10	6	20 10
Fieldon	592	W. Parks	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	Jas. H. Cross	183	18 30	6	24 30
National	596	M. E. Stone	...	.....	6	6 00
Lostant	597	W. F. Willey	115	11 50	6	17 50
Dorchester	598	Geo. W. Smith	248	24 80	6	30 80
Fowler	599	E. F. Davis	252	25 20	6	31 20
Cerro Gordo	600	E. Drum	163	16 30	6	22 30
Laclede	601	I. N. Kepner	218	21 80	6	27 80
Watson	602	W. M. Abraham	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	Jerry Ishler	211	21 10	6	27 10
Hebron	604	J. M. Mansfield	73	7 30	6	13 30
Allen	605	J. S. Weir	138	13 80	6	19 80
Sheldon	609	D. J. Eastburn	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park	610	J. S. Cook	...	.....	6	6 00
Rock River	612	W. A. McCune	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	J. H. Hudspeth	245	24 50	6	30 50
Forrest	614	B. M. Bullard	102	10 20	6	16 20
Wadley	616	W. P. Hart	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan	617	I. S. Wallin	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	J. R. McGinnis	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	P. H. Shelton	189	18 90	6	24 90
New Hope	620	H. W. Haslit	200	20 00	6	26 00
Venice	621	B. F. Sippy	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hopedale	622	G. P. Orendorff	149	14 90	6	20 90
Dubois	624	S. B. Gilbert	274	27 40	6	33 40
Union	627	E. Wiggs	339	33 90	6	39 90
Norton	631	Geo. W. Lowden	78	7 80	6	13 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Ridge Farm	632	Geo. A. Dice	144	$14 40	$6	$20 40
E. F. W. Ellis	633	J. C. Garver	93	9 30	6	15 30
Buckley	634	J. G. McClave	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester	635	B. F. Montgomery	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	C. A. Westgate	40	4 00	2	6 00
Fortitude	638	A. McFarland	198	19 80	6	25 80
Comet	641	J. M. Edmiston	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo	642	Thos. Neill	...	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier	643	James Keats	...	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City	644	B. M. Arnold	230	23 60	6	29 60
San Jose	645	Henry Thorn	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk	646	P. H Evans	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville	647	W. T. Huston	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden	648	G R. Anderson	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington	650	T. D. Hinckley	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star	651	W. J. Biggs	161	16 10	6	22 10
Polar Star	652	Isham Harrison	298	29 80	6	35 80
Greenview	653	H. K. Rule	179	17 90	6	23 90
Yorktown	655	T. S. Beach	124	12 40	6	18 40
Mozart	656	M. Hansen	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette	657	Wm. Kunze	336	33 60	6	39 60
Rock Island	658	John R. Warner	182	18 20	6	24 20
Lambert	659	W. H. Konantz	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	Geo. W. Bristow	362	36 20	6	42 20
Bethesda	661	H. L. Turpening	118	11 80	6	17 80
Phenix	663	Thos. Jefford	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo	664	W. C. Harned	221	22 10	6	28 10
Greenland	665	J. K. Fleniken	220	22 00	6	28 00
Crawford	666	T. J. Athey	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie	667	Arthur McLane	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	Wesley Phillips	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	David Braun	...	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore	670	E. H. Donaldson	231	23 10	6	29 10
Eddyville	672	Wm. Jackson	331	33 10	6	39 10
Normal	673	J. S. Lackey	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	Wm. Bushman	...	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee	675	G. C. Drennan	201	20 10	6	26 10
Enfield	677	W. H. Baird	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City	679	W. H. Kistler	202	20 20	6	26 20
Morrisonville	681	John Watson, Jr.	214	21 40	6	27 40
Blue Mound	682	J. W. McClure	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	O. C. Ing	226	22 60	6	28 60
Rio	685	Michael Connely	165	16 50	6	22 50
D. A. Cashman	686	J. H. Frees	...	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville	687	Wm R. Moore	124	12 40	6	18 40
Clifton	688	S. R. Beardslee	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	D. W. Rosseter	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	J. C. Craig	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	Edward Grimes	222	22 20	6	28 20
Herrin's Prairie	693	A. H. James	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre	694	W. E. Scott	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill	695	I. Barrow	300	30 00	6	36 00
Belle Rive	696	O. P. Nesmith	294	29 40	6	35 40
Richard Cole	697	Chas. A. Mathay	...	.....	6	6 00
Hutton	698	A. N. Rosencrans	191	19 10	6	25 10
Pleasant Plains	700	John A. Larmon	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	J. H. Benham	365	36 50	6	42 50
Alexandria	702	J. E. Alexander	191	19 10	6	25 10
St. Andrews	703	H. C. Ranney	...	.....	6	6 00
Braidwood	704	John Broadbent	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	C. O. Kelley	300	30 00	6	36 00
Joppa	706	S. Cosart	223	22 30	6	28 30
Circle	707	J. J. Peebles	173	17 30	6	23 30
Star	709	Geo. Steely	104	10 40	6	16 40
Farmer City	710	Thompson Bosler	130	13 00	6	19 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Providence	711	A. Dunning	10	$1 00	$6	$7 00
Collinsville	712	W. C. Hadley	280	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	Wm. M. Johnson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	Thos. J. George	136	13 60	6	19 60
Elvaston	715	W. H. Speckman	241	24 10	6	30 10
Calumet	716	H. B. Robinson	16	1 60	6	7 60
May	718	W. E. Jennings	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill	719	L. L. Gallemore	326	32 60	6	38 60
Varna	720	Edwin Gants	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	268	26 80	6	32 80
Walnut	722	L. J. Thompson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	I. M. Asbery	202	20 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville	724	L. C. Chandler	200	20 00	6	26 00
Rankin	725	B. R. Cole	110	11 00	6	17 00
Golden Rule	726	D. Goodman	...	.....	6	6 00
Raritan	727	S. D. Parsons	200	20 00	6	26 00
Waterman	728	C. F. Greenwood	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek	729	E. L. Darrow	334	33 40	6	39 40
Eldorado	730	S. T. Webber	300	30 00	6	36 00
Harbor	731	W. J. McVay	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	G. H. Messick	214	21 40	6	27 40
Canton	734	C. N. Henkle	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan	735	Abe White	65	6 50	6	12 50
Dennison	736	W. W. Wilson	103	19 30	4	23 30
Sullivan Center	738	R. F. Griffin	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lakeside	739	W. M. Burbank	...	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park	740	A. D. VanDoren	52	5 20	6	11 20
Danvers	742	C. C. Rowell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	A. M. Workman	158	15 80	6	21 80
Goode	744	C. G. Reagin	290	29 00	6	35 00
Winnebago	745	John Tanner	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon	746	F. A. Winslow	157	15 70	6	21 70
Centennial	747	B. L. Tabler	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	John C. Wood	162	16 20	6	22 20
Akin	749	J. W. Meador	305	30 50	6	36 50
Lyndon	750	E. B. Hazard	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury	751	Edgar Isbel	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale	752	Chas. W. Day	256	25 60	6	31 60
Ogden	754	J. W. Leney	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption	755	Wm. C. Gray	177	17 70	6	23 70

MEMORIAL—From Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42.

W. Bro. Gray (42) presented the following memorial, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, represents that in the year A. D. 1876, by the failure of its Treasurer, said lodge lost all its funds, amounting to about $400; that said lodge has since that time paid up its dues for the years 1876 and 1877, as well as the present year; that said lodge was represented at the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge in 1876 and 1877 unofficially, at the expense of the said lodge. Said lodge prays that a sum equal to its mileage and per diem for the years 1876 and 1877 be appropriated to reimburse

said lodge for its expense incurred in said years 1876 and 1877, in sending its representative to this Grand Lodge.

JOHN GRAY, *W. M. Mt. Joliet Lodge, No.* 42.

Oct. 1, 1878.

REPORTS—Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee submitted the following reports on matters which had been referred to them.

The several reports were received and adopted, and the recommendations concurred in:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, asking the co-operation of this Grand Lodge in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late R. W. Bro. Sylvester Stevens, beg leave to report: That we have had the same under consideration; that, recognizing the many years of a long and well spent life, devoted to the best interests of Masonry, we cannot doubt but the lodges so largely benefitted by the valuable services of Bro. Stevens, will gladly join in erecting a suitable memorial to so good a man and Mason.

Your committee regret that the finances of this Grand Lodge do not warrant any appropriation, even for so good a cause, and would therefore ask to be relieved from any further consideration of the subject.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
THOS. J. BRONSON,
E. C. SELLECK,
} *Committee.*

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mrs. Lavinia Glenn, proposing the transfer of two policies of life insurance held by herself upon the life of her husband, R. W. Bro. A. A. Glenn, late Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, in settlement of the amount due by Bro. Glenn to this Grand Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

Your committee having no knowledge of the value of the assets of Bro. Glenn, of the life policies proposed to be surrendered, or the probabilities of collecting the deficiency from his sureties, and the lateness of the session preventing a full inquiry into the same, are of the opinion that the interests of this Grand Lodge demand a careful consideration of this whole subject, and would therefore recommend that the M. W. Grand Master appoint a committee of three, who shall have power to arrange with Bro. Glenn upon

such terms as in their judgment are for the best interests of this Grand Lodge, subject to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. Smith,
Thos. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, asking that a voucher be drawn for mileage and per diem amounting to $19.60, paid by said lodge to its Master, who was in attendance on this Grand Lodge in 1876 and 1877, and which was not paid by this Grand Lodge.

We, your committee, having examined into the facts, and find Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, paid capitation tax for the years 1876 and 1877, amounting to $242.50.

We would respectfully recommend that a voucher be drawn for said mileage and per diem, amounting to $19.60.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. Smith,
Thos. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of M. W. Grand Master Joseph Robbins, R. W. A. A. Glenn, late Grand Treasurer, R. W. Grand Treasurer O. H. Miner, and R. W. Grand Secretary John F. Burrill, respectfully report:

FIRST.

That during the past year the M. W. Grand Master has received the following sums of money:

Dispensation fees for two new lodges	$200 00
" " " other purposes	146 00
From Grand Secretary John F. Burrill	600 27
Total	$946 27

By paid to Grand Secretary John F. Burrill	$346 00
" " " " Treasurer O. H. Miner	27
" " special order No. 395, Springfield Printing Company	600 00
Total	$946 27

We find that the Grand Master has paid out for stationery, postage and other necessary expenses in the performance of official duties, the sum of

one hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-one cents ($152.91). Your committee, therefore, recommend that an order for $152.91 be drawn in favor of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, to reimburse him for said expenditures.

We also find upon an examination of the correspondence between the Grand Master and Macon Lodge, No. 8, relative to the payment of ten dollars dispensation fees, that Grand Master Robbins received a draft for said sum as he was leaving home on business; returning several weeks after and presenting said draft for payment, he was informed that the bank had failed. As this loss was occasioned by no neglect on the part of the Grand Master or Macon Lodge, No. 8, we therefore recommend that an order be drawn in favor of M. W. Grand Master Joseph Robbins for the sum of ten dollars.

SECOND.

We have examined all the accounts and papers submitted by late Grand Treasurer A. A. Glenn, and find as follows:

Balance on hand from 1877		$35,239 73
He has paid out on regular orders issued by this Grand Lodge the sum of	$20,416 96	
Paid to Grand Secretary	1,506 04	
		$21,923 00
Leaving a balance due from R. W. Bro. A. A. Glenn of		$13,316 73

Your committee regret exceedingly to note the deficiency in the account of R. W. Bro. Glenn, occasioned by his failure in business; and as this Grand Lodge has already taken the necessary steps to protect its interests, your committee make no further recommendation.

THIRD.

A careful examination of the accounts of R. W. O. H. Miner, Grand Treasurer, shows as follows, *viz.*:

Received from Grand Secretary J. F. Burrill	$31,393 83
" " " Master Joseph Robbins	27
Total	$31,394 10
Paid out on orders as scheduled	3,075 88
Leaving balance in his hands of	$28,318 22

FOURTH.

Your committee have made a careful examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary, and find he has received during the past year:

Dues for 1878	$28,074 75	
" " 1877	1,078 75	
" " 1876	174 75	
Miscellaneous	2,471 00	
Charity Fund	194 85	
		$31,994 37
He has paid Acting Grand Treasurer Jos. Robbins	$ 600 27	
" " " " " O. H. Miner	31,393 83	
		$31,994 10

We find the Grand Secretary has paid out for postage, stationery and other expenses of his office, as per detailed statement rendered, the sum of $741.18, for which we recommend an order be drawn in his favor.

FIFTH.

Your committee having had the following bills before them, have carefully examined the same, and recommend that they be paid, and that orders be drawn upon the Treasurer for the amounts named:

Springfield Printing Co.	$1,331 60
" "	19 50
J. B. Brown, stationery	7 50
John Middleton, carpenter work	27 00
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., sundries	2 65
John P. Ferns, expenses as per bills rendered	78 85
John P. Ferns, attendance on this Grand Lodge	100 00
John Gray, District Deputy	15 00
Gustave H. B. Tolle, District Deputy	12 95
S. W. Waddle, District Deputy	3 00
E. S. Mulliner, District Deputy	25 00
O. H. Miner, interest on moneys advanced	42 45
R. S. & W. G. McCormick, rent of Hall	225 00
P. Bird Price, Ass't Grand Secretary	25 00

In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 2, Art. 8, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, your committee submit the following estimates of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

Salaries of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary,	$4,400 00
Sundry expenses of offices of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary	1,000 00
Contingent expenses	2,000 00
Mileage and Per Diem	17,000 00
Outstanding orders	2,500 00
Total	$26,900 00

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that these amounts be appropriated for the purposes above indicated.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. Smith,
T. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary having been approved by this Grand Lodge, your Committee on Finance have, in accordance with the duty imposed upon them in by-laws, Art. 9, Sec. 2, Part 1, destroyed all vouchers presented to and acted upon by them.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. Smith,
T. J. Bronson,
E. C. Selleck,
} *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. Waggoner presented the report of the Committee on Obituaries.

The report was received and adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Obituaries, to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address which refers to those of our beloved brethren who, during the Masonic year just closed, have been called from their labors on earth to eternal rest and refreshment, would beg leave to make the following report:

The pathway of Time through all past ages has been strewn with the fragments of broken columns, shattered pillars, falling monuments and crumbling arches. Its course has been marked by destruction and death. Kingdoms, empires and republics have fallen before Death in his onward march. The bright and the beautiful—the noble and the lovely of earth, have bowed before his unsparing and relentless scythe. The great and the good—even the most gifted sons of earth, have gone down before him in his victorious march. And still the work of decay and death goes on unchecked. Every breeze that is wafted over this beautiful earth is laden with the miasm and taint of death. From every quarter come to our ears the sounds of grief and lamentation. The members of our beloved institution cannot escape the common—yea, the universal doom of man. During the Masonic year just closed, "the grim-visaged tyrant" has claimed as his own some of the noblest pillars of our institution, and the most honored and trusted of our brethren.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.

One year ago we were called upon to record the death of our venerable Past Grand Master, LEVI LUSK, the oldest Past Grand Master of this jurisdiction; to-day it is our mournful duty to chronicle the death of M. W. Grand Master GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, our youngest Past Grand Master, who died in the city of Denver, Colorado, on the 4th day of August, 1878, whither he had gone in the vain and delusive hope that the salubrious climate of the Centennial State would restore his failing health, and recuperate his wasted form and energies. Vain hope! The destroyer came in the guise of consumption, the most insidious and deceptive of all diseases; and though for many months he fought bravely for life, he was finally vanquished, and beneath the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, whose snow-capped summits pierce the skies, catching the first beams of the rising sun, and around whose tops linger the last rosy flush of day, a thousand miles from home and the Grand Lodge he loved so well, GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY laid down his pilgrim's staff and calmly and peacefully went to rest.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY was born at Long Ridge, Fairfield County, Connecticut, ——, 1837. He was made a Mason in Cache Lodge, No. 290, at Mound City, Illinois, where he was initiated December 15th, 1864, passed February 15th, and raised May 1st, 1865. He was elected Worshipful Master of Cache Lodge, December 19th, 1866.

Bro. LOUNSBURY received the Capitular Degrees in Mound Chapter, No. 74, at Mound City, receiving the Degrees of Mark Master and Past Master May 12th, Most Excellent Master June 8th, and the Royal Arch June 15th, 1865.

Bro. LOUNSBURY was elected R. W. Junior Grand Warden in 1868, and re-elected in 1869; elected R. W. Senior Grand Warden in 1870, and re-elected in 1871; elected R. W. Deputy Grand Master in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; elected M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; all of which honorable and exalted positions he filled with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

Bro. LOUNSBURY also filled successively the offices of Deputy Grand High Priest, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois.

SYLVESTER STEVENS.

R. W. Bro. STEVENS, Past Master of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, and Past High Priest of Canton Chapter, No. 68, Past Grand Lecturer, and at the time of his death a member of the Standing Committee on Chartered Lodges of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in Knoxville, Illinois, June 15th, 1878.

Bro. STEVENS was well known to the officers and members of this Grand Lodge, and to the Craft in this State, as a devoted Mason, an honorable and courteous gentleman, and a teacher of Masonic mysteries who had few equals and perhaps no superiors.

HORACE HAYWARD.

HORACE HAYWARD, Past Master of Olney Lodge, No. 140, and Past Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, died in Olney, on the 5th day of January, 1878, aged 56 years.

Bro. HAYWARD was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, May 14th, 1824. He was made a Mason in Olney Lodge, No. 140, over which lodge he afterward served nine years as Worshipful Master. He served this Grand Lodge one year as Junior Grand Warden, and many years as a member of the Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. He was Eminent Commander of Gorin Commandery, No. 14, from its organization and institution to within one year of his death. He served the Craft with fervency and zeal, and those who knew him best loved him most.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Amongst the gifted men and Masons whom this Grand Lodge has, from time to time, had occasion to mourn, none have occupied a more conspicuous place before the public than our late brother, the Hon. SIDNEY BREESE, Past Master of Scott Lodge, No. 79, who died at Pinckneyville, Illinois, June 27th, 1878.

At the time of his death Bro. BREESE was the oldest attorney at law in the State, his license ante-dating that of all other members of the legal profession in Illinois. Bro. BREESE was a man of extraordinary ability, ripe scholarship and great legal acumen. In the course of his long and useful public life he filled many offices of honor and trust. He successively filled the positions of Prosecuting Attorney, United States Attorney for District of Illinois, member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, United States Senator, Circuit Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and twice filled the honorable and exalted position of Chief Justice of the State of Illinois. In all these stations, and in all the relations of life, he was noted for his unswerving integrity and his unfaltering fidelity to the principles and teachings of that institution of which he was so prominent a member, exemplifying in his life the virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity—three cardinal principles of our institution.

Thus, full of years and full of honors, he who, for more than half a century, has trodden the Courts of Justice on earth, laid off his judicial robes, as we trust, to wear a robe of righteousness in the Paradise of God.

ELIJAH LUTENER, Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 266, died at Kingston, March 4, 1878.

J. B. KYLE, Past Master of Macomb Lodge, No. 17, died at Macomb, June 1st, 1878.

HENRY B. PIERCE, Past Master of Geneva Lodge, No. 139, died at Elmira, N. Y., August 26th, 1878.

Ewing Houchin, Worshipful Master of Sigel Lodge, No. 541, died July —, 1878.

In the cases of Brethren Lutener, Kyle, Pierce and Houchin, your committee, after strict search and due inquiry, have been unable to obtain any data upon which to base obituary notices.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that a memorial page in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge be given each of the following deceased Past Grand Officers, to assist in keeping their memory green in the minds of the Craft, and as a slight token of our brotherly love and affection:

M. W. Past Grand Master George E. Lounsbury, R. W. Junior Grand Warden Horace Hayward, and R. W. Grand Lecturer Sylvester Stevens.

We tender our fraternal sympathy and condolence to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in the death of its Grand Master, M. W. James C. Braden. To the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, in the loss of its Grand Master, M. W. Frank Welch. To the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, in the death of its Grand Secretary, R. W. John A. Harris. To the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in the death of M. W. Past Grand Master, A. J. Wheeler. To the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, in the death of its Past Grand Master, M. W. Harvey W. Walter.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

E. E. Waggoner,
A. A. Glenn,
Chas. Trowbridge, } *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Hawley, P. G. M., presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was received and adopted, and the amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws proposed therein duly seconded.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having had under consideration so much of the report of the M. W. Grand Master as was referred to them, respectfully and fraternally report that they fully concur in the opinions expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in the several decisions reported to the Grand Lodge, and recommend their approval and confirmation by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee also concur in the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in the matter of paying the expenses incurred in suit of W. H. Robinson *vs.* Yates City Lodge, No. 448; also in the views and opinions expressed by the Grand Master as to the impropriety of permitting lodges to unite with other organizations in the burial of their members who are also members of the

Masonic fraternity, and trust that such will ever be the practice and usage in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Your committee would further report that the question involved in the trial of C. J. Jenkins, in Olney Lodge, No. 140, has been carefully considered. They do not deem it necessary to give the details of the case, but simply their opinion as to the intention of the law as laid down in the Penal Code of this Grand Lodge.

Section 5, Article 5, of this Code, for obvious reasons, provides that testimony may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee.

Section 13 of same Article, clothes a committee when appointed for this purpose, with the same powers as the Master and Secretary may exercise if testimony were taken in open lodge, and such powers are fully set forth in Section 9 of same Article.

These Sections contain all the law that bears upon the question at issue, and from which your committee reach the conclusion that the committee may take testimony and rule upon its relevancy; also that the accuser and accused may take issue with the committee upon its rulings, which exceptions or objections shall become a part of the committee's record, and shall be by them embraced in and made a part of their written report to the lodge, as provided in Section 15, of Article 5, of said Code. When such report is made to a lodge, the W. Master will exercise the official authority referred to in Section 9, Article 5, by passing upon the questions as to relevancy of the evidence and the regularity of the proceedings had, and thus, as your committee holds, all appeals from the decisions and acts of the committee must be made to the lodge or its W. Master, and all appeals from the decisions and acts of the lodge or its Master must be taken to the Grand Lodge in the manner and form provided by law. Hence, your committee are of the opinion that the decision of the W. Master of Olney Lodge, No. 140, in the case under consideration, "that an appeal from the committee must be made to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, is erroneous and should be overruled, being contrary to the letter and spirit of the law."

Your committee fully concur with the action of the Grand Master in setting aside the action of the several lodges enumerated in the cases for non-payment of lodge dues, and other cases, as the proceedings in all of said cases were at variance with the law as plainly prescribed. Your committee take occasion to assert that the law for disciplining delinquents for non-payment of lodge dues is, in their opinion, full, clear and concise, and applicable to such offense. Neither do we think that any lodge can or ought to err, if the Master and lodge will give ordinary attention to the provisions of the law as it now stands, and follow its instructions. In this connection, your committee would further report, that they find, in the cases above referred to, that the names of brethren are given, which, according to the too common practice, are to be published in our printed proceedings, which may

be read not only by Masons, but also by the world at large, notwithstanding the fact that these brethren have not been found guilty of the charges preferred against them.

By the provisions of Section 5, Article 1, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, no lodge in this grand jurisdiction is permitted to publish in any manner the details or result of any trial; and while this law is not to govern the action of the Grand Lodge, your committee are of the opinion that we should be as consistent as circumstances will permit, and that the Grand Lodge should not go further in giving publicity to the affairs of Masonry than may be deemed necessary to accomplish the end sought. Your committee therefore recommend that hereafter no printed document emanating from this Grand Lodge should contain the names of brethren who may have been disciplined by lodges; nor any of the details of charges, specifications or proceedings of the trial. It seems to your committee to answer all the requirements of the case, to preserve the full reports made to the Grand Lodge for future reference, and that an abstract thereof be furnished by the Grand Secretary to the parties interested therein, or who may desire the same. And after careful deliberation, your committee are unanimous in the opinion that our practice in this regard should be changed, and therefore submit the following as an amendment to the by-laws, viz., to add to Section 13, Article 6, as follows:

"*Provided*, That none of the details of Masonic trials, emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, that of petitions, or others, whereby the name of the accused or the offense charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings; but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon."

Your committee would further report, that they have considered with much care and gratification the full, clear and concise exposition made by our M. W. Grand Master of the fundamental principle underlying the system of Grand Lodge Sovereignty on this continent; and that the recommendations of the Grand Master may receive formal and emphatic concurrence by this Grand Lodge in Grand Communication assembled, we therefore submit the following:

Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Illinois, jealous alike of her own sovereign power and that of her sister Grand Lodges, hereby declare that the unwarranted action of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in invading the jurisdiction of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by planting two lodges within the limits of her territory, as conceded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by all the Grand Lodges of North America—with one exception—should receive such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the importance of the case demands; and be it further

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois is hereby requested to issue, as soon as practical, his edict, notifying the constituent lodges under his jurisdiction of the facts in the case, and interdicting all further Masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all individual Masons owing allegiance thereto.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to notify the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all other Grand Lodges with whom we are in communication, of the action above recited.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAS. A. HAWLEY,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
WM. LAVELY,
WILEY M. EGAN,
JOHN C. BAGBY,
} *Committee.*

M. W. D. C. CREGIER in the East.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relative to St. John's Lodge, No. 13, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, in the matter of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, suspended by the M. W. Grand Master, ask leave to report, and recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master be approved, and that St. John's Lodge be suspended until the time of the annual meeting of said Lodge in December, 1878.

Fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK,
J. C. MCMURTRY,
J. L. MCCOLLOUGH,
} *Committee.*

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. ROBBINS, the report was received, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

W. Bro. BUCK (35) moved that the action of the Grand Master be approved, but deeming that St. John's Lodge has been sufficiently punished, the Grand Lodge allows said lodge to resume its functions at once. The motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's report relative to Altamont Lodge, No. 533, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

In the matter of Altamont Lodge, No. 533, your Committee on Chartered Lodges would respectfully report, they have carefully examined all papers

pertaining to said lodge, and approve the action taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, but believing that they have sufficiently atoned for their fault, your committee would recommend that Altamont Lodge, No. 533, be allowed to resume work.

Fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK,
J. C. MCMURTRY,
J. L. MCCULLOUGH, } *Committee.*

The report was received and adopted.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. GARVER (633) proposed the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which was seconded:

Amend Section 1, of Article 25, Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words "seventy-five," and substituting the word *fifty*.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. GARVER (633) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to prepare from the printed records of the Grand Lodge, or from other accessible sources of information, a condensed summary of the cash receipts and disbursements of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M., during the past fifteen years, showing from what sources its revenue has been derived, for what purposes expended, and its present available or contingent cash assets, and how invested. The same to be presented to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, together with such recommendations relating to the method of keeping the accounts of the Grand Lodge, and to the management of its financial affairs, as the committee may deem appropriate for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

APPOINTMENT OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Master elect announced the appointment of the following named brethren as grand officers:

GEORGE WILEY MARTIN . . . . . *Grand Chaplain.*
JOHN R. THOMAS . . . . . *Grand Orator.*
FRANK HUDSON, JR. . . . . *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
JOHN P NORVELL . . . . . *Grand Pursuivant.*
HENRY C. CLEVELAND . . . . . *Grand Marshal*
LOYAL L. MUNN . . . . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
SAMUEL RAWSON . . . . . *Grand Sword Bearer.*

ALFRED SAMPLE . . . . . *Senior Grand Deacon.*
FRANK A. HALLIDAY . . . . . *Junior Grand Deacon.*
A. M. BENNETT . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
JAMES STRONG . . . . . " "
J. L. WALLAR . . . . . " "
GILBERT R. SMITH . . . . . " "
JOHN P. FERNS . . . . . *Grand Tyler.*

INSTALLATION.

M. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER, acting Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY as Grand Master, who, being conducted to the East, was duly proclaimed GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, and received with the Grand Honors.

Bro. ROBBINS then installed the remaining grand officers, as follows:

R. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT . . . . . *Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. LOUIS ZEIGLER . . . . . *Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING . . . . . *Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER . . . . . *Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL . . . . . *Grand Secretary.*
R. W. GEO. WILEY MARTIN . . . . . *Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS . . . . . *Grand Orator.*
W. FRANK HUDSON, Jr. . . . . *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. JOHN P. NORVELL . . . . . *Grand Pursuivant.*
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND . . . . . *Grand Marshal.*
W. LOYAL L. MUNN . . . . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. SAMUEL RAWSON . . . . . *Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. ALFRED SAMPLE . . . . . *Senior Grand Deacon*
W. FRANK A. HALLIDAY . . . . . *Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. A. M. BENNETT . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
W. JAMES STRONG . . . . . *Grand Steward.*
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS . . . . . *Grand Tyler.*

REMARKS BY THE GRAND MASTER.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, the Grand Master said:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

As it has been your pleasure to place me in this exalted position, I feel that it will not be out of place to express my high appreciation of this distinction.

I should not adopt this method of conveying this expression of my gratification, but for the purpose of asking attention to some thoughts, at all times pertinent, but not unfrequently obscured by the generalities ordinarily engrossing too much of our attention.

We are apt to leave these annual gatherings more impressed with the importance of our official functions, than with the weightier considerations of personal responsibilities attaching to our professions.

If Masonry is but a social organization, alone resting upon a necessity for diversion from the ordinary cares of life, we do not act wisely in a selection that involves so much of thought and labor. In this age of novelties, it is unnecessary that simple recreation should make severe drafts upon either mind or purse. If, however, Masonry is the natural outgrowth of a principle that lies at the foundation of human needs, it will not admit of a classification that clouds its purposes, if we wish that it should retain the respect and confidence of thinking men.

It is possible that I over estimate its value as a force in the welfare of humanity, but I cannot admit that our professions are a senseless boast, an *ignis fatuus* in the realm of humanitarian activities: neither is it a toy for the diversion or amusement of its votaries. Masonry has for too many years engaged the attention of too many good men—it has too often survived the storms set in motion for its destruction—too much the foe of tyrants, to be classed with the ephemeral or delusive agencies. It has its place, irrevocably, in the welfare of our race, and will never be forced into the domain of sensuous gratification; neither will it lose its claims to the favorable consideration of mankind, except through our indiscretions; consequently the Masonry of a community must occupy one of three positions: it will either be a moral, beneficent force, evolving a fragrance that is promptly and gladly recognized; else a passive, inert mass without aims, power or influence; or, worse still, an aggregation of character and influence that interposes grave objections to its existence. We have so much faith in the organization as to believe, that it is through gross and unpardonable indifference to its ethics, if it occupies any other relations to society than the first. If the character of a lodge is examined that fails of an approximation to the higher standard, we are certain to find rational causes for its retrogression.

Bear in mind, brethren, that every lodge is a focal point for a conflict of forces. These exist both in morals and physics. We forget that good and evil are not unlike the poles of a battery, either of which if aggressive developes antagonisms. It is impossible that truest manhood can affiliate with vice, purity with lust, or benevolence with selfishness. If the lodge is true to itself there must come these conflicts, if there is any significance attaching to our professions.

It is not my purpose to erect an ideal lodge, neither an ideal Mason—something extravagant and unknown—but to impress upon our minds that if a lodge has not the disposition to enforce the practice of the Cardinal Virtues, it

is only because opposing forces have obtained the mastery. Of what value to Masonry is a lodge yielding to influences that are at war with its fundamental principles, or neglecting to cultivate and perpetuate the ennobling thoughts of fraternity and charity, which lie at the foundation of the edifice.

You will all admit, brethren, that success in any department of life, is in the exact ratio of application. There never existed a cultivated, useful, professional mechanic or farmer, except at the expense of study and toil. There never existed an exemplary christian or philanthropist, that did not reflect the christian virtues, or whose abnegations did not add charms to his intercourse with the world. We have lawyers, physicians, and theologians that would not be known except for crimes against their professions. We have farmers whose acres indicate that spontaneous production is the measure of their ambition; and mechanics that stumble through their hours of labor without a thought of anything beyond, or a purpose of adding to the dignity or importance of their respective callings. But for the brain and devotion happily found in all, the world would soon relapse into barbarism. To accomplish any thing therefore, as Masons, we must represent in word and deed, the grand realities that cluster around our professions. Our objective point should be, to make the Craft a principal factor in man's welfare, by erecting a moral and Masonic edifice so beautiful and symmetrical that it will influence good men to seek its portals, and deter bad men from expressing any wish in that direction.

It is an axiom, brethren, that men seek associations adapted to their tastes.

Again. It would be a novelty to find distinction as a physician and mechanic, in one man. I do not wish to be understood as suggesting interference with any relation to benevolent life in which you may be engaged; but experience has demonstrated that to be of practical importance to Masonry, we must give it our undivided attention. Our best intentions fail of securing good results, if our efforts lack concentration.

Masters and Wardens, if you have brethren unappreciative and careless of their responsibilities, you can only hold them to their responsibilities by exerting a power through the integrity of your own lives, that rarely fails of happiest results.

The Master is the representative of his lodge, as is the Grand Master the representative of the entire jurisdiction. I should grossly fail of my duty to the Craft if I did not frankly confess my determination to uphold the dignity and good name of the fraternity, entirely regardless of personal considerations to myself or others. And you, Masters and Wardens, selected to rule and admonish, I invoke your aid in liberating your lodges from anything and everything that may be obstacles to a full realization of the supreme thought of Masonry.

In a few moments we separate; one to his farm, another to his workshop, another to his professional duties, and still another to his counting-room,

and it may be, not to meet again till we stand face to face with the sequences of an earthly pilgrimage. Whatever may be our convictions concerning our relations to the mysterious empire to which we hasten, all will concede that a disregard for our Masonic responsibilities, will not add to our happiness for the present, neither establish claims to hopes for the future.

R. W. Bro. SAMPLE, Grand Orator, then delivered the following—

ORATION.

WHY DOES MASONRY LIVE AND PROSPER?

The answer to this question is fraught with many interesting and useful lessons to every Mason. The inconsiderate reply is, because, in common parlance, it is a good thing. Very true—but have not many good things perished? Permanency and vitality are not necessarily the peculiar characteristics of the beautiful and the good. Bad institutions have survived the wreck of empires, while the shores of time are blackened with the ruins of what were once esteemed benevolent and philanthropic enterprises.

But why has Masonry outlived almost every other organization contemporaneous with its beginning? To those who have never crossed the threshold of the Masonic Temple, and who therefore are unacquainted with its principles and the method by which they are taught, this must indeed seem an enigma.

They observe that it never proselytes, that it does not go out into the highways and by-ways of life to gather in converts to augment its numbers; that its votaries do not proclaim its principles from the house-tops, however zealous and enthusiastic they may be; that it never seeks aid outside the mystic circle of its own members; that it seeks not the encomiums or applause of men, but quietly and unostentatiously relies upon its record of good deeds nobly done. It courts not the "boast of heraldry or the pomp of power" to tickle the fleeting fancy, nor to attract the eye of the multitude. Yet to-day, never more so, Masonry is a living, potent moral power, exercising an influence for good over the whole world, wherever there are intelligent minds to comprehend its principles, or virtuous souls to respond to the higher aspirations of their natures.

In view of its organization and mode of growth, that it should be so widespread and progressive, almost surpasses human comprehension.

Ordinarily, and I might say with only this exception, it has been supposed necessary to wage an unceasing warfare with mankind to build up human institutions, to bring the people up to a realizing sense of the importance of professed doctrines and theories.

Every agency which the genius of man could invent—all the wonderful eloquence of "tongue and pen,"—guided and controlled by earnest convictions, have been employed to build up other institutions. They have

sought members from every station in life and material aid from friends and foes alike, they have listened *erectus auribus* for the applause of the multitude, and the solitary places of the earth have re-echoed their shouts and hosannas.

But Masonry, pursuing the even tenor of its way without any such adventitious aid, exists the same to-day as it did centuries ago, in all its essential principles, and has witnessed the rise, decay and fall of other institutions, professedly originated for the benefit of man, without a single shock.

Governments, societies, doctrines and isms have come and gone, and Masonry has survived them, with still a freshness and youthful vigor, as if but in the budding manhood of its existence.

This wonderful vitality is the natural result of the moral and rational principles underlying the base of its magnificent superstructure.

Masonry is founded upon the moral law, not upon a morality with a "local habitation and a name," but upon principles everywhere self-evident—the natural formulas and responses of human nature, so that among all good men, of whatever nationality or clime, of whatever political or religious opinion, Masonry may grow and flourish, a beautiful plant in the garden of the human soul.

This moral law written in the hearts of men, upon which Masonry is founded, is even more permanent than human nature itself. History teaches us that gradually through the ages, by the multifarious influences around and within, human nature has progressed, through the savage, the barbarous and civilized, up to the enlightened state. But the moral law, changeless as eternity itself, is the same for the wild Ashantee as for the learned Greek—not that he understands it the same. His interpretation may be wrong, but that does not change the law. The moral law is the immutable in human nature.

It is not a codified law, or decalogue, of which I speak, but those natural impulses which direct to virtuous conduct. Of this law Cicero said, that "It was not only older than nations and cities (and therefore of the inhabitants thereof), but co-existent with that Divine Being who sees and rules both Heaven and Earth. For the principle or law which impels to right conduct springs out of the nature of things, and began to be law, not when it was first written, but when it originated."

Right and wrong are as eternal as Deity. They are not created existences, but the moral quality of created existences Masonry is the great interpreter of this law, and upon this immutable and universal basis she has chosen to lay her corner-stone. Masonry exerts its influence principally through the most potent of all moral methods, example rather than precept.

It is a maxim, that deeds speak louder than words. The force of example is not open to the charge of hypocrisy, though it stands out prominent—a subject for criticism. It conceals nothing, words may be false, but deeds speak the truth. Good deeds need no other praise than the acts themselves.

They in the moral, like the sun in the physical universe, reflect their own resplendence. I know it is said, that no good thing or act should remain unpublished to the world. But I say, that every good deed has for itself a golden tongue—a language sweeter and more forcible than the silvery speech of gifted orators.

To be a good man and true in Masonry, is the chief good. For, as has been said, "If a man should lay down, as the chief good, that which has no connection with virtue, and measure it by his own interests and not according to its moral merit, if such a man shall act consistently with his own principles, and is not influenced by the goodness of his heart, he can neither cultivate friendship, justice or generosity."

Whether mankind be totally depraved or not, Masonry recognizes enough of the ruins of a natural goodness upon which to build a noble superstructure. She finds this remnant, this germ of immortality, in the longing of the human heart for a higher and nobler existence. Leaving the speculative question of human depravity to the philosophers, Masonry recognizes the fact that—

"There is an unseen battle field
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest."

It is this innate desire to be good that involves virtue in a continual warfare with vice. There is no quietus, no position of rest, except in the cowardly surrender of all that is manly, good and true.

It is this desire for happiness, this longing after the beautiful in life, that plunges human nature into the sea of unrest.

Human nature is ever seeking a higher plane of existence. "Nature itself has made it delightful to man to be good, and disquieting to him to know that he is not wholly so, which creates a desire that nothing can abate." It remains even after the moral life has been wrecked upon the shoals of vice, sometimes to reassert itself in the stings and pangs of a self-accusing conscience.

Human nature would rise at once to this state of perfection and rectitude, were it not held down—swaddled and tangled in the habiliments of its own infirmity.

Who would not rejoice with ineffable joy, if he could this moment shake off the infirmities of his nature, and rise at once to the true dignity of ideal manhood—erect and proud in the consciousness of perfect purity and uprightness of character?

Ideal manhood, my brothers, is the goal of Free-Masonry. It is the star of our hope, the beacon light upon the shore, to the mariner Mason tossed hither and thither upon the ocean of life.

But while the principles of our institution are founded upon the immutable moral law, and the aspirations of our natures reach out toward this grand ideality of perfect manhood, our philosophy and history teach us that we have a rough and rugged road to travel, beset with many trials and difficulties; and experience and observation have shown us that many, very many, grow faint and weary by the way.

Recognizing, as Masonry does, the natural infirmity of man and the mutual dependence of one upon the other, through the varied vicissitudes of life, for all the kind offices which justice and mercy require, its members aid, sustain and uplift each other by their mutual pursuit of this ideal manhood. In this pursuit by Masons, nothing should distract their attention from the common goal. The sordid passions of unworthy ambition, hatred and revenge, should find no place for existence or growth in our Order. Masonic soil should afford no fertility for such passions. They are the greatest infirmities of our nature. Masonry recognizing this fact, has by most impressive symbolic lessons, taught the Mason to keep his passions within due bounds with all mankind, especially his brethren. This lesson does not import that the passions are to be destroyed, as the ascetic theology and cynic philosophy taught; and in speaking of the passions, I speak of them as the faculties of emotion. These are all necessary, and as essential to human happiness as the nerves, veins and arteries are essential to life. As has been beautifully said:

"The passions are the gales that swell our mental bark as it sails over the sea of life. Like the wind itself they are engines of high importance and mighty power." Kept within due bounds they are the fountains of benevolence, the springs of joy and life. "Let loose, and at random, they distract and ruin us."

Vices and crimes are the results of uncontrolled passions, hatred of the good is their necessary concomitant. Dissensions and strifes are abundant among the passionate.

It is this injunction concerning the control of the passions and the unity of Masonic aspiration, which keeps discord out of the beautiful Temple of Masonry. Here is the strength of our perpetuity.

Personal dissensions and sordid ambition have destroyed other institutions; it is only unmasonic conduct that we have to fear. So long as the Mason remembers the impressive, symbolic lessons of the compass and square, the Order will find in him its cheerful supporter. The man who enters the portals of the Masonic Temple has a right to expect that he is seeking a place where he will be free from the dissensions and wrangles of life, begotten by uncontrolled passions.

Man worn out by the toil of struggle and contention with the world, how natural it is that he should seek security from strife and aid to a nobler manhood. Here let him find it, beneath the shelter of an institution that has been the shadow of rest to many of earth's noblest minds. Here let him find

a home for the soul, free from the factious opposition of the world, where no contention should exist, "but rather a noble emulation of who best can work and best agree."

It is thus, with its principles breathing such aspirations, that men are brought together by Masonry into the closest and holiest bonds of friendship. A friendship stripped of the false covering of flattery, disrobed of the cloak of hypocrisy, and if its principles are lived up to, made as pure and fresh as the "breath of morn." It takes the peasant—the cotter king—from his hovel, and lifts him up to a position higher than a throne—the status of true manhood. It even lifts the prince out of his titled place, and clothes him with that noblest regal dignity of earth—true manhood.

Such a friendship is sacred in a palace or hut, on the desert plain, or in the populous city, beneath the burning skies of Africa, or amid the snow-hills of Greenland. Such a friendship wipes out all caste and rank, destroys all the splendor of pageantry, strips off the husks of humanity, and leaves soul to commune with soul, upon the broad principle of universal brotherhood. Some have sought such friendship in the cloister, but it lacked companionship, and they became cynical; others have sought it among the multitude, but the heedless throng trampled it relentlessly under its feet.

Wealth, station and rank yet rule the world. A friendship which cares nothing for these vain distinctions cannot survive by the laws which govern the multitude. For this reason Masonry creates a secret, sacred and holy friendship of its own, controlled and directed by this moral law, which is written upon the tablets of eternity.

Such a friendship, closely interwoven with its twin-sister, Charity, as in Masonry, with humble step approaches the lowly habitation of the sorrowing, and administers comfort. It knocks at the lowly and disconsolate heart and speaks words of encouragement and cheer It fills the mind with a pure and holy contentment, which all the wealth of the Indies could not bestow.

In Masonry this friendship is world-wide. It knows no nationality, no clime, no creed, no profession, no belief, except the belief in God, the Giver of all Good, and the immortality of the soul. The hut of poverty and the palace door of the rich open with equal celerity to its mystic touch.

While by some these remarks may be regarded as mere platitudes, yet who is there, if he were under the burning sun of the equator, on the other side of the globe, would not take pleasure in knowing that there were human beings, on this side, who, though personally unknown, were bound to him by such sacred ties of friendship? Not because he would ever call for the ministration of that friendship, but for the sweet satisfaction of knowing that, whatever might betide him, they stand there, as solid bulwarks against all the accidents and vicissitudes of life. The Mason is conscious of just such friendship, and it is one of the delights of his Masonic life.

Cicero, in speaking of friendship, has said: "What can be more delightful than to have one to whom you can speak on all subjects, just as to yourself?" How aptly this language describes Masonic intercourse. Man naturally longs for a closer union with his fellow-man than that which ordinary friendship creates; a more permanent identity of interest, and a more intense reciprocation of feeling. He finds a want for those with whom he can trust the secrets of his heart and feel that they are as inviolable as before communicated. "He desires to relieve himself by imparting to others the interior joys and sorrow with which every human heart is fraught."

Masonry supplies these natural inborn wants of man. True friendship and brotherly love lead straight along the pathway of the cardinal principles of our Order:—Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice. These principles should ever be kept in view in the daily transactions of life. They lead to happiness and usefulness here, and to a bright immortality hereafter.

No man can lay up a store of happiness and utility, either here or hereafter, without adhering to these principles. To stand by them in the daily vocations of life may, at times, cost a momentary pang, but what they take from the quantum of our present pleasure, they add a hundred fold to the future. It is for these reasons Masonry has had such an extended influence in the world. It must necessarily have had a wonderful effect upon the organization and reformation of society. Born in the past, when caste and rank marked the divisions among men with as clearly defined lines as the boundaries of our own State, its work was to cause them to meet upon the common level of true manhood, and to eradicate the warring, envy, jealousy and strife of creed and clan. These fierce disputes and wrangles have been begotten, at all times, more or less, by ignorance and lack of acquaintance among those who originated them.

In the Masonic lodge-room, where they had to meet upon a common level and commingle together, and witnessed the solemn, symbolic lessons imparted by the different degrees, these envies, jealousies and strifes must have been, in a measure, healed by the Masonic balm of fraternal love.

Masonry has almost invariably been regarded by governments as a valuable aid in the preservation of peace and good order. While sudden conversions, like that of Saul of Tarsus, have never been the boast of Masonry, yet it has often converted organized enemies into warm and zealous friends and members of the Order.

Take, for instance, the case of the persecution of Masonry in Holland in 1735, as recorded in Mackey's Encyclopedia, where, at the instigation of a crowd of ignorant fanatics, the States General had prohibited Masons from assembling, and arrested those who did; one of the leading citizens of Amsterdam, who had been a persecutor, as a test was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and he was so impressed with the high moral grounds of its teachings that he made such a favorable report of the Order as to cause

the leading citizens and magistrates of the place to join the institution and become its most zealous supporters.

The law that was passed against Masons in England, more than a century ago, had a similar effect, for afterwards, an investigation of the principles of the Order by the King himself, called forth the highest encomiums.

The bull that was issued by Pope Clement, in 1738, against Masons, served no other purpose than to cause investigation, and in less than thirteen years from that time Masonic lodges spread over all Italy, and were formed in the eternal city itself, almost beneath the shadow of the Vatican.

Occasionally to-day we find a voice uplifted against Masonry. The institution and its principles are held up to ridicule and slander, but as has been said, "slanders are like flies, which always overlook good parts in order to light upon sores" It is from such a source that they extract their sustenance, and if they think it agrees with their moral digestion, I say let them live upon it. "As a great body is not without a like shadow, neither is any eminent virtue without eminent detraction." We should, however, receive whatever criticism is just, and cast the balance aside.

There should be more Masonic education. Its cardinal principles in all their bearings, should be better understood and more thoroughly impressed. In order to properly appreciate our noble institution and its principles, and to awaken that enthusiasm it deserves, there must be education, not only in its ritual, but in its philosophy and history.

Some one has said that Masonic intelligence is the key to the prosperity and perpetuity of Free-Masonry, and I believe it. As has been said by another, "the character of the institution is elevated in the mind of every Mason just in proportion to the amount of his knowledge of its ritual, symbolism, philosophy and history." Masonry declares truth to be a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. But how find it without we educate ourselves?

And what a noble pursuit is this search after truth; there is none greater. It lies just before our vision, awaiting discovery, but it will not reveal itself without an effort on our part. This effort should be to us our highest pleasure. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, let Mahomet go to the mountain.

Lessing says: "Did the Almighty, holding in His right hand Truth, and in His left hand Search after Truth, deign to tender me the one I might prefer, in all humility, but without hesitation, I should request Search after Truth."

Von Muller says: "Truth is the property of God; the pursuit of it, what belongs to man."

We are told to work faithfully in the quarries of truth and knowledge, but this implies that we have the tools whereby we can work. Education is the skill of the Craftsman. "As our information increases, the sphere of

our mental and moral vision enlarges." "Knowledge furnishes eyes to the understanding," and enables us to comprehend the mystic meaning of Masonic symbolism.

This understood, points to the life everlasting, and enables the Mason to lift the veil of the future and behold the haven of rest and peace, which lies beyond. With our minds awakened by a Masonic education to an intelligent appreciation of the great principles on which Masonry is founded, we need have no fear of its perpetuity or prosperity.

I believe every Mason in the State of Illinois should possess some standard works on the subject of Masonry, and take some Masonic literature to keep himself posted on the current events in the Masonic world. It is a crying shame that our literature finds so little demand and such poor pay. Are you a doctor, a lawyer, a merchant, a mechanic, or I care not what, you possess works or literature of some kind, by which to obtain aid and light in your vocation. Why should Masonry be an exception, the noblest vocation of them all? Built, as it is, upon the permanent needs and aspirations of the human soul, and which possesses the foundation virtues of every honorable calling, leading us up step by step on the strong rounds of our Masonic ladder—Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice, Faith, Hope and Charity, to the standard of true manhood, and into the presence of the Great Architect of the Universe. Then, I say, let there be more Masonic light. It will not engender strife or contention, for Masonry has no war to make upon other institutions. She runs side by side in peaceful harmony with religion. Many of her votaries are zealous supporters of the Church. And this is right, for the sphere of usefulness is so extended, that every institution which has the welfare of mankind for its purpose should receive the encouragement of every other engaged in the same benevolent work.

We claim that Masonry in lifting its members to a better life, draws all men towards perfection. No individual member of society can be elevated without benefiting in a greater or less degree his associates. The principles of Free-Masonry are inculcated in almost every portion of the civilized world, and it would be impossible not to benefit mankind at large, by teaching Masons to become better men and better citizens.

This may be considered an enthusiastic effort, lacking the dignity of an elaborate oration discussing the antiquity of the order, its history and philosophy. Let me be considered an enthusiast, an ardent in the cause. Enthusiasm is the great regenerator of society, and Masonry needs its proportionate share. I would rather be an enthasiast, with an imagination painting in glowing colors the fruition of hope, than a morose misanthrope. The one drinks the sweet, limpid waters of perennial joy, while the other gropes through a frigid world, gnawing ice.

Masonry, like all other institutions, needs some patriotic fervor and zeal. They were present, twin angels, at its birth, but will not be at its death—if,

forsooth, it should ever cease to exist. It has lived through the centuries past because it is founded upon the moral law, those eternal principles of right and wrong, antecedent to positive precept. It lives in the present, because human hearts everywhere enthusiastically respond, as with an electric touch, to its beautiful lessons on human life.

Teaching by example rather than precept, it has a vital power, far greater than any mere professions of creeds and doctrines. Silent and unseen as the waters of Lethe, the stream of Masonic influence flows down the channels of Time into the great ocean of Eternity. It grows because friendship is its object, true manhood its goal, mutual assistance its inculcated duty, brotherly love its ruling passion, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice its cardinal principles.

Thus founded, it will continue to live and grow until the end of earthly existences, when, as the result of its sublime teachings, it is to be hoped it will have done its proportionate share in regenerating humanity, and will present to the Great Architect of the Universe its full measure of fashioned materials, polished and fitted for their appropriate positions in the Eternal Temple.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. SCOTT, D. G. M., Bro. SAMPLE was requested to furnish a copy of the oration for publication in the proceedings.

THANKS—To Past Grand Master Robbins.

Upon motion of W. Bro. WELLS (14) the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to M. W. Bro. ROBBINS for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Grand Lodge for the past two years.

CLOSED.

No further business appearing, solemn prayer was offered by the R. W. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, when the Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Theodore T. Gurney

Grand Master.

ATTEST:

John F Burrill

Grand Secretary.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, James A. Hawley, D. C. Cregier, Wiley M. Egan, Henry C. Ranney.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, Miles H. Wilmot, A. B. Campbell, John M. Pearson, G. M. Haynes.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Chance, John L. McCullough, H. G. Calhoun, James C. McMurtry.

LODGES U. D.

Charles H. Patton, Jacob Messmore, Joseph Holland, John C. Hall, John R. Shannon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle, E. S. Mulliner, Geo. W. Cyrus.

FINANCE.

John C. Smith, Gilbert W. Barnard, T. J. Whitehead.

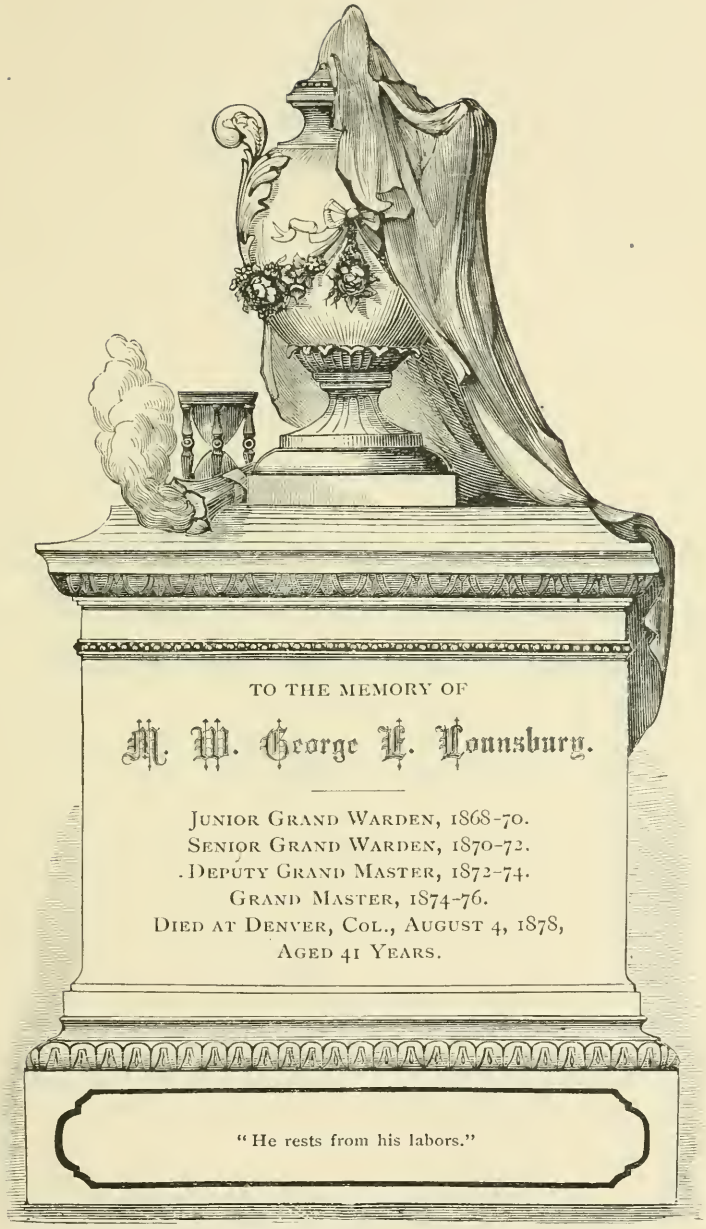
GRAND EXAMINERS.

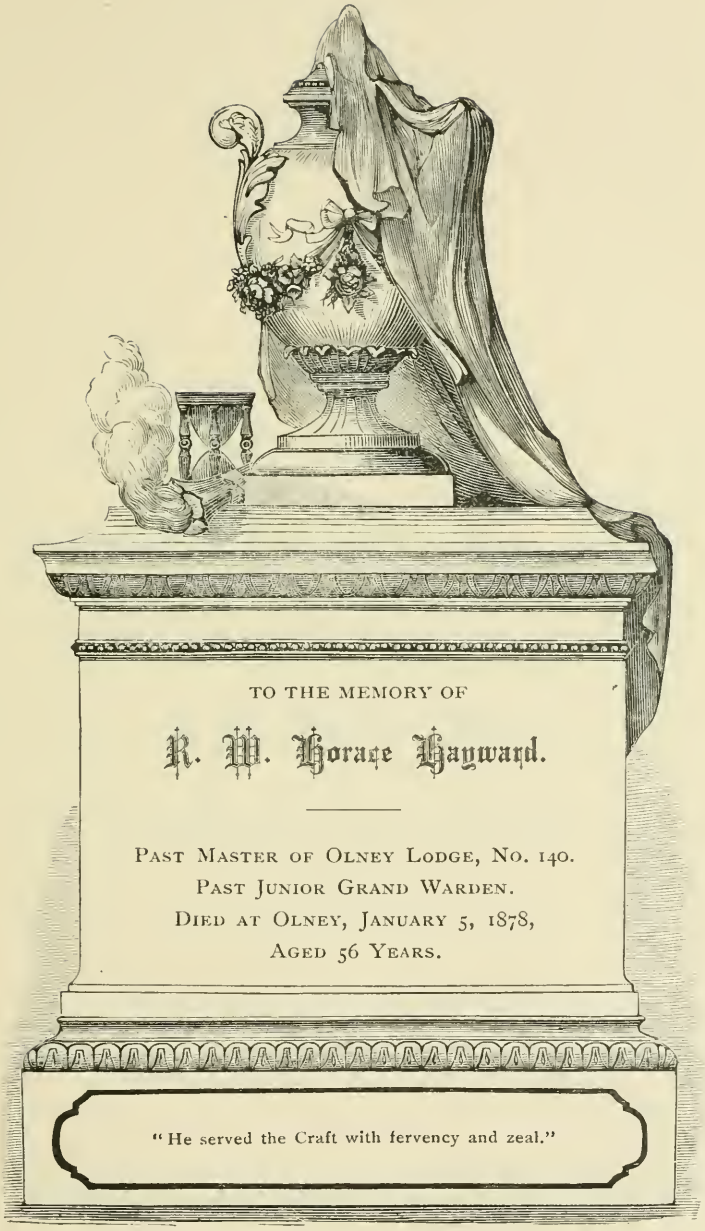
M. D. Chamberlain, Edward Cook, A. T. Darrah, J. H. Fawcett, H. W. Hubbard.

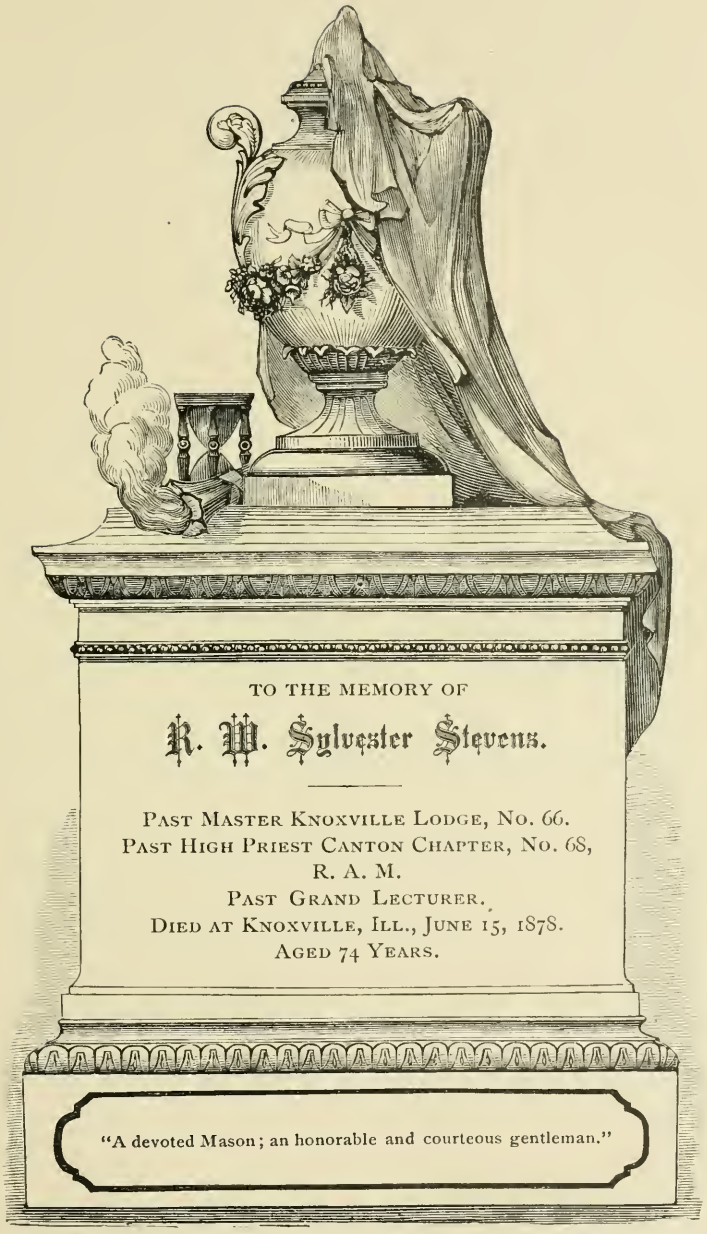
SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

TO SETTLE WITH A. A. GLENN.

John C. Smith, Joseph Robbins, John M. Pearson.


TO THE MEMORY OF
M. W. George E. Lounsbury.
Junior Grand Warden, 1868-70.
Senior Grand Warden, 1870-72.
Deputy Grand Master, 1872-74.
Grand Master, 1874-76.
Died at Denver, Col., August 4, 1878,
Aged 41 Years.
"He rests from his labors."


TO THE MEMORY OF
R. W. Horace Hayward.
Past Master of Olney Lodge, No. 140.
Past Junior Grand Warden.
Died at Olney, January 5, 1878,
Aged 56 Years.
"He served the Craft with fervency and zeal."


TO THE MEMORY OF
R. W. Sylvester Stevens.
Past Master Knoxville Lodge, No. 66.
Past High Priest Canton Chapter, No. 68,
R. A. M.
Past Grand Lecturer.
Died at Knoxville, Ill., June 15, 1878.
Aged 74 Years.
"A devoted Mason; an honorable and courteous gentleman."

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., FIRST DISTRICT,
CHICAGO, September 28th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND W. BRO.—From the First District there is but little to report that has not been communicated to you. At the present time all the lodges in this District are in harmony in each and with each individual body, so far as has come to the knowledge of your Deputy.

The lodges throughout this District are endeavoring to curtail their expenses, so as to be at all times ready to respond to the calls of their unfortunate brethren, as they have been called to do in the present suffering of our brethren, in some of the Southern States, with the yellow fever.

A meeting of Masons and officers of lodges in the First, Second and Third Districts was called early in the breaking out of the fever, and such worthies as Bro. T. T. Gurney were chosen President, D. C. Cregier, Secretary, and John O'Neill, Treasurer—as a permanent committee to receive and disburse such funds as might be collected for the suffering brethren. From their well-known zeal in Masonry there is no doubt they are performing their duty with fidelity.

And now, as another Masonic year, with its duties and responsibilities of the offices which were placed in our care, is about to be closed, may we trust that those who shall come after us shall say that we were faithful "overseers" of the Craft while they were under our charge.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., SECOND DISTRICT,
CHICAGO, September 16th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

M. W. AND DEAR BRO.—I am happy to be able to report that the Craft in the Second District are all living in harmony, and the lodges are working well and prosperously.

The two lodges in which trouble seemed impending in the early part of the present year, have, by letting better counsels prevail, avoided the rocks of discord which threatened their very existence, and in the one where the differences were so amicably adjusted without a trial, the election passed off harmoniously, and I feel to congratulate the brethren in their wisdom in choosing competent officers, and also the officers in having brethren to rule and govern who seem ever ready to second them in every good word and work. Nothing has occurred under the present administration to in any manner interrupt the peace, harmony and good will of the lodge or members.

With reference to the other lodge which was so unfortunate as to be compelled to call upon you for an adjustment of then existing difficulties between some of its members, while it has, perhaps, suffered by reason of the interruption of its business, and the intense feeling engendered between the members, it has now so far recovered from its shock as to give promise of future usefulness. By a rigid observance of the symbolic teachings of the compasses, and a firm determination to promote harmony, confidence has been so far restored among the members as to insure, as I believe and trust, the future prosperity of the lodge. That such is the earnest desire of each and every member of the lodge, I feel assured.

From my observation and experience during the past four years as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second District, I feel it my duty to express the opinion that very many of the difficulties occurring in our lodges could be amicably adjusted to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned, and much trouble and annoyance avoided, were the parties interested obliged to submit their differences to the District Deputies before appealing to the Grand Master. The District Deputies being in the immediate vicinity of the lodges in their respective Districts, have a better opportunity of investigating such matters than the Grand Master, living perhaps in a remote part of the Grand Jurisdiction, could. Had they the power they could adjust and settle nearly all of the questions arising between the officers and members of the lodges, and save the Grand Master from very many of the labors now imposed upon him. I have searched the laws of our Grand Jurisdiction carefully to find the duties of a District Deputy Grand Master, and aside from acting as a sort of inspector of records, with no *power* to make corrections of errors, I find the office much more ornamental than useful. It is true the Deputies

are frequently called upon for advice; so is nearly every Past Master of a lodge; but the advice given is not authority, and if the officer seeking and obtaining it is not of the same opinion as the Deputy, he is not required to follow the advice so given, except on complaint to the Grand Master.

I think an amendment to our laws, conferring rights, duties and powers upon the District Deputy Grand Masters, making them responsible and amenable to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge for their official acts, would be of great advantage to the Craft.

Immediately after receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the Second District, I sent the usual notices to the lodges, and aside from installing officers, visiting lodges and giving advice to Worshipful Masters, other officers and brethren, my duties have been very circumscribed. I have been called upon for no opinions upon questions which were not positively settled by the by-laws, or opinions and decisions duly approved and concurred in, of the Grand Masters.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., THIRD DISTRICT.
CHICAGO, September 5th, 1878.

M. W. BRO JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

Your postal dated "Quincy, 8-17, 1878. Notice—Sec. 3, Art. 9, Part 1, G L. By-Laws; also correction of 20th, Art. 8 instead of 9," has brought me to a sudden realization of the fact, that indeed another Masonic year has almost passed, leaving upon our minds the faint or vivid recollection of pains we have suffered, or pleasures we have enjoyed; and with thoughtful minds to look back and consider, whether in word and spirit, as men and Masons, we have done our whole duty to God and our fellow men,—may the great future prove that we have. I hope and trust that the instructions we have received have not been given in vain. My duties, as Deputy of the Third Masonic District of this State, have been a repetition of former years—that is, to notify the lodges of my appointment, visit them when convenient or when called upon, examine the records, listen to complaints, give advice, and, above all things, to look *wise;* all of which has been done, I hope and trust, in the often repeated language of District Deputies, "with *honor* to myself, *credit* to the Craft, and PRINCIPALLY to your satisfaction."

In a large and still increasing society like ours, composed of so many intelligent men, having different opinions on questions that come before legislative bodies, and becoming animated and excited in debate, are the stronger impressed that they are right, and the other side wrong; and if the question is of importance, liable to take very strong and stubborn side issues—which in the end lead to more or less discord and confusion—while this has, in a few instances, occurred in the Third District, from a lack of knowledge on the part of the Master of parliamentary law, yet I am happy to state that all differences have been easily and amicably settled without appeal to the Grand Master, and the utmost harmony and good fellowship prevails. It is true that very many of the contentions and differences arising in our lodges are the result of an imperfect knowledge, on the part of the Master, of Masonic and parliamentary law, which possibly might be successfully overcome, if we had a short, concise and comprehensive Digest and Manual of Masonic Law and Rules of Procedure, containing the standing resolutions of the Grand Lodge, the decisions of the Grand Master—in short, a "*Vade Mecum*" of the Master. With this instructor constantly before him, he could not go very far astray, and many vexatious questions and discussions avoided by his correct and prompt decisions, which often, through his sufferance or ignorance, become whirlwinds of confusion. Possibly a majority of all lodge troubles could in the first instance be prevented by a wise and timely *ruling* of the presiding officer; and while we may deprecate the troubles, we ought not to censure the officer who may not have access to libraries of Masonic literature; ought we not rather to extend to him the facilities to acquire the necessary knowledge, and thus promote that harmony which should always prevail in our beloved Fraternity? Would it not be a step in the right direction for the Grand Lodge to appoint a committee to compile such a work, for the use of Masters specially, and for the information of the Craft generally? While happily adding my testimonial of the harmony and prosperity of the Craft in the district over which I am honored by you to represent, and have reason to hope that like reports from all sections within your jurisdiction may gladden your heart, and make you feel that your zealous labors have not been in vain.

With many thanks for your kind consideration, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

JOHN O'NEILL,
D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D D. G. M, FOURTH DISTRICT
AURORA, ILL, August 26th, 1878.

M. W BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—The duties of your Deputy in this District have been, fortunately for myself and to the credit of the Order, very light, in fact, beyond some correspondence in relation to matters of no great importance, I have had no official work to perform, and I am pleased to report that Masonic matters in this District are usually prosperous.

Respectfully yours,

F. L. BARTLETT,
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., FIFTH DISTRICT,
FREEPORT, ILL.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—As your Deputy for the Fifth Masonic District, I have no official acts to report; the year having been one of peace and harmony among the Fraternity of this District. I have not been called upon by any of the lodges to visit them in my official capacity, nor for any decisions on Masonic law; and I know of no instance where peace and harmony does not prevail.

Accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by making me your D. D. G. M.

Fraternally yours,

E. L. CRONKRITE,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D D. G. M., SIXTH DISTRICT,
MT. CARROLL, ILL., September 2d, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—I have the honor, as your Deputy from this, the Sixth District, to present the following as my report for the current year:

I have but one official act to report. On the 13th day of June, at the request of Lyndon Lodge, No. 780, through the Worshipful Master, I wrote an opinion at some length upon the proper course of procedure in case of petition for membership, when the petitioner requested a withdrawal on account of removal before initiation. The question appears to have been settled by the lodge upon the decision rendered by your Deputy, and as far as known, in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned.

No other question of importance has been submitted during the year.

There have been no official visits made in this jurisdiction. The lodges of this District are generally in a healthy condition, although the growth, owing to the hard times, has been slow. Peace and harmony prevail, and the order is moving quietly, but certainly, in the direction of a higher and better standard. The lodges of this jurisdiction are presided over by brethren of high character and good business tact and ability, so that the position of Deputy is rather one of honor than labor. I regret that my time has been so thoroughly occupied by my business that I have found it almost impossible to visit the various lodges of the District as I should have done.

With many thanks for your consideration and the honor conferred upon me, with many good wishes and an earnest desire for the same success in the future to the Order that has attended it in the past under your excellent management, I am,

Most sincerely and fraternally yours,

R. M. A. Hawk,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Office of D. D. G. M., Seventh District,
Dixon, Ill., September 16th, 1878.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, *Grand Master:*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.—In accordance with the regulation governing D. D. G. Masters, I submit my annual report: Upon the reception of my commission I notified all the lodges in my territory of my readiness to visit them whenever I could be of service, but in no instance have I been called upon. It has been my pleasure, however, to visit several lodges, and in every instance have I found them without dissension and prosperous, their only "thorn" being that seemingly universal one of having many upon the roll careless as to paying their dues. Would not a word from the "throne" cause many to reflect and rectify this great cause for so long a "suspension list," which is found in almost every annual report?

I reluctantly report the arrest of the charter and the taking into my hands the effects of Grand Detour Lodge, No. 338. This act, after long waiting, became necessary, because of the inability of the resident membership to call sufficient together to resume labor.

The officers of said lodge are deserving of great praise for their efforts to restore an institution so long dormant. They have given up their lodge only after fighting manfully to restore it, after making many sacrifices, and after their resident membership had become reduced to seven, a part of whom are laboring daily in a distant town, and home only on each Saturday night.

With thanks for the honor you have conferred, and your courtesies during my official term, I shall ever remain,

Very truly and fraternally,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN V. THOMAS,
D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D G. M., EIGHTH DISTRICT,
JOLIET, September 23d, 1878

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—In compliance with the rules of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Eighth Masonic District.

Upon the receipt of my commission, I notified the lodges of the Eighth District of my appointment, and also notified them of my readiness to attend to any matters relating to the Craft that might require my attention. On the 9th of January, 1878, I visited Verona, and instituted Verona Lodge U. D. This constitutes all my official acts, with the exception of my visit to Raven Lodge, No. 303, at Oswego, a full report of which has been submitted.

Truly and fraternally,

JOHN GRAY,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., NINTH DISTRICT,
OTTAWA, September 5th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

Immediately after you renewed my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master, I notified the lodges in this District that I would visit them when called upon to do so. Not having any call during the year, I can only say that no trouble has come to my knowledge, except in St. John's Lodge, No. 13, which, by your order, I investigated and reported to you.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. WADE,
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TENTH DISTRICT,
PRINCETON, ILL., August 26th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

I gives me pleasure to report that harmony prevails throughout the Tenth Masonic District.

I visited Neponset Lodge in consultation, in a case of discipline before them. I did not learn that there was any want of harmony, but just the proper course to pursue was what they wished to arrive at. I have to report Neponset a zealous lodge, with well posted officers.

I visited Sheffield Lodge on a funeral occasion. I was pleased with the promptness and efficiency of its officers, and, from the very brief acquaintance, have to make a very favorable report of Sheffield.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. CROSSLEY,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
CAMBRIDGE, August 24th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—In making my report for the year 1877-8, I have simply to say that in this District peace and harmony have prevailed among the Craft throughout the year.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWELFTH DISTRICT.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

Immediately upon the receipt of my commission re-appointing me as your Deputy for the Twelfth Masonic District of Illinois, composed of the Counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler, I notified the lodges in my District of that fact, and of my readiness at any and all times to make them an official visit should they so desire, but up to the present time I have had no call of that kind.

I have been called upon in three several cases only, for a decision in certain cases, but the matter was so simple and plain and fully covered by our Grand Lodge By-Laws, that I merely had to call the attention of the brethren to the articles of Masonic law deciding their questions for them.

I have visited (unofficially) quite a number of the lodges in my District, and have corresponded with others, and in each and all I find the ancient landmarks intact, and their work and records strictly in accord with the requirements of our Grand Lodge By-Laws. Although the quantity of work done in the several lodges in my District will not compare favorably with some former years, I am led to believe that Masonry has suffered no loss thereby.

And in conclusion, I take great pride in commending to you the brethren composing the Twelfth Masonic District, for their jealous regard for the ancient landmarks of our Order, for their strict conformity and cheerful obedience to the regulations, laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge of Illinois,

and above all, for the fact that they are daily exemplifying the truth of our motto, of "How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am, as ever,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. H. H. RADER,
D. D G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., THIRTEENTH DISTRICT,
GALESBURG, ILL., September 1st, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR BRO.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of Masonry in the Thirteenth District:

All the lodges within this District were promptly notified of my appointment as D. D. G. M., and of my readiness to attend them officially on all occasions requiring my attention. I have been called upon but once during the past year to serve in my official capacity, and that was for the purpose of adjusting a financial difficulty in Rio Lodge, No. 685. A committee, consisting of Bros. Frank Murdock, Judson Graves and myself, visited that lodge June 29th, 1878, heard the evidence, and, upon careful consideration, recommended that the lodge be placed in charge of the Senior Warden. A full report of our proceedings was at that time forwarded to you, and you saw fit to act upon our recommendation. I regret to report that complete harmony has not been restored. The lodge is laboring under severe financial embarrassment, and its future condition cannot at present be defined.

I desire to speak of the tendency to the formation of new lodges in certain towns that ought to support but one, hoping that my suggestions will be carefully read and dispassionately considered by the brethren, not only in the Thirteenth District, but elsewhere. It must be apparent to all that one good lodge is better than two weak ones. This proposition is so plain that it is scarcely necessary to discuss it. A large and powerful lodge is independent and in a condition to exercise a wise discretion in the admission of candidates to the secrets of our Order. It need cost no more to support a large lodge than a small one, and the annual dues will nearly pay the current expenses. The influence of a large lodge upon the community in which it

is working is almost incalculable, while that of a small one is almost insignificant in comparison. The members of a small lodge are many times constrained, by the depletion of their treasury, to recommend and admit persons who are unfit to become Masons. It is not sufficient that a man be endowed with those necessary qualifications of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. We should also see that the candidate belongs to that class of men who can best *work* and best *agree*. There are many men who morally would be an ornament to the Fraternity, but whose other mental characteristics are such that they never make good Masons, and we are taught never to recommend a man unless we know that he will cheerfully submit to the rules of the Order. Were those ancient landmarks strictly followed, we should see but very little of that restiveness under authority that creates dissensions and impels men to form new lodges whose usefulness is destined to be short-lived. It is safe to say that something is wrong, when we see a lodge having a membership of from fifty upwards, holding meeting after meeting with scarcely a quorum of their own members present. It is equally true that the formation of a new lodge will not awaken an interest in the cause. These difficulties can only be reached by an earnest effort on the part of each member to settle all differences and unite upon the proper officers, and then put forth their hands to encourage and sustain them when elected.

ROWLEY PAGE,
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
PEORIA, September 14th, 1878.

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—I can report the condition of our Order in the Fourteenth District, so far as I have been informed, with but a few exceptions satisfactory. I have nothing of interest to report; have not made any official visits, as there has been no demand for my services, which I think is good evidence of peace and prosperity. A few questions of Masonic law and usages have been submitted, which I think have been answered satisfactorily to the brethren. Hoping to meet you soon, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. H. EASTMAN,
D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G M., FIFTEENTH DISTRICT,
DEWITT, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1878.

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—In accordance with law, and in obedience to your instruction, I herewith submit a report as D. D. G. Master of the Fifteenth District.

Immediately after receiving the appointment I notified all the lodges in this District of the same, and expressed a readiness to visit any of them officially or otherwise, when requested so to do, but have had no application requiring interference in an official capacity the past year, from which fact I infer that harmony and good order prevail among the Craft in this District. I have made social and friendly visits to a few lodges in McLean and DeWitt counties, in each of which I find much to commend and but little to object to.

Hoping to meet you at the Grand Lodge next month, I remain

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. TYLER,
D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., SIXTEENTH DISTRICT,
KANKAKEE, ILL., September 3d, 1878.

M. W. BRO JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M W. BRO.—As District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth District of this grand jurisdiction, my duties for the past year have not been very onerous. Peace and harmony have prevailed among nearly all the lodges in this District.

Agreeably to your orders, I took charge of the charter, funds and property of Manteno Lodge, No. 507, A. F. & A. M., and forwarded them to the R. W. Grand Secretary, receiving his receipt for the same. Matters at Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, A. F. & A. M., seem to have been running smoothly and harmoniously since the visit to them of W. Bro. F. S. Hatch, whom you were pleased to appointy our special deputy for that purpose during my absence from home.

With the exception of officiating at some funerals and presiding at some installations, these constitute all the duties performed by me as D. D. G. M. during the past year.

Thanking you for the confidence which you have reposed in me, and with the best of good wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

HASWELL C. CLARKE,
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D D. G. M., SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT,
CHAMPAIGN, ILL., September 23d, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.—Pardon my delay in making my report to you. Ill health, absence from home and pressing business demands constitute my excuse. Everything pertaining to Masonry in my District is in a most healthy and prosperous condition. Neither envy, discord nor confusion exist to interrupt that degree of peace and harmony which should always prevail among the brethren of that noble institution, one of the chief aims of which is to see "who best can work and best agree."

Beyond answering a few questions of Masonic law which have been referred to me, there has been no call for my services, except in the case of Ogden Lodge, No. 754. Upon the 21st of December last I duly constituted said lodge according to ancient form. Also, upon the evening of the same day, installed the officers. The installation was public, and when our labors were concluded we enjoyed a bountiful repast, prepared by the ladies, who, if not of us, are certainly with us, and never let the opportunity pass where they can demonstrate their interest in our cause.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE SCROGGS,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D D. G. M., EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,
DECATUR, ILL., September 20th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRO.—In compliance with Masonic law and the custom of our Order, I have the pleasure to submit this my report as District Deputy of the Eighteenth Masonic District:

My duties the past Masonic year have not been arduous, with two exceptions have been sources of pleasure, as it always is a pleasure to me to visit lodges and participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the installation of their officers, and the annual gatherings in June and December. The two exceptions were in the cases of South Macon Lodge, No. 467, and Lovington Lodge, No. 228, reports of which have been transmitted to you. In Blue Mound Lodge, No. 682, charges have been preferred against a brother for taking the life of a brother. The trial is set for the first week in October.

With these exceptions, peace and harmony have reigned throughout this jurisdiction. Some of the lodges have increased their roll of members largely, others have done but very little work, but all the lodges are in a good healthy condition.

With many thanks for the honor conferred upon me, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. A. MURRAY,
D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., NINETEENTH DISTRICT,
PETERSBURG, September 2d, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.—If I had not been aware of the fact, your postal would have reminded me that the present Masonic year was drawing to a close, and, as one of your Deputies, I had a duty to perform.

As to my official acts I have nothing to report, not having been called in a single instance, although the lodges in my District were duly notified of my readiness to serve them; and from this fact I must conclude that all's well throughout the Nineteenth District. I am however in full accord with Bro. Zeigler, of the Fifteenth District, in his report of last year, as to the evils that pervade the Craft in general, "intemperance and profanity," and I would add two others—gambling and visiting houses of ill-fame. I consider all these not only evils, but Masonic crimes; and if all members were really Masons, they would not be heard of among the Fraternity, and I do hope that the Grand Lodge will take some more decided action in the matter. This is very plain language, and will not look well in print, but every *Mason* must acknowledge the justness of it.

Most respectfully and fraternally,

JNO. BENNETT,
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M, TWENTIETH DISTRICT,
JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 26th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master;*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—As your Deputy for the Twentieth District, I report that as soon as I received official notice of my appointment, I sent a circular to each of the lodges of my District, informing them of my readiness to visit and assist them at any time that might be designated.

On the evening of January 4th, 1878, at the request of Waverly Lodge, No. 118, I visited said lodge and witnessed the work in the Third Degree, and afterwards installed the newly elected officers, and I take pleasure in reporting said lodge in good working order and an honor to *Masonry*. I have visited a number of other lodges, and so far as my observation has extended, I find the lodges in this District conforming to the "ancient landmarks of Masonry."

I must refer to a "new departure" instituted by my own lodge, Jacksonville, No. 570, which consists in having monthly lectures delivered by resident members, upon some subject connected with the Order.

The following named brothers have delivered lectures, and in the order in which named: Dr. J. P. Johnston, S. M. Martin, Dr. J. P. Willard, Rev. D. W. English, C. M. Morse, Rev. R. M. Barns and Dr. H. W. Milligan. These lectures were well received and have created considerable interest in the Fraternity. A brother is selected one month in advance, and notified accordingly, and thus far no one has failed to respond at the proper time.

I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and congratulate you and the Craft in this jurisdiction upon the happy results of your official term.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL M. MARTIN,
D. D. G M Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,
LAHARPE, ILL., August 31st, 1878.

M. W. BRO JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3, of Article 8, of Part 1st, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, I have to report, that upon the receipt of my commission of D. D. G. M. of this District I immediately notified all the lodges

in this District of my appointment and readiness to visit them, in an official capacity, if requested.

On December 25th, A. D. 1877, I received an invitation from Quincy Lodge, No. 296, to visit them officially and install its officers for the coming Masonic year, but, owing to previous business arrangements and sickness in my family at the time, was unable to attend; but, from the reports received, the occasion was an enjoyable one, and regret very much my inability to attend. In this case only have I been called upon to visit any lodge officially, or to listen to any complaint or trouble between lodges or any members of the same; so that peace, harmony and brotherly love prevail among the Fraternity in the Twenty-first District. It has been my pleasure to visit several lodges in this District during my term of office, and in every instance have found them in a healthy and prosperous condition. On August 22d, upon the invitation of Bro. Ing, W. M. of Burnside Lodge, No. 683, I visited said lodge in company with other brethren from LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195, and conferred the third degree upon two candidates. I had the pleasure of meeting at the same time Bro. W. R. Hamilton (one of the "old stand-by's" of Hancock Lodge, No. 20,) with other brethren of Hancock Lodge, No. 20, and a goodly number of the membership of Burnside Lodge. The meeting was a social good time before and after "work," and will long be remembered by me.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me by the appointment as D. D. G. M., you have my best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

JAMES MAYOR,
D. D. G. M. Twenty first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
VIRDEN, ILL., September 4th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I have but little to report in regard to my official duties as D. D. G. M. My health and business has been such that I have not been able to visit but few of the lodges in my District, and have not been officially called to visit any lodge during the year. But so far as I have been able to learn, the lodges in this District are prosperous, and peace and harmony prevail, with probably one or two exceptions.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

A. L. VIRDEN,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M. TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT,
TAYLORVILLE, ILL., Sept. 16th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

During the past Masonic year I have not been called on to make any official visit.

The few questions which have been referred to me involved only the most elementary principles of Masonic law. In this District peace and good-will prevail, but it has been a season of inactivity. On the 27th of December, 1877, I installed the officers of Mound Lodge, No. 122. I have visited but few lodges during the year, but so far as I know, or am advised, the lodges are in good condition, and are working in substantial conformity to law.

WM. T. VANDEVEER,
D. D G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
OLNEY, ILL., August 22d, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—In accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I beg leave to submit to you this, my report as your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth District.

Immediately upon receipt of my commission I notified the lodges in the District of my appointment, and my readiness to visit them, if desired.

According to your instruction to investigate the state of Westfield Lodge, No. 161, located at Westfield, Clark Co., I visited said lodge on July 11th; the full particulars of which visit I had the honor to report to you on July 15th.

I have received no official call from any of the lodges; and while, from this fact, together with the information I have gathered from conversations with brethren of the Craft in this District, and from my own observation, I feel warranted in saying that peace and harmony prevails, yet I do firmly believe that, by a closer study and more thorough knowledge of the Grand Lodge By-Laws on the part of the presiding officers in some instances, and in others again a more careful discharge of their duties on the part of the Secretaries, much could be done to facilitate and simplify the business of the lodges, much valuable time saved, and a great deal of correspondence avoided.

It also becomes my sad duty to report to you the death of R. W. Bro. Horace Hayward, Past Junior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, which occurred at his residence in this city on the 5th of January. As a near relative, however, of the deceased, having been bound to him by the most sacred family tie, I feel restrained from commenting upon his life and character.

Thanking you, M. W. Sir, for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GUSTAVE H. B. TOLLE,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
ODIN, ILL., September 11th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.—In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I beg herewith to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fifth District for the Masonic year ending October 1st, 1878.

Immediately on receipt of my commission I notified all the lodges in my District of my appointment and readiness to officially visit them when called upon; but as I have not been called, I feel justified in reporting that peace and harmony prevail in this District. The only official act I have performed was to refer to you the irregularity in work in Altamont Lodge, No. 533.

I desire to suggest the advisability of an official inspection of the work and standing of each lodge in this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction. I am satisfied that it would prove beneficial to the Craft throughout the State. Competent brethren, with time to spare to attend to this important duty, would soon have our lodges so instructed that two-thirds of the errors and irregularities now occupying the Grand Master's time, would be done away with, through the ability of the various lodges to manage their own affairs. The first result would be to erase from our Grand Lodge Records a number of lodges which are, and have been for years, drones in the Masonic hive. This good work can only be accomplished by Grand Lodge interposition officially and financially, as the lodges needing this inspection will never voluntarily send for a D. D. G. M.

Fraternally suggesting that you, if it meets your approval, bring this before the Grand Lodge in your Annual Address, and cordially thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. WHITEHEAD,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT,
ALTON, ILL., August 31st, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-sixth Masonic District.

Beyond answering a few unimportant questions, I have not received an *official* call from any of the lodges in my District, and the presumption is that peace and harmony prevail. Last January I had the pleasure of publicly installing the officers of Girard Lodge, No. 171. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, we were invited to partake of a bountiful repast, prepared under the auspices of the appropriate committee, and I seldom have the opportunity of passing an hour more pleasantly than on that occasion. Although not in my District, I have frequent opportunities of visiting this lodge, and always receive a hearty welcome.

Congratulating you upon a year of success and prosperity in the Order, and hoping to meet you at G. L., I remain

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

GEO. BARRY,
D D. G. M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D D. G. M., TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT,
CHESTER, ILL., September 15th, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—As another Masonic year has almost expired, it reminds me, as your Deputy, that it is time to make my annual report.

On receipt of my commission I notified all the lodges in my District of my appointment as your Deputy, and my readiness to visit them when called on.

I have visited the majority of the lodges in my District, and find that peace and harmony reign supreme among the members generally, and many of them making rapid proficiency in the standard work of this grand jurisdiction, and all very careful in the selection of material for our Masonic edifice. I have not been called upon by any of the lodges to visit them officially. Several matters of minor importance have been submitted to me for my decision, and all satisfactory so far as I am aware

I regret exceedingly that my report is somewhat late, but sickness for the two last weeks has caused the delay.

Accept my thanks for the honor conferred, and with renewed expressions of my high regard for you.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY EIGHTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT,
MT. VERNON, ILL, September 5th, 1878.

M W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—My annual report is that I have nothing to report—at least this would be true were I reporting for a daily paper, where only something eventful, exciting or sensational would find favor either with publisher or reader. And I am glad that in this sense, "I have nothing to report," because, if the record of a whole year's doings of the Craft at large revealed as much moral obliquity as the pages of a single issue of any of the daily papers show in general society, our doom would be sealed.

It will be far pleasanter then to you, as our honored head, and to every true Mason who reflects upon the deep and silent majesty with which the current of Masonic affairs moves on, to learn that in this District its surface is as unruffled and its depths as placid as ever; that peace and harmony prevail; that the cement of brotherly love is being spread with an unsparing hand, and its fruits are seen in a steady and healthy growth in both numbers and influence. Not a single case requiring discipline or official attention has been reported to me during the year past, and but for an occasional letter asking my decision upon questions of Masonic law or usage, I should have been of no assistance to you whatever.

With thanks for the many marks of your esteem, and the honor conferred, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. H. PATTON,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT,
CARMI, ILL., August 31st, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.—In accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I submit the following report of my acts as D. D. G. M. of the 29th District.

Upon receipt of my commission, I notified all the lodges in my District of my appointment, but have had no occasion, or invitation, to visit any of the lodges in an official capacity.

But one question has been submitted to me for decision during the past year, and that was concerning a matter in which the law is well settled, and I suppose that my decision was satisfactory, as I have had no further communication on the subject.

Having received notice from you that a dispensation had issued for Hickory Hill Lodge in Wayne county, and my business engagements being such that I could not attend in person, I appointed W. Bro. L. D. Bennett, of Fairfield, my Deputy to attend and institute said Lodge, which duty was performed by Bro. Bennett, on the 19th day of August, 1878, as shown by his report, which I have transmitted to you.

The only other official duty in which I have been engaged during the year was the investigation of charges preferred by order of Sheba Lodge, No. 200, against Bro. James R. Ennis, W. M. of said lodge. By virtue of a warrant issued by you, a commission consisting of myself and Past Masters T. W. Hay and T. G. Parker, after due notice to the parties interested, met at the hall of said Sheba Lodge in Grayville, and proceeded to hear the evidence, and investigate said charges. Our proceedings and conclusions in the matter having been fully reported to you, I presume that any further report at this time would be unnecessary.

Although I have but little personal knowledge of the condition of Masonry in this District, I am satisfied, from inquiries made and information received, that the lodges in this District are composed of good material, are doing good work, and are striving faithfully to see "who can best work and best agree."

I have no suggestions to make at this time, as I believe that our present laws and regulations, if probably observed, contain, substantially, all that is necessary for the government and needs of the fraternity.

In conclusion, I tender you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the advice and assistance so cheerfully and thoroughly given to me during the year.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours, &c.,

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
D. D. G M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G M, THIRTIETH DISTRICT,
CAIRO, ILL., September 21st, 1878.

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

During the year just closing my official duties as District Deputy Grand Master, with one exception, have been confined to a limited correspondence with lodges of the District.

I have had no questions of importance presented, and my communications have consisted mostly of advice and instructions in regard to trials and the ordinary business of the lodges addressed.

I regret exceedingly that an almost entire suspension of transportation on the river, caused by the fear of yellow fever, rendered it impossible for me to execute your orders in regard to the surrender of its Charter by New Liberty Lodge, No. 317.

So far as I can learn, work in the lodges has been limited, and will continue so until there is a general revival of business.

Congratulating you upon the very general approval of your administration as Grand Master, and thanking you for official and personal consideration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

P. W. BARCLAY,
D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

DISTRICTS AND D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Dist.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago river and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.
4	F. L. Bartlett	Aurora, Kane Co.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn	Freeport, Stephenson Co ...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	Robert M. A. Hawk	Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas	Dixon, Lee Co	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	John Gray.....	Joliet, Will Co.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	W. T. Mason.....	LaSalle, LaSalle Co	LaSalle and Livingston.
10	George Crossley.....	Princeton, Bureau Co	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	W. H. H. Rader	Huntsville, Schuyler Co	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Rowley Page.....	Galesburg, Knox Co.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	W. H. Eastman.....	Peoria, Peoria Co	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	John H. Tyler.....	DeWitt, DeWitt Co	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee, Kankakee Co....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	George Scroggs	Champaign, Champaign Co.	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	A. A. Murray	Decatur, Macon Co	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	John Bennett.....	Petersburg, Menard Co	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Samuel M. Martin.....	Jacksonville, Morgan Co....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	James Mayor.....	LaHarpe, Hancock Co	Adams and Hancock.
22	A. L. Virden.....	Virden, Macoupin Co	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	Wm. T. Vandeveer	Taylorville, Christian Co....	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	G. H. B. Tolle	Olney, Richland Co	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	Thos. J. Whitehead.....	Odin, Marion Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey, Madison Co	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph Co.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley, Washington Co.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	James I. McClintock....	Carmi, White Co.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander Co	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

Their Location and Time of holding Stated Meetings.

FIRST DISTRICT.

WALTER A. STEVENS, Chicago, D. D. G. M.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Oriental	33	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Fridays.
Garden City	141	"	"	Every Wednesday evening.
Waubansia	160	"	"	Every Thursday.
Wm. B. Warren	209	"	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Blaney	271	"	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Accordia	277	"	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Ashlar	308	"	"	Every Tuesday.
Dearborn	310	"	"	Every Friday.
Blair	393	"	"	Every Monday.
Thos. J. Turner	409	"	"	Every Thursday.
Landmark	422	"	"	Every Friday.
Chicago	437	"	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Home	508	"	"	Every Friday.
Apollo	642	"	"	Every Thursday.
Waldeck	674	"	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Richard Cole	697	"	"	Every Thursday.
St. Andrews	703	"	"	1st Friday.
Golden Rule	726	"	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Lakeside	739	"	"	Every Monday.
Mystic Star	758	"	"	
South Park	662	Hyde Park	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Englewood	690	Englewood	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Lemont	708	Lemont	"	Every alternate Thursday.
Harbor	731	South Chicago.	"	Every Wednesday.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DANIEL J. AVERY, Chicago, D. D. G. M.

Cleveland	211	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Pleiades	478	"	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Hesperia	411	"	"	Every Wednesday.
Lessing	557	"	"	Every Tuesday.
National	596	"	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Union Park	610	"	"	Every Wednesday.
Herder	669	"	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
D. A. Cashman	686	"	"	Every Tuesday.
Lumberman's	717	"	"	Every Thursday.

LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN O'NEILL, Chicago, D. D. G. M.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Vitruvius.	81	Wheeling	Cook	Saturday on or before full moon.
Germania	182	Chicago	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Kilwinning	311	"	"	Every Thursday.
Covenant	526	"	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lincoln Park	611	"	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Keystone	539	"	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
D. C. Cregier	643	"	"	Every Wednesday.
Palatine	314	Palatine	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Evans.	524	Evanston	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Harlem	540	Oak Park	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Providence	711	Jefferson	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Calumet	716	Blue Island	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Lounsbury	751	Barrington	"	2d and 4th Saturdays

FOURTH DISTRICT.

F. L. BARTLETT, Aurora, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Kane, McHenry and Lake.

Unity	48	St. Charles	Kane	1st and 3d Mondays.
Jerusalem Temp.	90	Aurora	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Elgin	117	Elgin	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Geneva	139	Geneva	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Dundee	190	Dundee	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Aurora	254	Aurora	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Blackberry	359	Blackberry Station.	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Batavia	404	Batavia	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kaneville	425	Kaneville	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hampshire	443	Hampshire	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Clintonville	511	Clintonville	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Monitor	522	Elgin	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
St. Marks	63	Woodstock	McHenry	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Marengo	138	Marengo	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Richmond	143	Richmond	"	Monday on or before, and 2d Monday after, full moon.
McHenry	158	McHenry	"	Sat. on or before F. M., and each alternate Sat. thereafter.
Nunda	169	Nunda	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Algonquin	256	Algonquin.	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Chemung	258	Chemung	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Harvard	309	Harvard	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Grafton	328	Huntley	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Orion	358	Union	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Hebron	604	Hebron	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Waukegan	78	Waukegan	Lake	1st and 3d Mondays.
Rising Sun	115	Hainesville	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Antioch	127	Milburn	"	Thursday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Wauconda	298	Wauconda	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Libertyville	492	Libertyville	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
A. O. Fay.	676	Highland Park	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JACOB KROHN, Freeport, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Belvidere.	60	Belvidere	Boone	1st and 3d Mondays.
Capron	575	Capron	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Rockton	74	Rockton.	Winnebago	Friday on or before F. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Roscoe	75	Roscoe	"	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Rockford	102	Rockford	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
A. W. Rawson	145	Pecatonica	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Star in the East	166	Rockford	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Cherry Valley	173	Cherry Valley	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Durand	302	Durand	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Rockford	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Winnebago	745	Winnebago	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Excelsior	97	Freeport	Stephenson.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Evergreen.	170	"	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
M. R. Thompson	381	"	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lena	174	Lena	"	Wednesday before F. M.
Evening Star	414	Davis	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Winslow	564	Winslow	"	1st Monday.
Orangeville	687	Orangeville	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT M. A. HAWK, Mt. Carroll, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of JoDaviess, Carroll and Whiteside.

Kavanaugh	36	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Miners	273	Galena	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Jo Daviess	278	Warren	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hanover	300	Hanover	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Martin	491	Dunleith	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Apple River	548	Apple River	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Plum River.	554	Plum River	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Cyrus	188	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	Tuesday on or before F. M. and every two weeks thereafter.
Milledgeville	345	Milledgeville	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mississippi	385	Savanna.	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Lanark	423	Lanark	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Shannon	490	Shannon.	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Thomson	559	Thomson	"	Tuesday before F. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Fulton City	189	Fulton	Whiteside.	Monday on or before F. M.
Prophetstown	293	Prophetstown	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Dunlap	321	Morriston	"	Monday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Bollen	412	Spring Hill	"	Friday after F. M.
Albany	566	Albany	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Rock River	612	Sterling	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Erie	667	Erie	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Lyndon	750	Lyndon	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN V. THOMAS, Dixon, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Samuel H Davis.	96	Mt. Morris	Ogle.	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mystic Tie	187	Polo	"	Every Thursday.
Horicon	244	Rochelle	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Byron	274	Byron	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Oregon	420	Oregon	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Meridian Sun	505	White Rock	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Dement	515	Creston	"	1st Monday.
Friendship	7	Dixon	Lee	Thursday on or before F. M.
Lee Centre	146	Lee Center	"	Friday on or before F. M.
Illinois Central	178	Amboy	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Franklin Grove	264	Franklin Grove	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Brooklyn	282	Malugin Grove	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Sublette	349	Sublette	"	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Ashton	531	Ashton	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Sycamore	134	Sycamore	DeKalb	Friday on or before F. M.
DeKalb	144	DeKalb	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Corinthian	205	West Paw Paw	"	Thursday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Meteor	283	Sandwich	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Genoa	288	Genoa	"	Wednesday before F. M.
Hinckley	301	Hinckley	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Malta	320	Malta	"	1st Thursday.
Shabbona	374	Shabbona Grove	"	Tuesday on or before F. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Kishwaukee	402	Kingston	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Somonauk	646	Somonauk	"	1st and 3d Mondays.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOHN GRAY, Joliet, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.

Raven	303	Oswego	Kendall	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Orient	323	Lisbon	"	Every alternate Friday.
Sunbeam	428	Plano	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kendall	471	Yorkville	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Newark	549	Newark	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Euclid	65	Naperville	DuPage	Tuesday before and after F. M.
Wheaton	269	Wheaton	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Amity	472	Turner	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hinsdale	649	Hinsdale	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Mt. Joliet	42	Joliet	Will	1st and 3d Fridays.
Matteson	175	"	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Wilmington	208	Wilmington	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Channahon	262	Channahon	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Lockport	538	Lockport	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Peotone	636	Peotone	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Braidwood	704	Braidwood	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Cedar	124	Morris	Grundy	1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays.
Minooka	528	Minooka	"	Every alternate Wednesday.
Gardner	573	Gardner	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Verona	757	Verona	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM T. MASON, LaSalle, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of LaSalle and Livingston.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
St. John's	13	Peru	LaSalle	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Occidental	40	Ottawa	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Acacia	67	LaSalle	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Mendota	176	Mendota	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Meridian	183	Earlville	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Freedom	194	Freedom	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Cement	304	Utica	"	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Tonica	364	Tonica	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Waltham	384	Waltham	"	Monday on or before F. M.
Shiloh	397	Troy Grove	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Marseilles	417	Marseilles	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Rutland	477	Rutland	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Seneca	532	Seneca	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Humboldt	555	Ottawa	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Leland	558	Leland	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Lostant	597	Lostant	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Streator	607	Streator	"	1st, 3d and 5th Wednesdays.
Pontiac	294	Pontiac	Livingston	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Tarbolton	351	Fairbury	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Livingston	371	Dwight	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Odell	401	Odell	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Chatsworth	539	Chatsworth	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Long Point	552	Long Point	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Forrest	614	Forrest	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Sullivan Centre	738	Sullivan Centre	"	2d Saturday.
Cornell	753	Cornell	"	1st and 3d Fridays.

TENTH DISTRICT.

GEO. CROSSLEY, Princeton, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.

Bureau	112	Princeton	Bureau	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Ames	142	Sheffield	"	1st Tuesday.
Wyanet	231	Wyanet	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Levi Lusk	270	Arlington	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
LaMoille	383	LaMoille	"	Friday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
H. G. Reynolds.	395	Milo	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Buda	399	Buda	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Neponset	435	Neponset	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Sharon	550	Tiskilwa	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Princeton	587	Princeton	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Yorktown	655	Tampico	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Walnut	722	Walnut	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Social	70	Hennepin	Putnam	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Magnolia	103	Magnolia	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Lacon	61	Lacon	Marshal	2d Monday.
Henry	119	Henry	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Wenona	344	Wenona	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Lawn Ridge	415	Lawn Ridge	"	Wednesdays on or before F. M.
Sparland	441	Sparland	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Varna	720	Varna	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Toulon	93	Toulon	Stark	Saturday on or before F. M.
Wyoming	479	Wyoming	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Stark	501	LaFayette	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Bradford	514	Bradford	"	Thursday on or before F. M.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

FRANK G. WELTON, Cambridge, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Cambridge	49	Cambridge	Henry	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Stewart	92	Geneseo	"	Friday before full moon.
Kewanee	159	Kewanee	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Galva	243	Galva	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Annawan	433	Annawan	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Woodhull	502	Woodhull	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Sherman	535	Orion	"	Wednesday before full moon.
Clement	680	Cleveland	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Trio	57	Rock Island	Rock Island	1st Thursday.
Eureka	6	Milan	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Keeney	223	Edgington	"	Wednesday before full moon.
Doric	319	Moline	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Philo	436	Port Byron	"	Thursday before full moon.
Andalusia	516	Andalusia	"	Tuesday before full moon.
Cordova	543	Cordova	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Valley	547	Coal Valley	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Illinois City	679	Illinois City	"	Monday before full moon.
New Boston	59	New Boston	Mercer	1st Saturday before new and f.m,
Robert Burns	113	Keithsburg	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Aledo	252	Aledo	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Oxford	367	New Windsor	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Viola	577	Viola	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Pre-emption	755	Pre-emption	"	Saturday on or before full moon.

TWELFTH DISTRICT

W. H. H. RADER, Huntsville, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.

Macomb	17	Macomb	McDonough	1st Friday.
Blandinsville	233	Blandinsville	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Golden Gate	248	Prairie City	"	1st Tuesday.
T. J. Pickett	307	Bushnell	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Industry	327	Industry	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Tennessee	496	Tennessee	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Bardolph	572	Bardolph	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Milan	617	Good Hope	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Astoria	100	Astoria	Fulton	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lewistown	104	Lewistown	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Vermont	116	Vermont	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Farmington	193	Farmington	"	Friday on or after full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Ipava	213	Ipava	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Avon Harmony	253	Avon	"	1st Monday.
Fairview	350	Fairview	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Cuba	534	Cuba	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Rushville	9	Rushville	Schuyler	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Huntsville	465	Huntsville	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Camden	648	Camden	"	Saturday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROWLEY PAGE, Galesburg, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Knox, Warren and Henderson.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Hiram	26	Henderson	Knox	Thursday on or before full moon.
Knoxville	66	Knoxville	"	Saturday on or before f. m., and two weeks thereafter.
Pacific	400	"	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Alpha	155	Galesburg	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Galesburg	372	"	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Vesper	584	"	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Abingdon	185	Abingdon	"	Every alternate Tuesday.
Wataga	291	Wataga	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Altona	330	Altona	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Oneida	337	Oneida	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Yates City	448	Yates City	"	Thursday on or before f. m., and two weeks thereafter.
Maquon	530	Maquon	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rio	685	Rio	"	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Monmouth	37	Monmouth	Warren	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Youngstown	387	Youngstown	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Abraham Lincoln	518	Kirkwood	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Roseville	519	Roseville	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Trinity	561	Monmouth	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Berwick	619	Cameron	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Alexandria	702	Alexis	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Oquawka	123	Oquawka	Henderson	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Fortitude	638	Sagetown	"	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. H. EASTMAN, PEORIA, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.

Peoria	15	Peoria	Peoria	Monday on or before full moon.
Temple	46	"	"	Last Wednesday.
Illinois	263	"	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Schiller	335	"	"	Last Friday.
Lancaster	106	Glasford	"	Friday before full moon.
Geo. Washington	222	Chillicothe	"	Monday before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Princeville	360	Princeville	"	1st Tuesday.
Horeb	363	Elmwood	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Phenix	663	Kingston Mines	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Alta	748	Alta	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Metamora	82	Metamora	Woodford	1st Monday.
El Paso	246	El Paso	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Rob Morris	247	Minonk	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
W. C. Hobbs	306	Eureka	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Washburn	421	Washburn	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Pekin	29	Pekin	Tazewell	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Empire	126	"	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Taylor	98	Washington	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Mackinaw	132	Mackinaw	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Delavan	156	Delavan	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Groveland	352	Groveland	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Tremont	462	Tremont	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Hopedale	622	Hopedale	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Comet	641	Minier	"	Saturday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. TYLER, DeWitt, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of McLean, DeWitt and Ford.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Bloominton.	43	Bloomington	McLean.	1st Thursday.
Wade Barney. ..	512	"	"	4th Tuesday.
Mozart	656	"	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
LeRoy	221	Leroy.....	"	Tuesday before full moon.
Heyworth.....	251	Heyworth	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Chenoa.....	292	Chenoa	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Cheney's Grove .	468	Saybrook	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
McLean..... ...	469	McLean	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Lexington.....	482	Lexington	"	Thursday on or before full moon,
			"	and two weeks thereafter.
Towanda.....	542	Towanda	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Shirley	582	Shirley	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Allin	605	Stanford	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mosaic.....	628	Hudson.....	"	Friday before full moon.
Bethesda	661	Potosi	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Normal.....	673	Normal.	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Arrowsmith.	737	Arrowsmith	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Danvers.....	742	Danvers	"	Saturday nearest full moon.
DeWitt	84	Clinton	DeWitt.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Wayne	172	Waynesville.	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Amon	261	DeWitt.....	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Farmer City.....	710	Farmer City	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Weldon	746	Weldon.....	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Paxton	416	Paxton.....	Ford.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Piper	608	Piper City	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

HASWELL D. CLARKE, Kankakee, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.

Aroma.....	378	Waldron.....	Kankakee	Saturday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Kankakee	389	Kankakee	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Momence.....	481	Momence.....	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Norton	631	Caberey.	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Grant Park.....	740	Grant Park	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Milford.....	168	Milford	Iroquois	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Onarga.....	305	Onarga	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Abraham Jonas..	316	Oakalla.....	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Chebanse.....	429	Chebanse	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Watseka	446	Watseka.....	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
O. H. Miner.	506	Iroquois.	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Gilman	591	Gilman	"	2d and 4th Fridays.
Sheldon.	609	Sheldon.....	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Buckley.....	634	Buckley.	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Clifton.....	688	Clifton.....	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Olive Branch	38	Danville.	Vermilion.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Russell.....	154	Georgetown.	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Vermilion	265	Indianola.....	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Catlin.	285	Catlin	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Marysville.....	407	Marysville.	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rossville	527	Rossville.....	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Fairmount.....	590	Fairmount.....	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Ridge Farm	632	Ridge Farm.....	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Star.	709	Hoopeston	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Newtown.....	714	Pilot.	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Rankin.....	725	Rankin	"	1st and 3d Mondays.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE SCROGGS, Champaign, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Urbana	157	Urbana	Champaign	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Homer	199	Homer	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Mahomet	220	Mahomet	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Western Star	240	Champaign	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Sidney	347	Sidney	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Tolono	391	Tolono	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Rantoul	470	Rantoul	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
J. R. Gorin	537	Sadorus	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Pera	574	Ludlow	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Centennial	747	Philo	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Ogden	754	Ogden	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Tuscola	332	Tuscola	Douglas	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Arcola	366	Arcola	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Newman	369	Newman	"	Saturday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Camargo	440	Camargo	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Prairie	77	Paris	Edgar	Saturday on or before full moon.
Paris	268	"	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Bloomfield	148	Chrisman	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Grandview	198	Dudley	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Kansas	280	Kansas	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Stratton	408	Vermilion	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Elbridge	579	Elbridge	"	Saturday after full moon.
Scott Land	743	Scott Land	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Charleston	35	Charleston	Coles	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Wabash	179	Etna	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Muddy Point	396	"	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Oakland	219	Oakland	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Mattoon	260	Mattoon	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Circle	707	"	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Ashmore	390	Ashmore	"	Monday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Elwood	589	Humboldt	"	Saturday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Miles Hart	595	Paradise	"	Wednesday on or before full moon
Hutton	698	Hutton	"	Wednesday on or before full moon

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. A. MURRAY, Decatur, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.

Fraternal	58	Monticello	Piatt	Saturday on or before full moon.
Bement	365	Bement	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Cerro Gordo	600	Cerro Gordo	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Centre Star	651	Mackville	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Moultrie	181	Sullivan	Moultrie	Monday on or before full moon.
Lovington	228	Lovington	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Macon	8	Decatur	Macon	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ionic	312	"	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Summit	431	Harristown	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Maroa	454	Maroa	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
South Macon	467	Macon	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Blue Mound	682	Blue Mound	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mt. Pulaski	87	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	Saturday on or before full moon.
Atlanta	165	Atlanta	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Lincoln	210	Lincoln	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays, June 24th and Dec. 27th.
Logan	480	"	"	2d Tuesday.
Elkhart	545	Elkhart	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Holland	741	New Holland	"	Saturday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN BENNETT, Petersburg, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Havana	88	Havana	Mason	1st Monday.
Mason City	403	Mason City	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Manito	476	Manito	"	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Bath	494	Bath	"	1st Saturday.
San Jose	645	San Jose	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Clinton	19	Petersburg	Menard	Saturday on or before full moon, June 24th and Dec 27th.
Greenview	653	Greenview	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Springfield	4	Springfield	Sangamon	1st Monday.
Central	71	"	"	2d Monday.
Tyrian	333	"	"	3d Monday.
St. Paul	500	"	"	2d Tuesday.
Lavely	203	Williamsville	"	Saturday after full moon.
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	"	Thursday before full moon.
Ark and Anchor	354	Auburn	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Loami	450	Loami	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Illiopolis	521	Illiopolis	"	1st Saturday.
Chatham	523	Chatham	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dawson	556	Dawson	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rochester	635	Rochester	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Pawnee	675	Pawnee	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Pleasant Plains	700	Pleasant Plains	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Cass	23	Beardstown	Cass	1st and 3d Mondays.
Virginia	544	Virginia	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Chandlerville	724	Chandlerville	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL M. MARTIN, Jacksonville, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.

Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	Brown	Saturday on or before full moon.
Versailles	108	Versailles	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hendrick	430	Mound Station	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Harmony	3	Jacksonville	Morgan	1st and 3d Mondays.
Jacksonville	570	Jacksonville	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Benevolent	52	Meredosia	"	Sat. on or before new and F. M.
Waverly	118	Waverly	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
N. D. Morse	346	Concord	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Gill	382	Lynnville	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Murrayville	432	Murrayville	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Wadley	616	Franklin	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Naples	68	Naples	Scott	Saturday on or before full moon.
Winchester	105	Winchester	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Manchester	229	Manchester	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Exeter	424	Exeter	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Barry	34	Barry	Pike	Saturday on or before full moon.
Griggsville	45	Griggsville	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Pittsfield	56	Pittsfield	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Perry	95	Perry	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Salem	218	New Salem	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Milton	275	Milton	"	Saturday before full moon.
Kinderhook	353	Kinderhook	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Chambersburg	373	Chambersburg	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
El Dara	388	El Dara	"	Tuesday or or before full moon.
New Hartford	453	New Hartford	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Pleasant Hill	565	Pleasant Hill	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Time	569	Time	"	Thursday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES MAYOR, LaHarpe, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Adams and Hancock.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Bodley	1	Quincy	Adams	1st and 3d Mondays.
Herman	39	"	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Quincy	296	"	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Luce	439	"	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Lambert	659	"	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Marcelline	114	Marcelline	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lima	135	Lima	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Clayton	147	Clayton	"	1st Monday.
Columbus	227	Coatsburg	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Kingston	266	Fairweather	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
LaPrairie	267	LaPrairie	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Benjamin	297	Camp Point	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Payson	379	Payson	"	Tuesday on or before full moon, and 2 weeks thereafter.
Liberty	380	Liberty	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Mendon	440	Mendon	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Adams	529	Stone's Prairie	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fowler	599	Fowler	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hancock	20	Carthage	Hancock	Monday on or before full moon.
Reclamation	54	Nauvoo	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Herrick	193	Pontoosuc	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
LaHarpe	195	LaHarpe	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dallas City	235	Dallas City	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Black Hawk	238	Hamilton	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Warsaw	257	Warsaw	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Plymouth	286	Plymouth	"	Saturday before full moon.
Dills	295	Hickory Ridge	"	Saturday before full moon.
J. L. Anderson	318	Augusta	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Denver	464	Denver	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Bowen	486	Bowensburg	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Basco	618	Basco	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Burnside	683	Burnside	"	Saturday after full moon.
Elvaston	715	Elvaston	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

A. L. VIRDEN, Virden, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Carrollton	50	Carrollton	Greene	1st and 3d Mondays.
Whitehall	80	Whitehall	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Fayette	107	Fayette	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Greenfield	129	Greenfield	"	Friday on or before full moon.
King Solomons	197	Kane	"	Saturday on or before full moon, and 2d Saturday thereafter.
Sheffield	678	Rockbridge	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fidelity	152	Fidelity	Jersey	Wed. on or before full moon.
Full Moon	341	Grafton	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Jerseyville	394	Jerseyville	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Hamilton	563	Otterville	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Fieldon	592	Fieldon	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mt. Nebo	76	Carlinville	Macoupin	Monday on or before F. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Bunker Hill	151	Bunker Hill	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Virden	161	Virden	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Girard	171	Girard	"	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Staunton	177	Staunton	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Shipman	212	Shipman	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Gillespie	214	Gillespie	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Hibbard	249	Brighton	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Scottville	426	Scottville	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Chesterfield	445	Chesterfield	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Plainview	461	Plainview	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Palmyra	463	Palmyra	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dorchester	598	Dorchester	"	Wed. on or before full moon.

TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT.

WM. T. VANDEVEER, Taylorville, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

Mt. Moriah	51	Hillsboro	Montgomery	Thursday on or before full moon.
Charter Oak	236	Litchfield	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Litchfield	517	"	"	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Donnelson	255	Donnelson	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Irving	455	Irving	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Nokomis	456	Nokomis	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Butler	459	Butler	"	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Walshville	475	Walshville	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fillmore	670	Fillmore	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Raymond	692	Raymond	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Mound	122	Taylorville	Christian	1st Saturday and 3d Tuesday.
Pana	226	Pana	"	Thursday before full moon and every subsequent two weeks.
Centre	694	"	"	2d Wednesday.
Kedron	340	Mt. Auburn	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Bromwell	451	Assumption	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Fisher	585	Grove City	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Locust	623	Owaneco	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Blueville	647	Edinburg	"	Thursday before full moon.
Morrisonville	681	Morrisonville	"	Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Jackson	53	Shelbyville	Shelby	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Moweaqua	180	Moweaqua	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Windsor	322	Windsor	"	Tuesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Oconee	392	Oconee	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Tower Hill	493	Tower Hill	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cold Spring	513	Cold Spring	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Sigel	541	Stewardson	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Joppa	706	Cowden	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

G. H. B TOLLE, Olney, D. D. G. M.
The Counties of Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Greenup	125	Greenup	Cumberland	Thursday on or before full moon.
Neoga	279	Neoga	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Prairie City	578	Majority Point	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hazel Dell	580	Hazel Dell	"	Sat. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Marshall	133	Marshall	Clark	Wed. on or before full moon.
Westfield	163	Westfield	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
York	313	York	"	Tuesday on or before full and new moon.
Casey	442	Casey	"	Saurday on or before full moon, and 2d Sat. thereafter.
Darwin	551	Darwin	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Clark	603	Martinsville	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Hope	620	Livingston	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dennison	736	Dennison	"	1st Saturday.
Hutsonville	130	Hutsonville	Crawford	Mon. on or before new and F. M.
Robinson	250	Robinson	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Oblong City	644	Oblong City	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Crawford	666	Annapolis	"	Sat. on or before new and F. M.
Hardinsville	756	Hardinsville	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Newton	216	Newton	Jasper	Saturday on or before full moon.
Cooper	489	Willow Hill	"	2d and 4th Saturdays
Olney	140	Olney	Richland	Saturday on or before full moon.
Noble	362	Noble	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Parkersburg	509	Parkersburg	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Edward Dobbins	164	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	2d and 4th Saturdays.
S. D. Monroe	447	"	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Sumner	334	Sumner	"	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Russellville	348	Russellville	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Bridgeport	386	Bridgeport	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS J. WHITEHEAD, Odin, D. D. G. M.
The Counties of Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.

Louisville	196	Louisville	Clay	Thursday on or before F. M.
Flora	204	Flora	"	Wednesdays on or before F. M.
Oskaloosa	488	Oskaloosa	"	Tuesday before full moon.
Clay City	488	Clay City	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Iola	691	Larkinsburg	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Effingham	149	Effingham	Effingham	1st and 3d Fridays.
Mason	217	Mason	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Edgewood	484	Edgewood	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Delia	525	Elliottstown	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Altamont	533	Altamont	"	Saturday on or alter full moon.
Watson	602	Watson	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mayo	664	Winterrowd	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Temperance	16	Vandalia	Fayette	Monday on or before F. M.
Ramsey	405	Ramsey	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Laclede	601	Laclede	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Greenland	665	Greenland	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Marion	130	Salem	Marion	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Centralia	201	Centralia	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Kinmundy	398	Kinmundy	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Odin	503	Odin	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
J. D. Moody	510	Iuka	"	1st and 3d Fridays.
Patoka	613	Patoka	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Farina	671	Farina	"	2d and 4th Saturdays.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

JOHN M. PEARSON, Godfrey, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Bond, Clinton and Madison.

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Greenville	245	Greenville	Bond	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Gordon	473	Pocahontas	"	Friday on or before full moon.
Scott	79	Carlyle	Clinton	1st Monday.
Trenton	109	Trenton	"	Thursday on or before F. M.
Franklin	25	Upper Alton	Madison	Saturday before F. M.
Piasa	27	Alton	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Erwin	315	"	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Edwardsville	09	Edwardsville	"	Every Thursday.
Marine	355	Marine	"	Saturday on or before F. M.
Madison	560	New Douglas	"	Friday on or before F. M.
Highland	583	Highland	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Troy	588	Troy	"	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Venice	621	Venice	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Collinsville	712	Collinsville	"	Tuesday on or before F. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Chester, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.

St. Clair	24	Belleville	St. Clair	1st Monday.
Archimedes	377	"	"	1st Thursday.
Lebanon	110	Lebanon	"	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Summerfield	342	Summerfield	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Douglas	361	Mascoutah	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Bethalto	406	Bethalto	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Freeburg	418	Freeburg	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
East St. Louis	504	East St. Louis	"	1st and 3d Thursdays.
O'Fallon	576	O'Fallon	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Columbia	474	Columbia	Monroe	1st Saturday.
Chester	72	Chester	Randolph	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kaskaskia	86	Ellis Grove	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hope	162	Sparta	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Red Bud	427	Red Bud	"	Saturday after full moon.
Alma	497	Steel's Mills	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Shiloh Hill	695	Shiloh Hill	"	Saturday on or before full moon.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD C. PACE, Ashley, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.

LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Washington	55	Nashville	Washington	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Clay	153	Ashley	"	Monday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Grant	452	Richview	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Dubois	624	Dubois	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Irvington	650	Irvington	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mt. Vernon	31	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Mon. on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter, June 24 and Dec. 27.
Jefferson	368	Opdyke	"	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Belle Rive	696	Belle Rive	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rome	721	Dix	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Benton	64	Benton	Franklin	Saturday on or before full moon.
Frankfort	567	Frankfort	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Polar Star	652	Mulkeytown	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Ewing	705	Ewing	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Goode	744	Prosperity	"	1st Saturday.
Akin	749	Akin	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Mitchell	85	Pinckneyville	Perry	Tuesday on or before full moon.
DuQuoin	234	DuQuoin	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Shekinah	241	Carbondale	Jackson	1st and 3d Fridays.
DeSoto	287	DeSoto	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Makanda	434	Makanda	"	Thursday before full moon.
Murphysboro	498	Murphysboro	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Lafayette	657	Grand Tower	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fellowship	89	Marion	Williamson	Friday on or before full moon.
Blazing Star	458	Crab Orchard	"	Friday after full moon.
Andrew Jackson	487	Corinth	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Herrin's Prairie	693	Herrin's Prairie	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Chapel Hill	719	Wolf Creek	"	1st Saturday.

LODGES BY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK, Carmi, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Fairfield	200	Fairfield	Wayne	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Mt. Erie	331	Mt. Erie	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Middleton	370	Long Prairie	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Jeffersonville	460	Jeffersonville	"	Wednesday on or before full moon
Johnsonville	713	Johnsonville	"	1st and 3d Mondays.
Hermitage	356	Albion	Edwards	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Mt. Carmel	239	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Allendale	752	Allendale	"	2d and 4th Mondays.
Sheba	200	Grayville	White.	2d and 4th Mondays.
Carmi	272	Carmi	"	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Burnt Prairie	608	Burnt Prairie	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Enfield	677	Enfield	"	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
May	718	Norris City	"	Thursday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Polk	137	McLeansboro	Hamilton	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Belle City	483	Belle Prairie	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Tuscan	630	Walpole	"	Thursday on or before full moon.
Raleigh	128	Raleigh	Saline.	Saturday on or before full moon.
Harrisburg	325	Harrisburg	"	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Stone Fort	495	Stone Fort	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Galatia	684	Galatia	"	Saturday after full moon.
Equality	2	Equality	Gallatin.	Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Warren	14	Shawneetown	"	Tuesday before full moon.
New Haven	230	New Haven	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Omaha	723	Omaha	"	Wed. on or before full moon, and each alternate Wed. thereafter.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

P. W. BARCLAY, Cairo, D. D. G. M.

The Counties of Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

Elizabeth	276	Elizabethtown	Hardin	Friday on or after full moon.
Cave-in-Rock	444	Cave-in-Rock	,,	Saturday on or before full moon.
Golconda	131	Golconda	Pope	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Liberty	317	New Liberty	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Eddyville	672	Eddyville	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Temple Hill	701	Temple Hill	"	Saturday on or after full moon.
Metropolis	91	Metropolis	Massac	1st Monday.
Farmer's	232	Pellonia	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Columbia	336	New Columbia	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Vienna	150	Vienna	Johnson	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Saline	339	Goreville	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Reynoldsburg	419	Reynoldsburg	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Jonesboro	111	Jonesboro	Union.	Saturday on or before full moon.
Moscow	457	Moscow	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Cobden	466	Cobden	"	Friday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Anna	520	Anna	"	Wed. on or before full moon.
Dongola	581	Dongola	"	Thursday before full moon.
Union	627	Lick Creek	"	Saturday after full moon.
Caledonia	47	North Caledonia	Pulaski	Thursday before full moon.
Villa Ridge	562	Villa Ridge	"	Saturday on or before full moon.
Grand Chain	660	Grand Chain	"	Monday on or before full moon.
Cairo	237	Cairo	Alexander	2d and 4th Mondays.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Section 2, Article 13, Part Second of By-Laws, by adding: Each member of said committee shall respectively make a private verbal report to the Worshipful Master, who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge, only the degree of unanimity of the committee, and the nature of the report.

D. C. Cregier.

No. 2. Amend Section 1 of Article 2, Part First of By-Laws, by adding: *And shall be conducted as follows, viz:*

1. At the time of election of each and every officer, a list of lodges by number, the permanent members by name or title, and the Grand Officers by title, shall be called in the order prescribed by Section 4, of Article 8, of the Constitution.

2. Said call shall be made from a list prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article 9, Part First, of By-Laws.

3. Upon such call, each representative, member and Grand Officer present, shall deposit his ballot, marked with the number of votes they are respectively entitled to.

4. Upon such announcement the votes *may* be received, and the number thereof shall at the same time be duly recorded by special tellers, upon suitable tally sheets, said votes shall be credited to the respective lodge, member, and Grand Officer casting the same, and the aggregate number thereof shall correspond with the call list.

5. Said record of votes shall be filed among the archives.

John O'Neill.

No. 3. Strike out the present Section 15, of Article 9, of Part First, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, at least ninety days before each annual session of the Grand Lodge, and there open and compute all bids for printing for this Grand Lodge, and award contracts therefor to the lowest and best bidders.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

No. 4. Add to Section 13, Article 6, Part First: *Provided*, That none of the details of Masonic trials, emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, that of Petitions, or others, whereby the name of the accused or the offence charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

No. 5. Amend Section 1 of Article 25, Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words "Seventy-five," and substituting the word *fifty*.

W. BRO. GARVER, (633).

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES IN THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Arkansas	John Bennett	Petersburg.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
California	T. T. Gurney	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Connecticut	Dewitt C Cregier	Chicago.
Dakota	Robt. L. McKinlay	Paris.
Delaware		
District of Columbia	Dewitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Florida	Orlin H. Miner	Springfield.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Indiana	Dewitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Idaho	John F. Burrill	Springfield.
Iowa	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
Kansas	Harrison Dills	Payson.
Kentucky	A. A. Glenn	Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana	I. A. W. Buck	Aurora.
Manitoba	A. A. Glenn	Mt. Sterling.
Maine	Daniel Wadsworth	Auburn.
Maryland	D. A. Cashman	Chicago.
Michigan	Dewitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Minnesota	William Lavely	Springfield.
Mississippi	Dewitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Missouri	Jerome R Gorin	Decatur.
Montana	H W. Hubbard	Centralia.
Nebraska	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	Ira A. W. Buck.	Aurora.
New Mexico	Chas. H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
New York	W. B. Allen	Aurora.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
North Carolina	W. A. Stevens	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	Wm. Floto	Chicago.
Ohio	Orlin H. Miner	Springfield.
Oregon	Orlin H. Miner	Springfield.
Pennsylvania	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
Quebec	Dewitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Rhode Island	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
South Carolina	Chas. H. Patton	Mt Vernon.
Tennessee	Haswell C. Clark	Kankakee.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	A. W. Blakesley	Quincy.
Vermont	Ira A. W. Buck	Aurora.
Virginia	Wm. H. Scott	Edwardsville.
Washington	Ira A. W. Buck	Aurora.
West Virginia	Vincent L. Hurlbut	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
Wyoming	John C. Bagby	Rushville.
England	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
Ireland	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Royal York and Friendship, Prussia	Orlin H. Miner	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	John M. Niglas	Peoria.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS IN OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	E. H. English	Little Rock.
British Columbia	Simeon Duck	Victoria.
California	Alex G Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	David McLellan	Toronto.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central.
Connecticut	James L. Gould	Bridgeport.
Dakota	H. H. Folk	
Delaware	Daniel Godwin	Milford.
District of Columbia	C. F. Stansbury	Washington.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Samuel Lawrence	Atlanta.
Idaho	J. W. Brown	Idaho City.
Indiana	Daniel McDonald	Plymouth.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Joseph Chapman	Dubuque.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	Thomas J. Pickett	Paducah.
Louisiana	J. Q A. Fellows	New Orleans.
Manitoba	Samuel L. Bedson	Winnipeg.
Maine	George W. Deering	Portland.
Maryland	John A. Berry	
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	Three Oaks.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. Stone	Corinth.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thrummel	Grand Island.
New Hampshire	Horace Chase	
New Mexico	Henry L. Waldo	Santa Fe.
New Jersey	Thomas J. Corson	Trenton.
New York	James E. Morrison	New York.
Nevada	Robert W. Bollen	Carson City.
North Carolina	D. W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Crossman	Halifax.
Ohio	S. Sylvester Wells	
Oregon	B. Jennings	
Pennsylvania	Richard Vaux	Philadelphia.
Quebec	G. H. Borlase	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle	Providence.
South Carolina	A. G. Mackey	Washington, D.C.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	Philip C. Tucker	Galveston.
Utah	James Lowe	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	J. B. Hollenbeck	Burlington.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	H. R. Howard	
Wisconsin	John W. Woodhull	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. G. Tonn	Evanston,
England	John Hervey	London.
Ireland	Richard B. du Burgh	Dublin.
Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia	H. Heutschel	Berlin.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Adolphe Bohme	Berlin.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Bro. William Lavely, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, G. M., St. Andrews, No. 703.
R. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, D. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia, No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

LOUNSBURY RELIEF FUND.

To Dr. Joseph Robbins, M. W. *Grand Master:*

The undersigned, Grand Treasurer, respectfully reports moneys received by him from lodges and brethren, and disbursed for the relief of Past Grand Master George E. Lounsbury, as follows, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	$5 00	153	$2 00	278	$5 00	412	$5 00	523	$6 25	659	$5 00
2	2 00	155	10 00	279	2 00	414	4 60	525	1 00	667	1 00
3	5 50	156	3 00	286	2 00	418	5 00	532	1 00	674	10 00
14	7 75	157	7 25	294	11 25	419	1 00	534	3 43	675	3 00
15	5 00	159	5 00	302	5 00	420	8 90	535	5 00	676	5 00
16	5 00	160	6 00	303	1 00	422	5 00	543	5 00	686	25 00
19	5 00	162	5 00	304	5 00	428	3 00	548	5 00	687	3 00
27	5 00	163	1 00	309	5 00	429	3 00	565	5 00	688	1 00
29	3 00	165	3 00	312	10 00	432	4 00	566	5 00	693	2 00
44	10 00	173	2 00	314	2 00	437	10 00	570	10 00	704	2 00
50	10 00	177	5 00	319	5 00	439	5 00	573	2 25	709	5 00
52	5 00	178	25 30	321	3 00	443	5 00	576	3 00	716	10 00
54	1 00	188	5 00	327	8 00	444	5 00	583	5 00	717	3 00
60	5 00	193	2 00	330	2 00	460	2 00	584	10 00	724	6 50
67	2 00	197	8 10	331	1 00	462	5 00	585	3 00	725	4 90
68	5 00	203	5 00	332	3 00	464	2 00	587	2 00	726	9 00
72	5 00	205	5 00	337	5 00	465	2 00	588	10 00	731	5 00
77	5 00	206	5 00	342	6 00	467	3 00	596	2 00	732	5 00
78	3 00	209	10 00	344	1 00	471	3 00	597	2 00	737	1 00
86	5 00	211	5 00	346	5 00	476	1 50	600	2 00	740	2 00
91	4 90	212	5 00	354	2 00	479	1 00	601	1 00	745	2 00
95	10 00	233	5 00	361	5 00	481	2 00	603	1 00	747	2 00
110	10 00	234	2 00	364	1 00	489	1 00	604	3 00	749	2 25
112	5 00	235	4 00	365	5 00	490	5 00	609	5 00	750	4 00
113	5 00	237	10 00	369	2 00	498	5 00	611	10 00	722	5 00
114	2 50	241	10 00	383	1 00	500	3 00	614	5 00	712	2 00
123	6 00	245	3 00	388	5 00	501	5 00	616	1 00	277	10 00
127	2 00	252	10 00	390	1 00	503	10 00	622	5 00	698	1 00
129	5 00	254	5 00	391	2 25	505	5 00	631	2 00	442	3 00
132	5 00	257	2 00	393	10 00	506	2 00	632	2 00	311	6 00
133	5 00	260	3 00	398	5 00	508	5 00	636	2 00	669	9 50
135	1 00	262	2 00	400	3 00	510	5 00	641	5 00	434	5 00
138	3 00	265	2 00	402	3 00	512	5 00	642	5 00		
141	10 00	266	5 00	403	7 00	514	5 00	645	1 00		
142	5 00	268	5 00	410	5 00	518	5 00	648	3 00		
148	3 24	272	5 00	411	10 00	522	5 00	658	10 00		

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER—*Continued.*

Received from lodges	$995 12
" " Vandalia Chapter, No. 136	5 00
" " Bro. J. C. McMurtry	2 00
" " Bro. Charles Fisher	1 00
" " Bro. John D. Hamilton	1 00
" " Bro. Henry S. Mattack	1 00
" " Bro. ——, of Springfield	1 00
	$1,006 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remitted George E. Lounsbury	$ 75 00	
" Aaron Gove, Denver, Col.	870 10	
" Geo. H. Sampson, Secretary of Masonic Benevolent Association	25 00	
" Mrs. Helen A. Lounsbury	23 50	
Paid for postage, printing, telegraphing, exchange and stationery	12 52	
		$1,006 12

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer.*

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.—*Continued.*

YELLOW FEVER FUND.

DR. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Grand Master:*

M. W. BRO.—The undersigned, Grand Treasurer, respectfully reports receipt of moneys contributed by Illinois lodges and brethren for relief of Masonic sufferers from yellow fever, and disbursement of the same, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
4	$30 25	119	$10 00	235	$10 00	363	$ 6 50	482	$15 00	612	$40 00
8	10 50	127	20 00	238	10 00	365	41 00	488	10 00	616	5 00
14	30 00	133	15 00	249	20 00	368	10 00	490	10 00	617	5 00
16	25 00	134	50 50	254	15 00	373	10 00	500	40 00	631	10 00
19	44 25	135	5 00	255	5 00	379	3 00	501	20 00	632	20 00
27	50 00	147	10 00	257	10 00	387	5 00	503	10 00	635	10 00
31	25 00	148	5 00	262	5 00	388	5 00	506	10 00	636	6 00
34	28 00	151	24 75	266	10 00	391	5 50	516	10 00	641	5 00
37	10 00	153	7 50	270	30 00	393	27 00	517	25 00	645	33 00
39	10 00	156	10 00	273	117 00	397	5 00	518	25 85	650	5 00
44	28 50	157	25 00	285	50 00	398	25 00	520	25 00	653	10 00
49	25 00	159	50 00	288	10 00	399	24 50	525	2 00	673	15 00
56	40 00	161	18 50	290	5 00	403	23 75	526	171 75	675	20 00
57	40 75	162	12 00	300	11 40	406	10 00	532	5 00	678	10 75
58	36 00	165	10 00	302	10 00	415	38 25	538	25 00	684	5 00
61	17 75	169	5 00	303	14 00	417	5 00	540	10 00	704	50 00
67	40 00	171	20 50	305	57 75	424	30 00	544	10 00	708	20 00
71	25 00	176	179 75	307	25 00	429	20 00	545	5 00	712	51 00
75	8 12	193	4 00	312	32 00	431	15 00	548	15 00	716	25 00
80	10 00	195	52 25	314	10 00	432	25 00	556	20 00	724	17 10
84	32 20	196	23 85	316	5 00	433	10 00	560	10 00	725	23 10
90	25 00	199	10 00	320	20 00	441	5 00	565	10 00	732	10 00
95	25 00	203	5 00	322	10 00	445	50 00	573	18 25	734	75 15
98	10 00	208	20 00	330	4 50	448	5 00	576	50 00	740	40 00
100	15 00	210	23 50	336	5 00	449	10 00	584	10 00	747	8 00
105	25 00	212	10 00	337	25 00	454	10 00	585	10 00	752	17 50
109	29 25	214	15 00	342	20 00	464	5 00	588	10 00	754	10 00
112	25 00	223	10 00	347	10 00	474	25 00	595	5 00	755	14 25
113	30 50	229	10 00	349	5 00	480	10 00	596	32 00	42 (	146 50
110	20 00	233	9 85	354	25 00	481	40 00	603	10 00	175)	

Contributed by Lodges	$3,886 37
" " Brethren of Danville	133 40
" " H. B. Plant, of Lodge No. 8	10 00
" " Wives and daughters of Masons at Onarga	20 25
Total contributions received to September 28th	$4,050 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remitted Grand Master of	Mississippi	Sept.	11th	. . .	$ 500 00	
" " "	"	"	13th	. . .	500 00	
" " Secretary	"	"	19th	. . .	40 00	
" " "	"	"	20th	. . .	500 00	
" " "	"	"	26th	. . .	500 00	
" " "	"	"	28th	. . .	300 00	
" " "	Tennessee	"	17th	. . .	1,000 00	
" " "	"	"	20th	. . .	500 00	
" " "	"	"	28th	. . .	150 00	
" W. Master of lodge at Hickman, Ky.,		Sept.	17th,		12 00	
						$4,002 00
Balance in hand						$48 02

The following amounts have been reported to me as contributed and forwarded by lodges through other channels, viz.;

By Lodge, No. 50, $25 00; No. 89, $20 00; No. 131, $25 00; No. 201, $107 10; No. 321, $107 50; No. 333, $39 50; No. 377, $30 00; No. 418, $10 00; No. 583, $25 00; Lodges at Jacksonville, $225 00; Lodges at Chicago, $1,350 00—making in all $1,964 10, which added to the amount received by me aggregates $6,014 12.

Fraternally submitted,

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of moneys received and disbursed since the meeting of the Grand Lodge:

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
4	$ 2 50	152	$20 00	295	$ 3 00	439	$10 00	551	$ 5 00	744	$ 5 00
9	35 00	159	10 75	297	10 00	479	20 00	555	10 90	756	9 00
81	10 00	172	5 00	362	9 75	495	15 00	583	25 00		
86	5 00	188	10 00	384	10 00	496	8 00	634	10 00		
137	2 60	192	24 25	393	10 00	534	6 00	672	5 00		
143	63 30	196	1 40	412	10 00	535	10 00	677	10 00		
											$391 45
Balance from report											48 02
											$439 47

Remitted J. L. Power, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, $439 47.

O. H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer.*

REPORT CHICAGO RELIEF COMMITTEE

YELLOW FEVER FUND.

M. W. Joseph Robbins, *Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois:*

Dear Sir and Bro: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Masonic fraternity, of the city of Chicago, to receive and disburse the funds contributed by the Craft of said city in aid of the brethren suffering from yellow fever in the South, ask leave to submit to you an account of their official doings in the matter, and as a full detailed report of the transaction is contained in the documents issued by the Committee to the several Masonic bodies located in Chicago, and herewith appended, we respectfully ask that the same may be accepted and approved by you, in lieu of a special report upon the subject.

Fraternally submitted,

Theodore T. Gurney, Chairman,
John O'Neill, Treasurer,
Dewitt C. Cregier, Secretary,
} *Committee.*

The following circular and report were issued on the date indicated:

Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1878.

To the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of ——Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., Chicago:

Brethren—A mass meeting of the Craft of this city was held on the evening of the 20th ult., for the purpose of taking steps to respond to the urgent appeals for aid on the part of our brethren suffering from the ravages of yellow fever in the Southern States.

At said meeting, 16 Lodges, 6 Chapters, and 4 Scotch Rite Bodies were represented An amount of money was promptly pledged for each of said bodies, a portion of which was paid in at the time. The individual brethren present also paid in a generous contribution

The Treasurer immediately forwarded to the Grand Masters of Mississippi and Tennessee a sum in the aggregate in excess of the total amount collected, in order that the effort to assist in alleviating the distress might at least be prompt.

At the said meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and send forward the balance of the amount pledged, and such other sums as may be donated for the purpose.

At a subsequent meeting of the Craft, held on the 9th inst., said committee was requested to address a circular to each and every Masonic Body in our city, calling attention to the subject, and solicit aid for the object herein referred to.

In accordance with such request, the undersigned fraternally and respectfully urge upon the Masonic Fraternity of this city, both as organized bodies and individuals, to give this subject the attention that the awful necessities of the hour demand.

We would earnestly appeal, in behalf of our suffering Fellow Craftsmen, to those lodges and other Masonic bodies which have not been heard from, to send such contributions as they can spare, and to those bodies that have pledged certain amounts and paid a portion, we would fraternally request that they send at once the balance, and governed by the sense of the recent meeting of the Craft, we would suggest that each Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and other Masonic body, hold special meetings, that all may have an opportunity of contributing to this relief fund.

The undersigned need not attempt to depict the terrible effects of the pestilence now raging in the South, as those whom we have the honor to address are fully advised of the situation. Nor would we presume to indicate the duty of every Masonic body and individual Mason, when his fellows appeal for aid to mitigate the pangs of suffering and death.

The dictates of humanity are sufficient to inspire mankind to deeds of benevolence. Coupled with this let us not forget that the teachings of our ancient institution inculcate that its greatest virtue is SWEET CHARITY.

Fraternally,

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Chairman, Board of Trade Building.
JOHN O'NEILL, Treasurer, Cor. Ohio and Franklin Sts.
DEWITT C. CREGIER, Secretary, Water Works.

CHICAGO, November 1st, 1878.

To the W. Master, Wardens, and Brethren of ——Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., Chicago:

BRETHREN:—A circular dated September 10th ultimo, was addressed to each Masonic body in our city, setting forth the steps which had been taken to render aid to the suffering of the South, and the authority by which the undersigned were constituted a committee to receive and disburse the funds contributed by the Craft of Chicago. In the discharge of the duties assigned your committee, it has been governed by the correspondence; a portion of which is herewith submitted. On the 23d of August, 1878, the following dispatch was sent to the Masonic authorities of the States of Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, viz:

The Masonic Fraternity of this city (Chicago) desire, if necessary, to aid brethren of your State, who may be suffering by the yellow fever. Advise us at once of the necessities.

DEWITT C. CREGIER.

To this came replies as follows:

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, August 23d, 1878.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Chicago:

Our necessities very great. The death and destitution at Vicksburg, Grenada, and Port Gibson, absolutely appalling. We are hourly expecting fever here. I will distribute whatever you send.

(Signed) JOHN L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 23d, 1878.

D. C. CREGIER, Chicago:

Your telegram forwarded to Grand Master Warr. No assistance now needed at Memphis, the only infected place in Tennessee. Many thanks for kind offer.

(Signed) JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary.

ROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 27th, 1878.

D. C. CREGIER, Chicago:

Masonic Relief Board at Memphis does not need money yet. Thanks.

(Signed) A. V. WARR, Grand Master Masons, Tennessee.

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE, GRAND LODGE, LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 23d, 1878.

D. C. CREGIER, P. G. M., Chicago:

Yours received. The Masons of Louisiana thank you for tender of aid, but do not need it at present.

(Signed) EDWIN MARKS, Deputy Grand Master.

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,
GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, F. AND A. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, August 23d, 1878.

D. C. CREGIER, ESQ., P. G. M., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—I am in receipt of your telegram of this date, tendering the aid (if necessary) of the Fraternity of your city towards the sufferers by yellow fever belonging to the Craft. I was happily enabled to reply as follows: "Yours received. The Masons of Louisiana thank you for tender of aid, but do not need it at present."

The profter, M. W. Brother, is characteristic of the Illinois Masons, and demonstrates that the great sympathetic chord that unites our noble Order, still pulsates and moves upon the first note of distress. The Masons of Louisiana kindly thank you, but fortunately do not need foreign aid at this time. I remain, fraternally,

EDWIN MARKS, Deputy Grand Master.

It will be observed by the foregoing dispatches and letter, that while Mississippi accepted the proffered assistance, Tennessee and Louisiana did not, at the time, need aid, consequently your committee immediately forwarded $400 00 to the Grand Master of Mississippi.

A few days subsequently, the following dispatch was received:

NASHVILLE, September 3d, 1878.

D. C. CREGIER, P. G. M., Chicago:

Send what you can for Tennessee: we need it.

(Signed) JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary.

In response to this, your committee immediately forwarded $200 00 to the Grand Master of Tennessee, and since that time, through the prompt and generous contributions of nearly every Masonic Body in Chicago, and a few located beyond, as well as from the contributions from a number of individual Masons, your Committee have been enabled to send to the two States named, the amounts stated below.

Louisiana, as appears from the only communication received, has not needed Masonic aid. Some time after the brethren of Chicago had entered upon the work referred to, M. W. Joseph Robbins, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, issued a circular letter to all the lodges in the State, appealing for aid for the same object, directing all contributions to be sent to the Grand Treasurer at Springfield. The Grand Master was, however, aware of the fact that the Masons of every grade in Chicago, had anticipated his letter by moving in the matter, which action met his entire approval, it being his will and pleasure that the work in hand should be continued and completed, without regard to his instructions, which, under the circumstances, were intended for

lodges only, which had not contributed. The desire of the Grand Master was, that the funds contributed should be devoted to the object intended, at the earliest moment.

Your Committee learned, through the report of the Grand Treasurer, made to the Grand Lodge at its late session, that the appeal of the Grand Master has met with a prompt and generous response on the part of the lodges and brethren of our State. Your committee also submitted a report of their doings in the matter, to the Grand Lodge, and asked to have same incorporated in the forthcoming print of the proceedings of that body. The request was agreed to.

The terrible visitation upon the people of the South, is a theme that may justify extended reference to its mournful results, but we have no heart to dwell, nor you to listen to events of which all are fully advised, and which have awakened the active sympathies of the peoples of the civilized world. It, however, incites a pardonable pride to know that the lodges and individual brethren, as such of our city, have, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, nobly responded to the appeal for aid from their distressed fellow Craftsmen of Mississippi and Tennessee, and in addition, through other channels in common with their fellow citizens of Chicago, who, actuated by humane and Christian feelings, and by the memory of their own local experiences in misfortune and distress, have, by prompt and generous aid to the suffering people of the South, added another laurel to the name and fame of Chicago.

Your committee desire to present the thanks of the Craft of Chicago, unanimously voted at a mass meeting, to the *Chicago Tribune*, *Times*, *Inter Ocean*, *Staats Zeitung*, and *Evening Journal* for publishing the calls for meetings without cost, and to the Western Union Telegraph Co., for gratuitously forwarding dispatches of the committee to the distant States, also to Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., for free use of its armory, in which to hold meetings; to Messrs. Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, through kindness of E. Sir N. T. Gassette for printing this report without pay, and to Messrs. Culver, Page & Hoyne, through kindness of Bro. A. Pettibone, for a blank book. The circulars sent to lodges on 10th ult., were furnished at expense of W. Bro. A. Shire.

In conclusion, your committee submit the following detail of all moneys received and disbursed by them for the object herein referred to, with copies of receipts for same, and the names of the contributing bodies, and of the individuals from whom the committee received donations. It is proper to state that many brethren contributed to the fund, whose names were not submitted to your committee, but whose donations are merged with the amount credited to their lodge, Commandery, etc.

The total amount received from Lodges, A. F. & A. M.		$1,059 75
" " " " " Chapters R. A. M.		200 00
" " " " " Commanderies K. T.		137 00
" " " " " Bodies, A. A. Scottish Rite		100 00
" " " " " Individual Masons		237 00
Grand total		$1,733 75
Forwarded to Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Mississippi	$1,030 27	
" " " " " " Tennessee.	700 00	
Postage on letters and this report	3 48	
		$1,733 75

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, November 1st, 1878.

Received to date from the lodges and brethren of the city of Chicago, Ill., by the hand of Dewitt C. Cregier, the sum of one thousand and thirty dollars and twenty-seven cents.
$1.030.27. JOHN L. POWER,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, November 1st, 1878.

Received to date from the lodges and brethren of the city of Chicago, Ill., by the hand of Dewitt C. Cregier, the sum of seven hundred dollars.
$700 00. JOHN FRIZZELL,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, Tennessee.

Received for postage on letters and this report, the sum of three dollars and forty eight cents. DEWITT C. CREGIER,
$3.48. Secretary Special Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago.

The undersigned would fraternally request that this report be read at the meetings of the several Masonic bodies to which it is addressed. All of which is fraternally submitted.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, G. M., Chairman,
JOHN O'NEILL, D. D. G. M., Treasurer,
DEWITT C. CREGIER, P. G. M., Secretary.
} *Committee.*

For Tabular Statement of the amount received from the different bodies, and from individuals, see the two succeeding pages.

RECEIVED FROM LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Oriental	33	$25 00	
Garden City	141	27 00	Of which $2.00 was from a member.
Waubansia	160	25 00	
Germania	182	25 00	
Wm. B. Warren	209	25 00	
Cleveland	211	25 00	
Blaney	271	216 00	Of which $41.00 was from members.
Accordia	277	25 00	
Ashlar	308	124 25	Of which $99.25 was from members.
Dearborn	310	25 00	
Kilwinning	311	10 00	
Blair	393	25 00	
T. J. Turner	409	10 00	
Mithra	410	25 00	
Hesperia	411	25 00	
Landmark	422	12 00	
Chicago	437	50 00	
Pleiades	478	10 00	
Home	508	25 00	
Covenant	526	25 00	
Lessing	557	10 00	
Lincoln Park	611	26 25	
Keystone	639	25 00	
Apollo	642	25 00	
D. C. Cregier	643	25 00	
Waldeck	674	25 00	
D. A. Cashman	686	25 00	
Richard Cole	697	10 00	
St. Andrews	703	25 00	
Golden Rule	726	34 25	Of which $24.25 was from members.
Lakeside	739	25 00	
A. O. Fay	676	10 00	Located at Highland Park, Ills.
Harbor	731	10 00	Located at South Chicago, Ills.
Englewood	690	25 00	Located at Englewood, Ills.
Total amount from Lodges		$1059 75	

RECEIVED FROM CHAPTERS.

NAME OF CHAPTER.	NO.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Lafayette	2	$25 00	
Washington	43	25 00	
Corinthian	69	25 00	
W. M. Egan	126	25 00	
Chicago	127	25 00	
York	148	25 00	
Fair View	161	25 00	
Lincoln Park	177	25 00	
Total amount from Chapters		$200 00	

RECEIVED FROM COMMANDERIES K. T.

NAME OF COMMANDERY.	NO.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Apollo	1	$87 00	Of which $62.00 was from members.
Chicago	19	25 00	
St. Bernard	35	25 00	
Total am't from Commanderies		$137 00	

RECEIVED FROM SCOTTISH RITE BODIES.

NAME OF BODY.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Van Rensellaer Grand Lodge of Perfection	$25 00	
Chicago Council P. of J	25 00	
Gourgas Chapter R. C	25 00	
Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S	25 00	
Total am't from A. A. Rite	$100 00	

CONTRIBUTED BY INDIVIDUAL BRETHREN.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
W. A. Stevens	$ 5 00	Amount brought forward	$107 00
T. T. Gurney	5 00	W. Young	5 00
A. Shire	5 00	J. C Fernis	5 00
F. N. Bradshaw	5 00	H. O. Maynard	3 00
R. B. Roberts	5 00	D. J. Avery	5 00
B. F. Hornier	5 00	Wm. McNeil	2 00
D. S. Coulter	5 00	B. F. Howard	5 00
J. Flanigan	5 00	R. Thibodo	5 00
E. Addy	5 00	A McMall	3 00
N. T. Gassette	5 00	W. H. Blackler	3 00
J. B. Bradweli	10 00	I. Rossmar	3 00
C. H. Davie	5 00	E. A. Jourdan	1 00
J. S. Norton	5 00	L. D. Cleaveland	5 00
A. M. Thompson	5 00	J. B. Kirk	50 00
S. W. McArthur	5 00	E. F. C. Klokke	5 00
E. B. Rambo	2 00	J. Sherwin	5 00
O. Young	5 00	J. D. Watson	5 00
L. Young	5 00	D. A. Strong	5 00
G. R. McClellan	5 00	J. McLaughlin	5 00
A. Schwarz	10 00	T. F. Bullard	10 00
Amount carried forward	$107 00	Total received from individuals	$237 00

NOTE.—Two hundred dollars included in receipt of Grand Secretary Frizzell was sent to M. W. A. V. Warr, Grand Master of Tennessee.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, etc.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.		
Bodley	1	Quincy	$73 50	98	6	....	2	2	2	....	....	2	4	3	4	....	11	....	9
Equality	2	Equality	19 50	26	4	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	3	....	2
Harmony	3	Jacksonville	75 00	100	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	3	1	....	....	1	....	1
Springfield	4	Springfield	89 25	119	....	2	5	4	3	3	2	8	3	....	7	....	10	....	2
Friendship	7	Dixon	87 00	116	8	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	4	1	....	..	5	....	4
Macon	8	Decatur	101 25	135	14	1	1	1	5	1	....	6	2	2	5	....	9	....	3
Rushville	9	Rushville	49 50	66	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	...
St. John	13	Peru	47 25	63	9	4	3	3	3	1	2	6	....	5	13	....	18	....	12
Warren	14	Shawneetown	25 50	34	2	....	1	2	3	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	4	....	1
Peoria	15	Peoria	130 50	174	....	....	2	2	3	3	1	7	2	3	8	....	13	....	6
Temperance	16	Vandalia	55 25	75	1	1	5	5	5	3	....	8	1	1	6	....	8	....	...
Macomb	17	Macomb	76 50	102	17	1	2	2	1	9	....	10	3	....	....	....	3	7	...
Clinton	19	Petersburg	96 75	129	....	2	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	..
Hancock	20	Carthage	50 25	67	6	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	....	2
Cass	23	Beardstown	47 25	63	....	....	5	6	5	4	2	11	....	3	3	....	6	6	...
St. Clair	24	Belleville	55 50	74	11	1	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	3	12	....	18	....	15
Franklin	25	Upper Alton	45 75	61	7	....	2	1	3	2	1	6	....	2	19	....	21	....	15
Hiram	26	Henderson	27 00	36	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	1
Piasa	27	Alton	89 25	119	4	....	7	4	4	3	2	9	2	4	7	....	13	....	4
Pekin	29	Pekin	33 75	45	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	7	..	9	....	7
Mt. Vernon	31	Mt. Vernon	52 50	70	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	...
Oriental	33	Chicago	202 50	270	....	2	10	9	4	3	....	7	3	14	....	....	17	....	10
Barry	34	Barry	64 50	86	6	....	3	....	3	5	....	8	1	3	2	....	6	2	..
Charleston	35	Charleston	52 50	70	7	....	....	1	2	1	....	3	....	5	....	....	5	....	2
Kavanaugh	36	Elizabeth	37 50	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	..
Monmouth	37	Monmouth	69 00	93	8	....	9	9	8	4	1	13	1	5	10	....	16	....	3
Olive Branch	38	Danville	116 25	155	....	6	6	6	5	6	1	12	1	5	10	....	16	....	4
Herman	39	Quincy	47 25	63	....	2	7	4	2	1	....	3	....	3	....	2	5	..	2
Occidental	40	Ottawa	100 50	134	....	....	5	5	5	2	1	8	1	5	....	....	6	2	...
Mt. Joliet	42	Joliet	118 50	158	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	8	....	8
Bloomington	43	Bloomington	119 25	159	....	...	2	2	....	6	1	7	1	8	....	....	9	....	2
Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	75 00	100	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	2
Griggsville	45	Griggsville	41 25	55	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	5	....	5
Temple	46	Peoria	93 75	125	....	....	7	7	7	2	2	11	....	7	5	....	12	....	1

Caledonia	47	North Caledonia	$18 00	24					2	1		3		1			1	2	
Unity	48	St. Charles	31 50	42	4		2	2	2	1	1	4						4	
Cambridge	49	Cambridge	47 25	63	5	1	1	2	2	3		5	1	3	1		5		
Carrollton	50	Carrollton	77 25	103	1	2			1	1	3	5	1	6	2		9		4
Mt. Moriah	51	Hillsboro	71 75	97					2	1		3	3	3	1		7		4
Benevolent	52	Meredosia	46 50	62			2	2	2			2	1				1	1	
Jackson	53	Shelbyville	48 75	65	5				1	1		2	1				1	1	
Reclamation	54	Nauvoo	36 75	49	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	4		4	5		9		5
Washington	55	Nashville	44 25	59	2		3	5	5	2	1	8		1			1	7	
Pittsfield	56	Pittsfield	69 75	93	4	1	5	5	5	3		8	2		6		8		
Trio	57	Rock Island	144 00	192			5	7	4	4	1	9		5			5	4	
Fraternal	58	Monticello	56 25	75	13	2							1	2	6		9		9
New Boston	59	New Boston	48 00	64	5	2							1	8			9		9
Belvidere	60	Belvidere	66 75	89	8	1	4	3	3	1	3	7	1	6			7		
Lacon	61	Lacon	36 75	49	3		6	6	5	3		8	1				1	7	
St. Marks	63	Woodstock	73 50	98	6	1	2	2	3		1	4		4	14		18		14
Benton	64	Benton	46 50	62				1	1	4		5		3			3	2	
Knoxville	66	Knoxville	44 25	59			1	1	1		1	2	3	5	1		9		7
Acacia	67	LaSalle	57 75	77	1	2	1	1	1			1	1	2			3		2
Naples	68	Naples	21 75	29									1	3	5		9		9
Eureka	69	Milan	27 00	36	3	2	1	1	1			1	1	2	3		6		5
Social	70	Hennepin	27 75	37	6	1	2	1						3	1		4		4
Central	71	Springfield	53 25	71						1	1	2	1	3	6		10		8
Chester	72	Chester	45 75	61	1	1	3	4	4		4	8	2	1	11	1	15		7
Rockton	74	Rockton	36 75	49	5		3	3	3	2	1	6	1	3			4	2	
Roscoe	75	Roscoe	54 00	72			4	3	2			2	1	1	1		3		1
Mt. Nebo	76	Carlinville	58 50	78	3	2	5	6	8	2	2	12		3	1		4	8	
Prairie	77	Paris	83 25	111	6	2	5	7	8	2	1	11	1	4	2		7	4	
Waukegan	78	Waukegan	84 75	113		1	1	1	1		1	2		2	9		11		9
Scott	79	Carlyle	30 75	41	1	1	4	5	5	1		6	1	3	2		6		
Whitehall	80	Whitehall	75 75	101	5		2	4	2			2	2	2	1		5		3
Vitruvius	81	Wheeling	30 00	40	1	2	1	1	2			2		1			1	1	
Metamora	82	Metamora	18 75	25	2	2	2	1	1			1		3			3		2
Dewitt	84	Clinton	85 50	114	5	2	2	1	3	2		5		2	5		7		2
Mitchell	85	Pinckneyville	36 75	49	1		2	1	1			1		1			1		
Kaskaskia	86	Kaskaskia	43 50	58			1				2	2		3	11		14		12
Mt. Pulaski	87	Mt. Pulaski	39 75	53	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	7		9		6
Havana	88	Havana	65 25	87	5	2	3	3	2	1		3	1		3		4		1
Fellowship	89	Marion	54 75	73		2				2	4	6	1	2	28		31		25
Jerusalem Temple	90	Aurora	147 00	196		2	6	6	4	2	2	8	1	3			4	4	
Metropolis	91	Metropolis	57 75	77	2	1		1	3	1		4	1		1	1	3	1	
Stewart	92	Geneseo	45 75	61	3	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1			2		
Toulon	93	Toulon	47 25	63	5		2	2	1			1						1	
Perry	95	Perry	51 00	68	1		2	3	4	1		5		4		1	5		
Samuel H. Davis	96	Mt. Morris	33 00	44									1		5		6		6
Excelsior	97	Freeport	76 50	102	5	2	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	5		9		5
Taylor	98	Washington	39 75	53	9	1	8	6	5	1	1	7	1	2	2		5	2	
Edwardsville	99	Edwardsville	64 50	86	4	1	2	2	3			3	1	1			2	1	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Astoria	100	Astoria	$48 00	64	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
Rockford	102	Rockford	131 25	175	....	2	6	5	5	3	1	9	3	....	1	....	4	5	....
Magnolia	103	Magnolia	37 50	50	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	3	....	2	3	....	5	....	2
Lewistown	104	Lewistown	45 75	61	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	4	....	3
Winchester	105	Winchester	53 25	71	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	3	....	....	6	....	6	....	3
Lancaster	106	Glasford	18 00	24	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13	....	15	....	15
Versailles	108	Versailles	31 50	42	2	1	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	2	....	....
Trenton	109	Trenton	38 75	53	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	3	....	6	....	5
Lebanon	110	Lebanon	51 00	68	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Jonesboro	111	Jonesboro	35 25	47	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	....	1	2	1	4	....	1
Bureau	112	Princeton	95 25	127	2	2	6	5	4	3	1	8	2	4	15	....	21	....	13
Robert Burns	113	Keithsburg	33 75	45	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	8	....	11	....	9
Marcelline	114	Marcelline	28 50	38	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	3	....	4	7	....	5
Rising Sun	115	Hainesville	28 50	38	5	1	5	4	3	1	....	4	2	....	1	....	3	1	....
Vermont	116	Vermont	54 75	73	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	3	1	3	....	....	4	....	1
Elgin	117	Elgin	74 25	99	....	....	6	6	6	....	....	6	2	7	....	....	9	....	3
Waverly	118	Waverly	42 00	56	....	....	3	2	2	2	....	4	2	1	2	1	6	....	2
Henry	119	Henry	21 00	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Mound	122	Taylorville	81 75	109	6	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	3	....	....	4	....	1
Oquawka	123	Oquawka	35 25	47	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Cedar	124	Morris	84 00	112	6	....	3	4	5	4	....	9	1	1	....	....	2	7	....
Greenup	125	Greenup	21 00	28	....	1	4	3	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	1
Empire	126	Pekin	39 75	53	....	....	3	4	5	1	4	10	1	....	5	....	6	4	....
Antioch	127	Milburn	33 75	45	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Raleigh	128	Raleigh	27 00	36	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Greenfield	129	Greenfield	43 50	58	1	....	1	2	3	2	....	5	1	3	....	....	4	1	....
Marion	130	Salem	48 75	65	.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	4	....	4
Golconda	131	Golconda	44 25	59	1	....	2	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Mackinaw	132	Mackinaw	28 50	38	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Marshall	133	Marshall	46 50	62	3	1	5	2	2	1	10	13	....	4	30	....	34	....	23
Sycamore	134	Sycamore	103 50	138	....	....	1	2	2	14	3	19	3	2	....	....	5	14	....
Lima	135	Lima	34 50	40	3	1	5	5	5	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Hutsonville	136	Hutsonville	24 00	32	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	3	....
Pope	137	McLeansboro	42 00	56	....	1	2	3	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

Marengo	138	Marengo	$54 75	73	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Geneva	139	Geneva	33 00	44	9	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	8	....	9	....	7
Olney	140	Olney	66 75	89	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	....	1	5	....	1
Garden City	141	Chicago	139 50	186	....	2	10	9	11	1	5	17	3	2	11	....	16	1	...
Ames	142	Sheffield	48 75	65	4	3	8	8	8	....	....	8	1	3	....	....	4	4	...
Richmond	143	Richmond	44 25	59	3	1	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	1
DeKalb	144	DeKalb	76 50	102	....	1	7	7	7	....	5	12	....	2	....	....	2	10	...
A. W. Rawson	145	Pecatonica	35 25	47	3	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	....	2	....	....	2	1	...
Lee Centre	146	Lee Centre	26 25	35	3	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	5	....	6	....	5
Clayton	147	Clayton	53 25	71	....	1	3	2	3	1	1	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	...
Bloomfield	148	Chrisman	46 50	62	3	....	3	3	1	....	2	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	1
Effingham	149	Effingham	38 25	51	....	2	5	5	4	2	....	6	....	3	8	....	11	....	5
Vienna	150	Vienna	47 25	63	3	3	1	1	2	1	....	3	3	1	....	....	4	....	1
Bunker Hill	151	Bunker Hill	45 00	60	4	....	5	5	5	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	...
Fidelity	152	Fidelity	46 50	62	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
Clay	153	Ashley	24 00	32	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	2	2	....	7	....	5
Russell	154	Georgetown	28 50	38	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	18	....	19	....	18
Alpha	155	Galesburg	111 00	148	....	2	4	3	3	4	4	11	3	6	....	....	9	2	...
Delavan	156	Delavan	51 75	69	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	1	....	4	....	2
Urbana	157	Urbana	83 25	111	....	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	8	22	....	31	....	25
McHenry	158	McHenry	29 25	39	3	....	2	2	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	...
Kewanee	159	Kewanee	59 25	79	6	....	4	7	6	4	....	10	....	1	3	....	4	6	...
Waubansia	160	Chicago	123 75	165	....	1	10	10	11	4	1	10	2	4	1	....	7	9	...
Virden	161	Virden	51 75	69	....	1	2	1	....	3	....	3	1	2	1	....	4	....	1
Hope	162	Sparta	41 25	55	....	....	2	3	3	1	1	5	1	2	2	....	5	....	...
Westfield	163	Westfield	26 25	35	3	....	3	5	5	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	...
Edward Dobbins	164	Lawrenceville	26 25	35	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
Atlanta	165	Atlanta	30 75	41	4	....	5	4	4	4	....	8	1	3	7	....	11	....	3
Star in the East	166	Rockford	110 25	147	1	1	8	6	6	2	3	11	4	8	14	....	26	....	15
Milford	168	Milford	29 25	39	4	....	4	3	2	....	10	12	1	....	....	....	1	11	...
Nunda	169	Nunda	38 25	51	2	....	3	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	...
Evergreen	170	Freeport	87 75	117	....	....	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	....	....	3	2	...
Girard	171	Girard	60 75	81	5	3	8	13	11	4	2	17	....	2	....	....	2	15	...
Wayne	172	Waynesville	20 25	27	....	....	2	4	4	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	...
Cherry Valley	173	Cherry Valley	32 25	43	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	8	....	9	....	8
Lena	174	Lena	54 75	73	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Mendota	176	Mendota	90 00	120	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	....	10	3	1	14	....	8
Staunton	177	Staunton	35 25	47	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	5	9	....	14	....	13
Illinois Central	178	Amboy	72 00	96	10	1	1	....	6	1	4	11	....	6	2	....	8	3	...
Wabash	179	Etna	32 25	43	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	5	2	....	8	....	7
Moweaqua	180	Moweaqua	43 50	58	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	...
Germania	182	Chicago	124 50	175	....	3	7	7	6	....	2	8	3	1	13	....	17	....	9
Meridian	183	Earlville	37 50	50	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	7	....	7
Abingdon	185	Abingdon	28 50	38	7	....	2	2	1	3	....	4	....	2	1	....	3	1	...
Mystic Tie	187	Polo	41 25	55	8	....	1	1	1	4	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	...
Cyrus	188	Mt. Carroll	44 25	59	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	....	2	....	1	3	....	...
Fulton City	189	Fulton City	70 50	94	....	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	....	1	6	....	2
Dundee	190	Dundee	31 50	42	7	1	3	2	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	1

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-Affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Farmington	192	Farmington	$47 25	63	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	6	....	10	....	9
Herrick	193	Pontoosuc	24 75	33	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	2
Freedom	194	Freedom	33 00	44	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	4	3	....	7	....	5
La Harpe	195	LaHarpe	87 75	117	3	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....	5	....	4
Louisville	196	Louisville	35 25	47	5	....	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	10	....	12	....	7
King Solomons	197	Kane	41 25	55	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	1	....	4	....	2
Grandview	198	Dudley	28 50	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Homer	199	Homer	33 00	44	8	....	5	7	7	....	....	7	....	8	....	....	8	....	1
Sheba	200	Grayville	30 75	49	2	....	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	2	....	....	3	1	....
Centralia	201	Centralia	75 75	101	8	2	4	5	5	3	1	9	....	11	1	....	12	....	3
Lavely	203	Williamsville	40 50	54	7	....	4	3	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....
Flora	204	Flora	32 25	43	....	5	3	3	3	3	4	10	....	3	4	....	7	3	....
Corinthian	205	Paw Paw	36 75	49	3	2	2	2	3	1	....	4	1	1	....	....	2	2	....
Fairfield	206	Fairfield	36 75	49	2	1	3	3	3	3	....	6	1	....	3	....	4	2	....
Tamaroa	207	Tamaroa	25 50	34	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	208	Wilmington	72 00	96	4	....	3	2	2	1	1	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	....
Wm. B. Warren	209	Chicago	121 50	161	....	....	5	5	5	....	3	8	....	8	22	....	30	..	22
Lincoln	210	Lincoln	60 75	81	7	....	1	....	2	1	2	5	....	3	....	....	3	2	....
Cleveland	211	Chicago	301 50	402	....	1	5	4	4	16	2	22	5	11	31	....	47	....	25
Shipman	212	Shipman	29 25	39	....	....	4	4	2	....	1	3	2	4	....	....	6	....	3
Ipava	213	Ipava	45 75	61	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	5	....	4
Gillespie	214	Gillespie	18 75	25	1	....	1	2	2	....	2	4	....	3	....	....	3	1	....
Newton	216	Newton	35 25	47	....	1	1	2	....	3	1	4	1	2	3	....	6	....	2
Mason	217	Mason	27 00	36	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	4	....	3
New Salem	218	New Salem	38 25	51	2	1	2	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Oakland	219	Oakland	48 00	64	2	....	1	1	1	2	....	3	....	5	3	....	8	....	5
Mahomet	220	Mahomet	39 00	52	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
LeRoy	221	Le Roy	42 00	56	2	....	5	4	5	1	....	6	....	1	....	....	1	5	....
Geo. Washington	222	Chillicothe	30 00	48	5	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	2
Keeney	223	Edgington	21 00	28	1	....	2	2	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
Pana	226	Pana	36 00	48	....	....	5	3	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	4	....	2
Columbus	227	Coatsburg	28 50	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Lovington	228	Lovington	35 25	47	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	8	....	1	10	....	9
Manchester	229	Manchester	26 25	35	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1

New Haven	230	New Haven	23 25	31	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	7	6	....	14	....	12
Wyanet	231	Wyanet	29 25	39	2	1	1	1	2	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	...
Blandinsville	233	Blandinsville	39 00	52	2	1	2	3	1	2	5	8	....	4	....	....	4	4	...
DuQuoin	234	DuQuoin	42 00	56	....	....	1	2	2	3	1	6	....	4	3	2	9	....	3
Dallas City	235	Dallas City	44 25	59	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	7	....	7
Charter Oak	236	Litchfield	68 25	91	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Cairo	237	Cairo	85 50	114	7	4	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	10	....	....	12	....	9
Blackhawk	238	Hamilton	48 75	65	1	....	4	4	5	....	....	5	....	5	6	....	11	....	6
Mt. Carmel	239	Mt. Carmel	33 00	44	2	3	3	3	2	2	....	4	2	13	13	....	28	....	24
Western Star	240	Champaign	85 50	114	13	....	5	6	5	1	....	6	2	6	7	....	15	....	9
Shekinah	241	Carbondale	53 25	71	2	1	4	5	6	4	1	11	3	1	....	....	4	....	7
Galva	243	Galva	43 25	58	5	1	1	1	1	6	2	9	1	5	9	....	15	....	6
Horicon	244	Rochelle	56 25	75	...	3	7	2	2	4	...	6	2	6	14	....	22	....	16
Greenville	245	Greenville	43 50	58	....	3	6	6	5	2	1	8	....	3	4	....	7	1	...
El Paso	246	El Paso	64 50	86	15	....	8	4	3	19	....	22	1	4	5	....	10	12	...
Rob Morris	247	Minonk	44 25	59	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	4	....	2	1	....	3	1	...
Golden Gate	248	Prairie City	32 25	43	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	1
Hibbard	249	Brighton	48 00	64	3	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	1	1	8	....	10	....	8
Robinson	250	Robinson	34 50	46	6	3	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
Heyworth	251	Heyworth	47 25	63	3	1	....	2	2	....	1	3	1	3	....	....	4	....	1
Aledo	252	Aledo	45 75	61	....	....	1	1	2	1	3	6	1	7	....	....	8	....	2
Avon Harmony	253	Avon	39 00	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Aurora	254	Aurora	80 25	107	....	1	2	2	2	1	....	3	2	8	16	1	27	....	24
Donnelson	255	Donnelson	24 00	32	8	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	6	1	....	7	....	6
Algonquin	256	Algonquin	21 00	28	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	3	....	3
Warsaw	257	Warsaw	33 00	44	5	....	....	....	...	2	....	1	1	1	2	1	5	....	4
Chemung	258	Chemung	23 75	33	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	4
Mattoon	260	Mattoon	78 75	105	....	1	14	11	5	4	2	11	1	5	12	....	18	....	7
Amon	261	DeWitt	48 00	64	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	5	....	5
Channahon	262	Channahon	32 25	43	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Illinois	263	Peoria	49 50	66	....	....	5	6	6	4	1	11	2	....	3	....	5	6	...
Franklin Grove	264	Franklin Grove	45 00	60	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Vermilion	265	Indianola	34 50	46	....	1	8	3	5	....	....	5	2	3	4	....	9	....	4
Kingston	266	Fairweather	43 50	58	2	1	3	2	3	1	....	4	1	....	8	....	9	....	5
La Prairie	267	La Prairie	28 50	38	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	3
Paris	268	Paris	93 75	125	....	3	10	10	10	2	....	12	1	1	2	....	4	8	...
Wheaton	269	Wheaton	39 75	53	4	1	1	3	4	....	....	4	....	1	2	....	3	1	...
Levi Lusk	270	Arlington	35 25	47	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	....	1
Blaney	271	Chicago	112 50	150	....	2	5	3	2	....	....	2	....	4	4	....	8	....	6
Carmi	272	Carmi	45 00	60	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Miners	273	Galena	60 75	81	....	....	5	5	5	1	....	6	1	3	....	....	4	2	...
Byron	274	Byron	20 25	27	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
Milton	275	Milton	57 75	77	....	....	5	5	4	1	....	5	1	2	....	....	3	2	...
Elizabeth	276	Elizabethtown	24 00	32	4	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	8	1	11	....	10
Accordia	277	Chicago	58 50	78	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	7	....	6
Jo Daviess	278	Warren	75 00	100	....	2	2	3	3	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	3	....	...
Neoga	279	Neoga	39 00	52	2	....	6	6	6	2	....	8	2	2	....	....	4	4	...
Kansas	280	Kansas	37 50	50	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Brooklyn	282	Malugin's Grove	$30 00	40	....	....	4	1	1	1	...	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	1
Meteor	283	Sandwich	09 00	92	1	1	6	5	5	....	....	5	1	2	...	....	3	2	...
Catlin	285	Catlin	44 25	59	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	6	....	6
Plymouth	286	Plymouth	32 25	43	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	2	....	6	....	5
De Soto	287	DeSoto	27 75	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
Genoa	288	Genoa	43 50	58	2	....	4	4	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	...
Wataga	291	Wataga	25 50	34	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
Chenoa	292	Chenoa	40 50	54	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	3	....	1
Prophetstown	293	Prophetstown	63 00	84	5	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	...
Pontiac	294	Pontiac	59 25	79	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	....	9	....	5
Dills	295	Hickory Ridge	25 50	34	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
Quincy	296	Quincy	81 75	109	....	....	1	1	4	2	....	6	4	4	....	....	8	....	2
Benjamin	297	Camp Point	39 00	52	3	....	2	1	1	....	...	1	....	....	7	....	7	....	6
Waconda	298	Waconda	36 00	48	0	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	2
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	21 00	28	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	3	....	2	1	....	3	....	...
Hanover	300	Hanover	18 00	24	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
Cortland	301	Cortland	19 50	26	....	....	4	4	3	1	....	4	....	5	1	....	6	....	2
Durand	302	Durand	37 50	50	1	1	1	1	....	4	1	5	1	5	....	....	6	....	1
Raven	303	Oswego	32 25	43	6	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	5	....	....	6	....	5
Cement	304	Utica	30 00	40	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	....	13	....	13
Onarga	305	Onarga	36 75	49	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	6	....	6
W. C. Hobbs	306	Eureka	33 00	44	4	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	7	1	8	....	6
T. J. Pickett	307	Bushnell	05 25	87	7	....	3	3	2	1	....	3	....	11	4	1	16	....	13
Ashlar	308	Chicago	172 50	230	....	....	8	9	10	8	....	18	1	9	....	....	10	8	...
Harvard	309	Harvard	63 75	85	....	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	....	2	....	1	3	3	...
Dearborn	310	Chicago	98 25	131	....	1	8	10	6	2	4	12	3	6	7	....	16	....	4
Kilwinning	311	Chicago	163 50	218	4	3	15	14	12	2	6	20	2	9	18	....	29	....	9
Ionic	312	Decatur	67 50	90	14	....	10	9	5	2	....	7	....	2	2	....	4	3	...
York	313	York	37 50	50	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	1	5	2	....	....	7	....	6
Palatine	314	Palatine	38 25	51	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Erwin	315	Alton	25 50	34	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	3	....	2
Abraham Jonas	316	Oakalla	15 75	21	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	11	....	12	....	10
J. L. Anderson	318	Augusta	48 75	65	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	3	....	5	....	3
Doric	319	Moline	74 25	99	6	1	3	5	4	3	1	8	1	4	....	....	5	3	...

Malta	320	Malta	27 75	37	7	1								6	1	1	8		8
Dunlap	321	Morrison	57 00	76	6		1	2	1	2	1	4		3	10		13		9
Windsor	322	Windsor	55 50	74	4		1	2	2			2	1	1	7		9		7
Orient	323	Lisbon	21 00	28	1	1	3	4	3		1	4		7			7		3
Harrisburg	325	Harrisburg	55 50	74	2		2												
Grafton	328	Huntley	20 25	27	3	2							1	1	1		3		3
Altona	330	Altona	31 50	42	1									1			1		1
Mt. Erie	331	Mt. Erie	22 50	30			2	2	2	1		3			2		2	1	
Tuscola	332	Tuscola	91 50	122		1	2	2	2	1		3	1	2			3		
Tyrian	333	Springfield	76 50	102		2	3	3	3	1		4		4			4		
Sumner	334	Sumner	52 50	70		1	6	4	2	1		3		3			3		
Schiller	335	Peoria	52 50	70	1	2	3	3	1		1	2	2	1	3		6		4
New Columbia	336	New Columbia	32 25	43	3	1	8	4	1	2	2	5			1		1	4	
Oneida	337	Oneida	45 00	60		1	1	3	3			3	1	1	1		3		
Kedron	340	Mt. Auburn	29 25	39						1		1	1	3		1	5		4
Full Moon	341	Grafton	39 75	53				2	4			4		2			2	2	
Summerfield	342	Summerfield	21 00	28	2		1							2			2		2
Wenona	344	Wenona	33 75	45						1		1		4			4		3
Milledgeville	345	Milledgeville	29 25	39			4	3	3			3		2		2	4		1
N. D. Morse	346	Concord	30 00	40	2		2	2	1	1		2		4	3		7		5
Sidney	347	Sidney	19 50	26	5	1	5	6	5			5		1	1		2	3	
Russellville	348	Flat Rock	15 00	20															
Sublette	349	Sublette	25 50	34			2	2	2			2		1			1	1	
Fairview	350	Fairview	41 25	55		1	1	2	2	2		4		3	6		9		5
Tarbolton	351	Fairbury	78 75	105			3	3	3	4	2	9		3	1		4	5	
Groveland	352	Groveland	23 25	31	3		2	2	2		1	3	1	1			2	1	
Kinderhook	353	Kinderhook	27 00	36		1				1		1						1	
Ark and Anchor	354	Auburn	56 25	75	1	1	2	2		5	1	6	2	1	1		4	2	
Marine	355	Marine	33 75	48	1	1	4	5	7	1		8						8	
Hermitage	356	Albion	42 00	56	1		1	1	2	2		4	1	1			2	2	
Orion	358	Union	21 00	28						1		1		2	3		5		4
Blackberry	359	Blackberry Station	14 25	19									1	1	2		4		4
Princeville	360	Princeville	25 50	34				3	3			3	1				1	2	
Douglas	361	Mascoutah	38 25	51	2		1		1	1		2			1		1	1	
Noble	362	Noble	33 00	44	2				2		1	3		4			4		1
Horeb	363	Elmwood	56 25	75			3	1	1			1	1	3	7		11		10
Tonica	364	Tonica	24 75	33	4									3			3		3
Bement	365	Bement	53 25	71	1		1	1	2	2		4		1			1	3	
Arcola	366	Arcola	37 50	50		1	4	4	2	2	1	5	1	5	12		18		13
Oxford	367	New Windsor	37 50	50	2	3	2	1	1	3		4		1		1	2	2	
Jefferson	368	Lynchburg	23 25	31	1		4	4	1	1		2	1	1			2		
Newman	369	Newman	60 00	80	4	1	1	1	2			2	1	5	2		8		6
Livingston	371	Dwight	42 75	57			1	1	2	1	1	4		1			1	3	
Galesburg	372	Galesburg	70 50	94		1	3	5	5			5		1	5		6		1
Chambersburg	373	Chambersburg	27 00	36			4	5	5	1		6		1			1	5	
Shabbona	374	Shabbona Grove	27 00	36		1	1	2	1			1	1				1		
Archimedes	377	Belleville	42 75	57		1	2	2	3			3	1		1		2	1	
Aroma	378	Aroma	20 25	27		1	2	2	1			1		2			2		1

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Liberty	380	Liberty	$30 00	40	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M. R. Thompson	381	Freeport	55 50	74	....	....	3	4	4	1	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	....
Gill	382	Lynnville	26 25	35	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
LaMoille	383	La Moille	31 50	46	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	1
Waltham	384	Waltham	35 25	47	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	3
Mississippi	385	Savanna	23 25	31	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	5	....	5
Bridgeport	386	Bridgeport	21 75	29	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	5	....	4
Youngstown	387	Youngstown	34 50	46	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
El Dara	388	El Dara	30 75	41	1	2	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Kankakee	389	Kankakee	69 00	92	9	2	4	3	3	5	1	9	....	3	....	....	3	6	....
Ashmore	390	Ashmore	21 75	29	6	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	3	2	1	6	....	4
Tolono	391	Tolono	29 25	39	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	..	1	10	....	11	....	9
Oconee	392	Oconee	23 25	31	3	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	2	2	1	6	....	4
Blair	393	Chicago	129 00	172	...	3	7	4	8	3	2	13	....	....	15	....	15	....	2
Jerseyville	394	Jerseyville	64 50	86	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	4	1	3	....	....	4	....	....
H. G Reynolds	395	Milo	21 00	28	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Muddy Point	396	Etna	33 00	44	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	4	....	3
Shiloh	397	Troy Grove	19 50	26	2	....	3	2	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	1
Kinmundy	398	Kinmundy	32 25	43	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	5	8	....	15	....	13
Buda	399	Buda	39 00	52	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....
Pacific	400	Knoxville	34 50	46	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	8	....	8
Odell	401	Odell	30 00	52	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	9	2	....	13	....	11
Kishwaukee	402	Kingston	26 25	35	2	2	3	1	3	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	..
Mason City	403	Mason City	71 25	95	2	....	1	1	1	4	....	5	1	3	....	....	4	1	....
Batavia	404	Batavia	67 50	90	7	....	6	5	5	1	....	6	1	....	9	....	10	....	4
Ramsey	405	Ramsey	33 00	44	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	3	....	2
Bethalto	406	Bethalto	15 75	21	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	....	2
Marysville	407	Marysville	20 25	....	4	....	3	3	3	1	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Stratton	408	Vermillion	45 75	61	2	1	2	2	2	....	....	2	1	....	4	....	5	....	3
Thos. J. Turner	409	Chicago	92 25	125	....	....	7	7	7	1	....	8	2	1	7	....	10	....	2
Mithra	410	Chicago	84 75	113	....	1	7	8	8	....	1	9	...	1	1	....	2	7	....
Hesperia	411	Chicago	165 75	221	....	3	5	8	9	6	4	19	1	16	3	....	20	....	1
Bollen	412	Spring Hill	29 25	39	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Evening Star	414	Davis	34 50	46	....	....	3	3	3	1	1	5	....	3	....	....	3	2	....
Lawn Ridge	415	Lawn Ridge	21 00	28	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	8	....	8	....	7

Marseilles	417	Marseilles	36 75	49	1				1			1		1	3		4		3
Freeburg	418	Freeburg	36 00	48		4	6	6	5		1	6	1		3		4	2	
Reynoldsburg	419	Reynoldsburg	42 00	56	2	1	2	2	2			2	1	1			2		
Oregon	420	Oregon	34 50	46	3	1	1		1			1		2	14		16		15
Washburn	421	Washburn	18 75	25															
Landmark	422	Chicago	86 25	115		1	7	9	9	9		18	2	2	8		12	6	
Lanark	423	Lanark	33 75	45	1		1			1		1						1	
Exeter	424	Exeter	24 00	32	6					2		2	1		1		2		
Kaneville	425	Kaneville	17 25	23	3		1	1	1			1	1	3			4		3
Scottville	426	Scottville	36 00	48		1	1	1	1			1		1			1		
Red Bud	427	Red Bud	25 50	34		1	2	1	2			2		1			1	1	
Sunbeam	428	Plano	46 50	62	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5		3			3	2	
Chebanse	429	Chebanse	40 50	54		1	9	7	8	4		12	1	2			3	9	
Kendrick	430	Mound Station	30 75	46		1			1			1		6			6		5
Summit	431	Harristown	29 25	39	1				1			1		3			3		2
Murrayville	432	Murrayvill	33 00	44	1	1	5	5	5			5				1	1	4	
Annawan	433	Annawan	24 00	32	3		1	1	1			1		4	5		9		8
Makanda	434	Makanda	48 00	64	2	1	5	5	3		2	5	3	1	1		5		
Neponset	435	Neponset	21 00	28	2	1	1							1	1	1	3		3
Philo	436	Port Byron	48 75	65			9	8	7	3		10	1	2	4		7	3	
Chicago	437	Chicago	132 00	176		5	7	6	5	6		11	2	5	1		8	3	
Luce	439	Quincy	57 75	77		1	5	7	8	2		10		4			4	6	
Camargo	440	Camargo	45 75	61	3		3	2	2			2		1			1	1	
Sparland	441	Sparland	26 25	35			1							2	5		7		7
Casey	442	Casey	35 25	47	2		2	3	2			2		2			2		
Hampshire	443	Hampshire	25 50	34	27	2	1	1	1			1						1	
Cave-in-Rock	444	Cave-in-Rock	27 75	37		1	3	3	3			3						3	
Chesterfield	445	Chesterfield	35 25	47			3	2	3			3						3	
Watseka	446	Watseka	49 50	66	11			1	1			1	1		1		2		1
S. D. Monroe	447	Lawrenceville	25 50	37			1							3					3
Yates City	448	Yates City	46 50	62		1	2	3	3	1	1	5		2			2	3	
Mendon	449	Mendon	42 00	56	2		2	1	1	2		3	1	1	2		4		1
Loami	450	Loami	40 50	54	1		4	3	2			2		2			2		
Bromwell	451	Assumption	49 50	66		5	1	1	3			3			7		7		4
Grant	452	Richview	27 00	36	2	1		1	1		1	2		2			2		
New Hartford	453	New Hartford	24 00	32	1	2	3	2	1			1	1	1	1		3		2
Maroa	454	Maroa	59 25	79	4		3	4	4	1		5		5	3		8		3
Irving	455	Irving	31 50	42		2	1			2		2		2	3		5		3
Nokomis	456	Nokomis	34 50	46	2	1	1			2		2		2	5		7		5
Moscow	457	Moscow	30 75	41	1	1	2	4	3	3		6	1	1		1	3	3	
Blazing Star	458	Crab Orchard	39 00	52	2		1	1	3	1	1	5	1	1			2	3	
Butler	459	Butler	23 25	31	3														
Jeffersonville	460	Jeffersonville	16 50	22											4		4		4
Plainview	461	Plainview	14 25	19			2	2	1			1						1	
Tremont	462	Tremont	20 25	27	3	1	3	3	3	1		4			1		1	3	
Palmyra	463	Palmyra	37 50	48	5		1	2	2		2	4	1	1			2	2	
Denver	464	Denver	27 75	37	5									2	2		4		4
Huntsville	465	Huntsville	45 00	60	2	6	8	10	10		1	11		5	2		7	4	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Cobden	466	Cobden	$31 50	42	2	2	6	5	4	1	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	4	...
South Macon	467	Macon	53 25	71	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	2	1	...
McLean	469	McLean	18 75	25	5	....	3	3	1	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	4	....	2
Rantoul	470	Rantoul	25 50	34	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	7	4	....	11	....	9
Kendall	471	Yorkville	27 75	37	4	....	3	3	3	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	2	1	...
Amity	472	Turner	40 50	54	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	2	6	....	10	....	9
Gordon	473	Pocahontas	24 00	32	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Columbia	474	Columbia	31 50	42	1	1	6	5	4	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Walshville	475	Walshville	24 75	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	4	....	....
Manito	476	Manito	10 50	22	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	5	....	4
Rutland	477	Rutland	20 25	27	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	5	....	4
Pleiades	478	Chicago	170 25	227	....	5	3	4	5	6	4	15	1	4	8	....	13	2	...
Wyoming	479	Wyoming	63 75	85	4	....	5	5	6	2	....	8	....	4	1	....	5	3	...
Logan	480	Lincoln	57 00	76	....	2	6	4	4	4	....	8	....	5	4	....	9	....	1
Momence	481	Momence	35 25	47	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	3	....	2
Lexington	482	Lexington	39 75	53	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2
Belle City	483	Belle Prairie	14 25	19	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Edgewood	484	Edgewood	18 75	25	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	4	1	7	....	6
Oskaloosa	485	Oskaloosa	9 75	13	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	6	....	6
Bowen	486	Bowensburg	10 50	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	6	....	6
Andrew Jackson	487	Corinth	30 75	41	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2
Clay City	488	Clay City	25 50	34	4	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	3	1	5	....	9	....	8
Cooper	489	Willow Hill	21 00	28	2	....	5	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	5	....	7	....	6
Shannon	490	Shannon	21 75	29	....	....	4	4	4	....	1	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	...
Martin	491	Dunleith	35 25	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3
Libertyville	492	Libertyville	32 25	43	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	9	....	11	....	10
Tower Hill	493	Tower Hill	22 50	30	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	4
Bath	494	Bath	33 00	47	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	3
Stone Fort	495	Stone Fort	49 50	66	8	3	8	7	9	1	....	10	1	5	....	....	6	4	...
Tennessee	496	Tennessee	30 75	41	1	4	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Alma	497	Steele Mills	36 75	49	....	1	3	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	5	....	5	....	3
Murphysboro	498	Murphysboro	51 00	68	....	2	4	3	4	3	....	7	3	3	....	....	6	1	...
Saint Paul	500	Springfield	29 25	39	....	....	6	1	1	2	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....
Stark	501	LaFayette	21 75	29	4	....	4	2	2	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	4	....	2

Woodhull	502	Woodhull	35	25	47	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	4	....	3
Odin	503	Odin	40	75	53	4	1	2	3	3	1	....	4	....	2	....	....	2	2	...
East St. Louis	504	East St. Louis	44	25	59	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	6	....	2	....	....	2	4	...
Meridian Sun	505	White Rock	50	25	67	....	3	5	5	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	...
O. H. Miner	506	Iroquois	32	25	43	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Home	508	Chicago	175	50	234	....	....	21	22	22	7	4	33	1	5	4	....	10	23	...
Parkersburg	509	Parkersburg	25	50	34	1	1	3	4	3	....	1	4	....	3	....	....	3	1	...
J. D. Moody	510	Iuka	31	50	42	5	....	1	2	2	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	2	1	...
Clintonville	511	Clintonville	25	50	34	1	....	3	3	4	3	1	8	....	2	1	....	3	5	...
Wade Barney	512	Bloomington	91	50	122	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	3	1	6	6	...	13	....	10
Cold Spring	513	Cold Spring	14	25	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	5	....	5
Bradford	514	Bradford	44	25	59	3	2	4	4	4	....	....	4	1	6	2	....	9	....	5
Dement	515	Creston	37	50	50	3	1	1	1	2	1	....	3	....	6	3	....	9	....	6
Andalusia	516	Andalusia	15	75	21	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	2	1	...
Litchfield	517	Litchfield	40	50	54	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	2	....	....	4	....	2
Abraham Lincoln	518	Kirkwood	32	25	43	9	....	4	4	4	....	....	4	....	10	....	....	10	....	6
Roseville	519	Roseville	34	50	46	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	1
Anna	520	Anna	28	50	38	2	1	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	...
Illiopolis	521	Illiopolis	27	00	36	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	1
Monitor	522	Elgin	84	00	112	2	2	4	3	4	1	....	5	....	2	1	....	3	2	...
Chatham	523	Chatham	37	50	50	5	1	3	3	3	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	5	....	2
Evans	524	Evanston	75	75	101	....	3	3	4	4	1	1	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	...
Delia	525	Elliotstown	20	25	27	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Covenant	526	Chicago	184	50	240	....	....	27	25	26	5	2	33	2	....	8	....	10	23	...
Rossville	527	Rossville	34	50	46	8	....	4	4	5	4	....	9	....	2	....	....	2	7	...
Minooka	528	Minooka	27	00	36	5	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Adams	529	Stone's Prairie	22	50	30	3	....	1	3	3	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	3	....	..
Maquon	530	Maquon	40	50	54	2	1	....	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	....	....	2	3	...
Ashton	531	Ashton	18	75	25	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	10	....	10	....	8
Seneca	532	Seneca	30	75	41	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	6	....	....	7	....	6
Altamont	533	Altamont	45	75	61	....	....	5	4	3	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Cuba	534	Cuba	38	25	51	1	....	3	4	5	...	2	7	1	2	....	....	3	4	...
Sherman	535	Orion	32	25	43	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	1	....	7	....	6
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	39	75	53	....	1	2	2	2	2	....	4	....	1	3	1	5	....	1
J. R. Gorin	537	Sadorus	39	00	52	4	...	1	1	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	...
Lockport	538	Lockport	54	00	72	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	4	....	3
Chatsworth	539	Chatsworth	27	00	36	2	1	....	1	1	2	....	3	....	3	....	1	4	....	1
Harlem	540	Harlem	43	50	58	3	....	2	1	2	7	....	9	....	1	9	....	10	....	1
Sigel	541	Sigel	16	50	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	3
Towanda	542	Towanda	20	25	27	....	2	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Cordova	543	Cordova	18	00	24	....	3	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
Virginia	544	Virginia	22	50	30	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	...
Elkhart	545	Elkhart	24	00	32	....	1	3	6	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	...
Valley	547	Coal Valley	34	50	46	1	1	9	10	10	....	....	10	1	....	1	....	2	8	...
Apple River	548	Apple River	38	25	51	1	....	2	2	3	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Sharon	550	Tiskilwa	33	00	44	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Darwin	551	Darwin	16	50	22	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Long Point	552	Long Point	21	00	28	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-Affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Plum River	554	Plum River	$36 75	49	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Humboldt	555	Ottawa	27 00	36	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	...
Dawson	556	Dawson	41 25	55	....	....	11	9	8	1	....	9	1	1	....	....	2	7	...
Lessing	557	Chicago	52 50	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	2	.. .	9	....	9
Leland	558	Leland	24 00	32	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Thomson	559	Thomson	31 50	42	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Madison	560	New Douglas	37 50	50	1	1	1	2	2	....	1	3	....	1	4	3	8	....	5
Trinity	561	Monmouth	48 00	64	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	5	4	2	11	....	9
Villa Ridge	562	Villa Ridge	17 25	23	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	5	....	5
Hamilton	563	Otter Creek	24 75	33	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	5	....	4
Winslow	564	Winslow	30 75	41	....	1	1	1	3	....	...	3	3	....	....	....	3	....	...
Pleasant Hill	565	Pleasant Hill	39 00	52	1	2	4	5	7	1	....	8	2	2	2	2	8	....	...
Albany	566	Albany	32 25	43	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
Frankfort	567	Frankfort	42 75	57	....	....	3	3	3	1	....	4	1	3	....	....	4	....	...
Jacksonville	570	Jacksonville	67 50	90	...	....	1	4	6	4	3	13	2	6	....	....	8	5	...
Bardolph	572	Bardolph	34 50	46	2	....	1	3	3	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	2	1	..
Gardner	573	Gardner	43 50	58	6	....	1	3	3	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	1
Pera	574	Ludlow	18 00	24	2	....	5	5	5	....	....	5	....	3	10	....	13	....	8
Capron	575	Capron	37 50	50	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	2	1	...
O'Fallon	576	O'Fallon	33 00	44	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	2	1	...
Viola	577	Viola	30 00	40	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Prairie City	578	Majority Point	32 25	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	....	9	....	9
Elbridge	579	Elbridge	32 25	43	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
Hazel Dell	580	Hazel Dell	28 50	38	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dongola	581	Dongola	23 25	31	....	1	.. .	1	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	...
Shirley	582	Shirley	27 00	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Highland	583	Highland	28 50	38	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	...
Vesper	584	Galesburg	73 50	98	....	1	3	6	9	3	....	12	2	1	4	....	7	5	...
Fisher	585	Grove City	28 50	38	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Princeton	587	Princeton	38 25	51	....	3	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	5	7	....	13	....	11
Troy	588	Troy	27 75	37	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Elwood	589	Milton Station	18 00	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	6	....	7	..	6
Fairmount	590	Fairmount	30 75	41	3	....	3	2	2	....	2	4	1	1	2	....	4	....	...

Fieldon	592	Fieldon	$35 25	47			4	2	2			2	2	1	1		4		2
Miles Hart	595	Paradise	39 00	52	2	1	6	5	5			5		3			3	2	
National	596	Chicago	78 00	104			3	3	3	3	1	7		5	18		23		16
Lostant	597	Lostant	21 75	29		1								4	3		7		7
Dorchester	598	Dorchester	13 50	18										2			2		2
Fowler	599	Fowler	14 25	19										2			2		2
Cerro Gordo	600	Cerro Gordo	33 00	44	3		2	2	2	1		3		1	9		10		7
Laclede	601	Laclede	17 25	23						1		1		1		1	2		1
Watson	602	Watson	15 75	21			2												
Clark	603	Martinsville	27 75	37	4		1	1	1			1		2			2		1
Hebron	604	Hebron	32 25	43	1		1	1	4			4		1	3		4		
Allen	605	Stanford	21 00	28	1	1	2	1	1			1		1			1		
Streator	607	Streator	79 50	106	3	2	3	3	2	1		3		10	6		16		13
Piper	608	Piper City	36 00	48	3		3	2	2			2						2	
Sheldon	609	Sheldon	31 50	42	8		1	2	1	2		3			7	1	8		5
Union Park	610	Chicago	52 50	70			4	5	5		1	6		13	12		26		20
Lincoln Park	611	Chicago	83 25	111		6	12	16	15	4	3	22	1	2			3	19	
Rock River	612	Sterling	90 00	120	17		3	3	2	1		3		3			3		
Patoka	613	Patoka	35 25	47			1	1	1	2		3	1	1	3		5		2
Forrest	614	Forrest	29 25	39	1		1	3	3	1		4	2	2			4		
Wadley	616	Franklin	18 75	25	1		1			1		1		1			1		
Milan	617	Milan	27 75	37			1	1											
Basco	618	Basco	21 75	29	1									2			2		2
Berwick	619	Berwick	28 50	38	2		4	3	3	1		4		2			2	2	
New Hope	620	Livingston	27 00	36	4	1	1		1		7	8		1	9		16		2
Venice	621	Venice	12 00	16	4		1	1											
Hopedale	622	Hopedale	26 25	35	1	1	4	2	2			2		1		1	2		
Locust	623	Owaneco	21 75	29	2									3		1	4		4
Dubois	624	Dubois	12 00	16	1								2		1		3		3
Union	627	Lick Creek	20 25	28	1					2		2	2	1			2		1
Tuscan	630	Griswold	21 00	28	1								1	2			3		3
Norton	631	Caberey	24 00	32							1	1		3	1		4		3
Ridge Farm	632	Ridge Farm	28 50	38	8	1	7	3	3			3		1			1	2	
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Rockford	75 75	101			2	3	3			3		7	6		10		10
Buckley	634	Buckley	43 50	58	1									3	4		7		7
Rochester	635	Rochester	27 00	36		1	5	5	5	2		7		1			1	6	
Peotone	636	Peotone	27 75	37	3		2	2	2			2		3			3		1
Fortitude	638	Sagetown	20 25	27	8	1	3	3	3			3	1	3			4		1
Keystone	639	Chicago	59 25	79		1	7	6	8			8	2	2	4		8		
Comet	641	Minier	36 00	48				1	1	2	1	4	1	1			2	2	
Apollo	642	Chicago	111 75	149		5	7	5	4	1	1	6	1	8	25	1	35		29
D. C. Cregier	643	Chicago	87 75	117	1	5	13	14	15			15	1	5			6	9	
Oblong City	644	Oblong City	30 00	40	5	1				1	1	2	1	2	1		4		2
San Jose	645	San Jose	20 25	27					1	1		2		1			1	1	
Somonauk	646	Somonauk	30 00	40	1								1	1			2		2
Blueville	647	Edinburg	26 25	35	3		2	3	3			3		4	3		7		4
Camden	648	Camden	54 00	72		2	3	2	2	1		3	2				2	1	
Hinsdale	649	Hinsdale	18 75	25				1	2		1	3			5		5		2

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Irvington	650	Irvington	$17 25	23	....	1	2	2	2	1	....	3	....	2	3	....	5	....	2
Centre Star	651	Mackville	22 50	30	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	11	....	....	11	....	10
Polar Star	652	Mulkeytown	19 50	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	....	3
Greenview	653	Greenview	34 50	46	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Yorktown	655	Yorktown	36 75	49	4	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	6	....	9	....	8
Mozart	656	Bloomington	27 75	37	....	2	3	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	5	....	5	....	2
Lafayette	657	Grand Tower	13 50	18	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	2
Rock Island	658	Rock Island	54 00	72	....	1	5	5	7	....	1	8	1	1	8	....	10	....	8
Lambert	659	Quincy	44 25	59	1	....	7	7	7	3	....	10	....	2	....	....	2	8	...
Bethesda	661	Potosi	14 25	19	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	1
South Park	662	Hyde Park	36 00	48	....	1	2	3	4	....	....	4	1	2	4	....	7	....	3
Phenix	663	Kingston Mine	21 00	....	1	....	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	....	....	3	1	...
Mayo	664	Winterrowd	15 75	21	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	1	5	..	6	....	4
Greenland	665	Greenland	19 50	22	4	2	5	3	4	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	2	2	...
Crawford	666	Annapolis	15 00	20	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	3	1	....	5	....	6	....	3
Erie	667	Erie	27 00	36	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	2
Burnt Prairie	668	Burnt Prairie	24 75	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	...	2
Herder	669	Chicago	60 75	74	....	3	3	3	6	2	....	8	....	....	1	....	1	7	...
Fillmore	670	Fillmore	42 75	57	....	1	3	3	3	1	....	4	....	1	4	....	5	...	1
Farina	671	Farina	12 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	3
Eddyville	672	Eddyville	33 75	45	2	2	1	2	2	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	2	...
Normal	673	Normal	18 00	24	....	1	5	4	3	1	....	4	....	1	10	....	11	....	7
Waldeck	674	Chicago	62 25	83	....	5	9	9	12	....	....	12	....	....	3	....	3	9	...
Pawnee	675	Pawnee	34 50	46	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	...
A. O. Fay	676	Highland Park	20 75	39	8	....	6	5	5	3	....	8	....	1	....	....	1	7	...
Enfield	677	Enfield	27 00	36	....	2	4	3	2	1	....	3	1	2	1	....	4	....	1
Sheffield	678	Sheffield	18 00	21	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
Illinois City	679	Illinois City	26 25	35	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	1	....	...
Clement	680	Cleveland	18 00	24	....	1	4	3	2	....	....	2	....	4	2	....	6	....	4
Morrisonville	681	Morrisonville	33 75	45	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	...
Blue Mound	682	Blue Mound	46 50	62	....	1	1	3	3	4	....	7	2	3	....	....	5	2	...
Burnside	683	Burnside	24 00	32	....	1	4	5	6	....	....	6	1	2	3	....	6	....	...
Rio	685	Rio	38 25	51	7	3	2	4	1	1	....	2	....	5	....	....	5	....	3
D. A. Cashman	686	Chicago	110 25	147	2	2	7	12	6	6	....	12	2	7	8	...	17	....	5

Orangeville	687	Orangeville	24 00	32			2	2	2	1		3		2			2	1	
Clifton	688	Clifton	24 75	33	1	1	1			1		1						1	
Englewood	690	Englewood	70 50	94		4	4	5	7	3		10			1		1	9	
Iola	691	Larkinsburg	15 75	21			1	1	1			1						1	
Raymond	692	Raymond	29 25	39	4														
Centre	694	Pana	10 50	14					1	1		2	1				1	1	
Shiloh Hill	695	Shiloh Hill	29 25	39	1	3	1	2	4			4			1		1	3	
Belle Rive	696	Belle Rive	30 75	41	3		1	1	1		1	2	1	12			13		11
Richard Cole	697	Chicago	63 75	85	1	4	9	9	8			8	2		2		4	4	
Hutton	698	Hutton	31 50	42			2		1	1		2		1			1	1	
Pleasant Plains	700	Pleasant Plains	33 75	45			2	2	5	6		11		3			3	8	
Temple Hill	701	Temple Hill	24 00	32	1	4	1	1	1			1		2			2		1
Alexandria	702	Alexis	33 00	44	3		1		2	3		5		2			2	3	
St. Andrews	703	Chicago	14 25	19															
Braidwood	704	Braidwood	57 75	77		1	4	5	3			3	1	2			3		
Ewing	705	Ewing	21 75	29	2		1	1		1		1	1				1		
Joppa	706	Cowden	13 50	18	2		2	2	2			2	2	4	6		12		10
Circle	707	Mattoon	60 75	81		2	5	6	3	5	5	13	1	5	5		11	2	
Lemont	708	Lemont	17 25	23				1						1			1		1
Star	709	Hoopeston	51 75	69	1	2	6	10	10	8		18	1	1		1	3	15	
Farmer City	710	Farmer City	49 51	66	3		8	6	6	1		7		3			3	4	
Providence	711	Jefferson	31 50	42	13		3	2	2			2	1	2			3		1
Collinsville	712	Collinsville	33 75	44		5	4	5	5	1		6			1	2	3	3	
Johnsonville	713	Johnsonville	24 00	32	3		1	1	3	1		4	1	2			3	1	
Newtown	714	Pilot	35 25	47	1	1	4	4	4	1		5			2		2	3	
Elvaston	715	Elvaston	20 25	27			2	1					1			1	2		2
Calumet	716	Blue Island	33 00	44		1	2	2	2			2			2		2		
Lumbermans'	717	Chicago	50 25	67		1	4	4	2	3		5	1	2	3		6		1
May	718	Norris City	16 50	22		1	3	1	2	1		3						3	
Chapel Hill	719	Wolf Creek	26 25	35	2		1	1	2	2		4				1	1	3	
Varna	720	Varna	19 50	26	1		6	5	4	1		5						5	
Rome	721	Dix	19 50	26	3		1	1	1			1		2			2		1
Walnut	722	Walnut	28 50	38		2	5	4	3	1		4		2			2	2	
Omaha	723	Omaha	23 25	31			1		1	1		2		3			3		1
Chandlerville	724	Chandlerville	26 25	35	1		3	3	1			1		1			1		
Rankin	725	Rankin	19 50	26	3	1	3	2	3	3		6		3			3	3	
Golden Rule	726	Chicago	51 75	69		2	8	9	8	3		11		1			1	10	
Raritan	727	Raritan	28 50	38	2	4	2	2	1	1		2		1		1	2		
Lake Creek	729	Lake Creek	21 00	28		2	3	4	5			5	3	1			4	1	
Eldorado	730	Eldorado	18 75	25	1		2	2		2		2		1			1	1	
Harbor	731	South Chicago	18 00	24	1	1	11	7	4		1	5		2	2		4	1	
Carman	732	Carman	18 00	24	4	4	4	4	1			1		1			1		
Gibson	733	Gibson	42 00	56	6				1	2		3		1		1	2	1	
Morning Star	734	Canton	73 50	98	19		6	4	6	2		8	3	2		1	6	2	
Sheridan	735	Sheridan	23 25	31	2		3	3	4	5		9						9	
Dennison	736	Dennison	18 75	25		2	2	2	1	2		3						3	
Arrowsmith	737	Arrowsmith	17 25	23	1			1	1	1		2		1			1	1	
Sullivan Center	738	Sullivan Center	15 75	21			4	4	2	1		3						3	

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE. Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	DECREASE. Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Lakeside	739	Chicago	$56 25	75	....	....	12	11	8	10	....	18	....	1	....	....	1	17	...
Grant Park	740	Grant Park	26 25	35	....	2	4	4	4	1	....	5	2	....	1	....	3	2	...
New Holland	741	New Holland	18 00	24	3	1	4	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	...
Danvers	742	Danvers	14 25	19	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Scott Land	743	Scott Land	15 00	20	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Goode	744	Prosperity	20 25	27	....	....	4	4	8	1	....	9	....	1	....	....	1	8	...
Winnebago	745	Winnebago	18 75	25	....	....	3	4	4	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Weldon	746	Weldon	12 75	17	2	1	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	..
Centennial	747	Philo	18 00	24	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1
Alta	748	Alta	12 00	16	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	...
Akin	749	Akin	15 75	21	....	1	8	7	6	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	1	5	...
Lyndon	750	Lyndon	24 00	32	5	2	5	6	6	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	...
Lounsbury	751	Barrington	20 25	27	2	....	3	3	3	2	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	4	...
Allendale	752	Allendale	12 00	16	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	...
Cornell	753	Cornell	12 75	17	2	....	4	3	4	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	3	...
Ogden	754	Ogden	15 50	22	....	....	4	4	3	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	...
Pre-emption	755	Pre-emption	15 75	21	2	....	8	6	6	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	...
Hardinsville	756	Hardinsville	.....	11	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	...
Verona	757	Verona	.....	19	....	5	12	12	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	...
Mystic Star	758	Chicago	.....	26	....	3	11	8	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	...

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Chartered Lodges	692	Admitted	723
Number Under Dispensation	1	Reinstated	295
Number Represented	628	Died	472
Number Representatives present	664	Dimitted	1,482
Rejected	470	Suspended	1,442
Initiated	1,607	Expelled	64
Passed	1,535	Total Membership	38,616
Raised	1,550	Decrease	770

REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

We have the honor to submit herewith, our Third Annual Report on Masonic Correspondence. We send it forth, never more profoundly impressed with the quotation—

Deo adjuvante, non timendum.

The material interests of Masonry ebb and flow with the general financial conditions of society. Not only this, but its practical ethics are not ordinarily in advance of the sentiment of the period. There seems to be a tendency in all organizations to be in sympathy with the general current of life's activities and social surroundings; and it is only when a people have found the maximum of regrets for the past, and stand amid the ruins of unattainable aspirations, that they are disposed to recognize the fact, that the harmonies of benevolent life cannot be maintained, except by sincere devotion to the central figure of all ethical and *beneficent inspiration.*

Masonry, with other human agencies of a like character, has been diverted from its normal relations to humanity, by being in too active sympathy with an unpardonable strife for considerations foreign to its principles and declared purposes. Lodges have been authorized without regard (by their projectors) for the real interests of the Craft, resulting too frequently in a development of personal ambitions, strife for novelties, ostentatious charities, halls and paraphernalia, that imposing expenditures and unnatural display, in and out of the lodge, should be an element in the competitive race for numbers and notoriety. The consequences have been, that we have suffered alike with theology and politics by contact with that loose sense of moral obligation that has been characteristic of the present decade.

It will not do to close our eyes to these facts in the delusive hope that a passive recognition of the situation will add any claim to the favorable judgment of mankind. *Duty demands* that we return to *Masonry*, regardless of the mortification that the confession extorts.

We feel perfectly justified in assuming, that if the present financial embarrassments should take lodges out of existence, that have had their origin in the morbid ambitions of the past few years, the loss of this moiety would not entail ultimate injury to the Craft.

In many jurisdictions there has not been a notable increase of lodges, while in others there has been a loss. Lodge membership, as a rule, exhibits a decline, and principally from non-affiliation. These facts are among the most hopeful evidences of returning reason, and enduring prosperity.

Our aim in this report, is to give "tidings from the Craft," rather than to enter into prolonged discussion. The "morals and dogma" of the institution are so well understood, that it does not seem necessary to present yearly, a recapitulation of duty and obligation. If there is a Craftsman in Illinois that does not comprehend his responsibilities to his race, and is not inclined to pursue investigation in that direction, it would be wise in him, and in the direct interests of all, if he would promptly sever his relations with the Fraternity.

In conclusion, we desire to express a grateful appreciation of the kindness and forbearance of our cotemporaries. Not in a single instance have we met with aught else but friendly criticism—too friendly, perhaps, for fraternal interests.

To the brethren of our jurisdiction, we wish to convey acknowledgments for the very many expressions of sympathy, in our efforts to draw increased attention to the *internal* concerns of the Brotherhood.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

CHICAGO, Oct. 1st, 1878. *Committee.*

ALABAMA.

This Grand Lodge Assembled in its Fifty-Seventh Annual Communication December 3d.

R.·.W.·.Henry Clay Armstrong, D. G. M., in the Grand East.

The Grand Master speaks quite encouragingly of the future of the Craft of his Jurisdiction. He says that fewer new lodges have been formed, and that many that had become dormant, had been restored to life and activity. Five new lodges were organized.

In consequence of a complaint by the Grand Master of Wisconsin, involving a question of jurisdiction, the Grand Master recommended that hereafter petitions should include the interrogatory—"have you, or have you not, been rejected by any other lodge!" The Grand Lodge adopted this important suggestion.

The following decisions are of record:

That charges having been submitted to a lodge, could not be withdrawn, though, if the brother making the charges becomes satisfied that they are without foundation, a statement so made in open lodge by him would warrant the lodge, as a court, in dismissing the case.

That an officer, like a member, must be suspended, if he be in arrears for two years dues, on the meeting immediately preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist, and that if not done at that time, it cannot be done at any subsequent communication. The remedy being extraordinary, and the law providing that time only, it should be strictly complied with.

That an unaffiliated Mason may be tried by any lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside, and, if his residence be unknown, by the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.

That although a lodge may have had no meeting during six months, except one for the trial of a member, this constituted a meeting within the constitution, and its charter was thereby saved.

A brother prosecuting has the right to close.

Every member present in good standing has the right to vote, he alone being the judge if his relations to the accused forbid it.

The vote of the lodge should be taken by call of the roll, on all questions as to guilt, or assessment of punishment, and the W. M. must vote.

That a lodge may remit the dues of one suspended for non-payment of dues and restore him to fellowship.

That public meetings, balls, &c., cannot be tolerated in a Masonic Hall.

Allow me to draw your attention to the following questions, and that of the Committee on Jurisprudence, for action; and I am induced to do this because I found myself compelled to rule against my better judgment, because of Rule 19, Art. VII., of the constitution, although I felt assured that the framers of that instrument did not contemplate its application to cases of definite suspension, it being only a very severe reprimand:

A brother being tried, is found guilty, and suspended for a definite period; he takes an appeal to the Grand Lodge, and the appeal is sustained before the termination of the period of suspension. What is the position of this brother in relation to his lodge? The brother presenting the certificate of the Grand Secretary, of the action of the Grand Lodge, applied for membership to another lodge, *can he be elected?*

The Committee on Jurisprudence were engaged with other questions, aside from those presented by the Grand Master.

The Rulings of Grand Master Wilson, found in his address to the Grand Lodge at the Communication of 1875, were taken up, severally examined and discussed, and were indorsed and approved by the committee, except as to the following, to-wit: Rulings Nos. 5, 6, and 19. In Ruling No. 5, where the principle is announced, "That a woman who has been divorced from her husband is not a competent witness against him in a Masonic Tribunal, as to matters or things which transpired during coverture," the committee recommend an exception in cases of *injuries to her person.*

To Ruling No. 6, which is in these words: "The written testimony used in a court of law or chancery cannot be used as evidence in a masonic trial, except by the consent of the parties thereto," the committee instruct me to report as an additional clause the following: "Or when the witness is dead, having been cross-examined."

The committee recommends as the proper construction of the word "*Right*," where it appears in Ruling No. 19, is that it is used in the sense of privilege.

Then, if a woman, divorced, knows that her former husband is guilty of murder, arson, larceny, and a score of other crimes committed during coverture, she is not a competent witness! There is a constant tendency to encumber our *spiritual* codes, with the technicalities and practices of the courts, and sooner or later, if persisted in, will destroy the simplicity and Masonic character of our jurisprudence. Where are the grounds for the exception made by the committee? Please give us the reason, from a *Masonic standpoint*, why this woman's testimony is not as credible in cases arising during coverture, as after? We again find the *lawyer* in the following judgment of the committee:

The decisions of the Grand Master, reported to the present Communication of the Grand Lodge, have received careful consideration, and most of them are heartily and fully indorsed. The committee felt constrained to dissent from one of the rulings against their better judgment. The Grand Lodge having heretofore approved of a ruling by the Grand Master in 1875, directly in conflict with the one alluded to, and which is as follows: "Every member present in good standing, has the right to vote, *he alone* being the judge if his relations to the accused forbid it."

The ruling heretofore indorsed by the Grand Lodge, (ruling No. 27, p. 12, Proceedings 1875,) is as follows: "When there is such near relation by blood or marriage to any member of the lodge by a person accused of a masonic offense, as would likely bias his verdict, *such member should not be* permitted to sit on trial of the case, and when the vote is being taken, should retire from the lodge."

We do not understand the propriety of the committee's dissent "against its better judgment." The decision of the Grand Master is correct, if he had ended the opinion with the word "vote." Every member of a lodge is a juror *de facto* and *de jure*, made so by the fundamental law, and there is nothing in *Masonry* that can deprive him of the *right* to sit in judgment upon *any* question that is presented for the deliberation of the lodge. The family relations of a member to the accused may place the member in a position of extreme delicacy; and a lodge, at *his* request, might with some sense of propriety excuse him from voting; but, if he insists upon the exercise of his prerogative, we hold that his determination must be respected.

The ancient charges say: "If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the *proper* and *competent* judges of all such controversies, etc." (Italics ours). Here we find the provision for a lodge jury; but do not find, anywhere, that a member can be ousted from the panel by *challenge*. If it is proper for a lodge to challenge a relative of the accused, where is the impropriety of the defendant in objecting to any member who may be suspected of a liability to render a biased verdict? It would be a somewhat remarkable spectacle for a respondent to object that because brother A, B, or C, had

expressed an opinion on the merits of the case, that they should not be permitted to sit on the trial. It may be unfraternal and unwise for a Masonic juror to do this, but such expression will not be a bar to his rights in the premises. The committee did not endorse the second decision of the Grand Master. Correct.

In reply to the query of the Grand Master, the committee say, that a brother definitely suspended by his lodge, but restored by the Grand Lodge prior to the termination of the award, can immediately and lawfully apply to another lodge for membership. Sound.

The Committee on Correspondence advise that our Brazilian brethren settle their own controversies. A jewel was ordered for the retiring Grand Master.

The death of Past Grand Master James McCaleb Wiley, was announced. He died the day preceding the present communication, beloved by all who were honored with his acquaintance.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Oliver S. Beers. We wish that he, with other brethren, would drop "Foreign," and substitute "Masonic."

We admire the spirit of the report. He says:

> Our report is therefore essentially an aggregation of the quotations; preserving, however, our *favorite line* of operations by giving preference in all cases to extracts which tend to illustrate and perpetuate the true principles, as well as record the trials and triumphs of *ancient* craft Masonry. The oldest and most honorable institution, devoted to the service of *God* and the elevation of *man*, of which we (this writer) have any knowledge.

Correct, Brother B.

Our Jurisdiction receives kindly notice. He dissents from the views of Grand Master Robbins, (1876), on the proposition to establish a Widows and Orphans' Home. We are quite certain that not a Mason in Illinois would seriously object to the enterprise, if *money* was provided for the undertaking; but our brethren, with the experiences of other Jurisdictions, will, we hope, never consent to the establishment of any public Masonic Charity, in the absence of means to insure its success. We are not now encumbered with obligations that we cannot meet—distracting lodges with constant appeals for aid, and we propose to keep from under the harrow.

Lodges, 269; membership, (our footing) 7816. M.·.W.·. Henry Clay Armstrong, Suspension, G. M; R.·.W.·. Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, G. S.

ARKANSAS, 1877.

This Grand Body assembled in Little Rock, October 8th.

M.·.W.·. M. M. McGuire, presiding.

After reading the address of the Grand Master, we were impressed with the Claudian quotation: *Fortunæ Majoris honos, erectus et acer.*

If our readers *will read* our selections, an apology for giving the address so much attention will not be necessary:

Amid the revolving spheres, in the grand universe of God, our planet has made another circuit of the heavens, and the tap of the Grand Master's gavel numbers its rounds as it passes His stations. The Recording Angel has kept a faithful record in the great "book of remembrance," and to-day sends up the minutes for inspection. How stands the record in that great book with us? is an inquiry that each is individually interested in answering. Has our work been good, true and square, and will it stand the test of the Master's inspection. That which has been written on life's page against our names must there stand; the characters are indelible. We cannot now erase a word or interline a syllable; then we should be very careful how each page is made up, day after day, as we pass along. Since last we met around our sacred altar, in a Grand Lodge capacity, a year has passed, never to be recalled, but we can turn over the leaves and inspect the pages—for that purpose we have met—and by this we hope to gain wisdom from our errors, as well as our virtues, to direct us in the future

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Since last we met, great events have transpired that shape the destiny, not only of individuals, but of States, of nations, of the world, perhaps. In the old world, bloody handed war with grim visage stalks abroad, wielding his unrelenting sword of vengeance and brandishing the torch of destruction. He has no mercy on old men or maidens, or those that stoop from age, but plunges his bloody sabre alike into innocent and helpless women and children as he does into the mail-clad warrior that opposes his onward march. A war, born of religious fanaticism, drenches the old world in blood, and that, too, around the very spot where the Prince of Peace taught his disciples love and good-will among men. Over the same country where Paul traveled, preaching peace, now march and counter march the bloody handed Russian and Turk, both equally wicked and fanatical, both fighting for (as the great primary and moving cause) the supremacy of a religion equally foreign to truth and the will of Heaven—Greek Catholicism *vs.* Mahomedanism. For the leaders on either side of the conflict we may feel but little sympathy; but, for the non-combatants and innocents on both sides, we feel. This war rages; how long it may last we know not. Other parts of the old world are threatened by the rockings of political commotions, but we have not time to speak at greater length on this subject. Let us thank the Great Ruler of worlds that the clouds that obscured our own horizon, when last we met, have all been banished, and the low muttering thunders that reverberated along our skies have all been hushed. Order has come out of confusion, and symmetry has sprung from chaos. Good home governments have been restored in every State, and our sister States of the South, that sat in sackcloth and wept, because the foot of the oppressor was grinding on their necks, have been liberated from their shackles; have put on the robes of prosperity, and joy lights up the smiling countenances of their people. Peace and happiness reign supreme, and, to make our cup to run over with good things, the Great Giver of all good has not only blessed us with plenty, but abundance has been showered upon us. Cornucopia—the famed horn of plenty—has literally poured out its rich treasures; the land has brought forth its increase, and the toil of the husbandman has been liberally rewarded. The crops were perhaps never equaled, and, we feel sure, never

surpassed in our State; and, when we add to this, that good health prevails, as a rule, throughout our borders, we should exclaim in the fullness of our hearts, "WHAT SHALL WE RENDER UNTO THE LORD FOR ALL HIS BENEFITS?"

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A few weeks ago we read in a newspaper an advertisement, headed in bold letters, MEN WANTED! and this awakened a train of thought why it was our institution was not accomplishing greater victories in its mission in the world. The institution is faultless. The mind of man could not conceive a better system of morals, or select symbols more impressive in the teachings of lessons of wisdom, than we here find, and all who cross our threshhold view with wondering admiration its beautiful proportions, yet ofttimes the candidate for its mysteries turns away with indifference, or, like a man who beholds his face in the glass, he forgets what manner of man he was. The lessons taught around our altar fail to make the impress designed upon his heart. Therefore we should advertise for men. MEN WANTED! Give us men, made in the image of their Creator, and Masonry will have no trouble in convincing the world of its good effects. We need to elevate the standard high; none but the worthy should find an entrance through our portals. The internal should be inspected more than the external. The applicant may have two feet, two hands, and a big head, and yet be destitute of a heart, and, if so, we opine he wants more of being "a perfect man," according to the Masonic rule, than he would with a full grown heart and a missing foot. We are gratified to report that the standard of Masonry has been elevated in our State much higher than it was a few years ago. The outlook for Masonry in Arkansas is brighter than it has been; all things are improving. While we have been constituting but few new lodges, we have been reviving the old. Several old lodges, that it was thought were dead and only awaiting interment, have been revived to a new life, and it is hoped they may never again fall into a comatose condition.

The loss by fire of the Grand Secretary's office, December, 1876, entailed great inconvenience, as did the loss of the Grand Master's office the following February. His official papers and books were destroyed, and, as a consequence, he is able to present but a limited record of his official acts.

He decides that it is not obligatory on the brother casting a black ball upon an application for advancement or affiliation, to prefer charges against the rejected candidate.

We give the 14th and 15th decisions entire.

14. The reception of the Past Master's degree in a Chapter, confers no authority on the brother to preside in a Master's Lodge. Symbolic Masonry is not dependent on Capitular Masonry to furnish it with qualified officers for the government of the craft.

15. Is it necessary for the Past Master's degree to be conferred on a W. M. elect, prior to his installation? We regard the Past Master's degree as a modern innovation, accepted by usage, but wholly unsupported by law. The full and complete *installation* ceremonies seats the Master elect in the Oriental Chair, and qualifies and empowers him to preside; and no *degree* conferred in an irregular manner, unknown and unrecognized by Symbolic Masonry, can do more.

The Committee on Law and Usage dissent, and hold that "the *order* of Past Master, as conferred in convocations upon Masters elect, is as old (!) and as constitutional (!) as any degree in Masonry." The committee further say:

As a Chapter degree it is American, adopted as part of our capitular system nearly a hundred years ago, as above observed, and is made by the constitution of the General Grand Chapter of the United States and the constitutions of the State Grand Chapters a regular degree.

As an order, conferred in convocations, or as a degree of the Chapter series, it is supported by law, and when properly conferred, like all of the orders and degrees of Masonry, is instructive and improving. An accomplished Past Master is familiar with beautiful ceremonies, and with the constitutions and laws of symbolical Masonry.

Now, we object that because it is a Chapter degree, it has any relation to Craft Masonry. The venerable character of the impostor is unquestioned; as is a score of other addendas that have been tacked upon the body of the Craft in the various jurisdictions of the world. The degrees, *not orders*, of the Symbolic Lodge, are E. A., F. C. and M. M. *Nothing else* is provided for in our rituals, esoteric or exoteric. The learned committee might with as much propriety insist that because the Royal Arch was conferred by lodges in the early and late history of English Masonry, that the practice is "supported by law," and would not now be objectionable. There is not a degree in Craft Masonry that can be lawfully conferred without the *assent of the lodge*. Neither is it *lawful* to create an *order* within a lodge, and which is not attainable by every member thereof, under the usual restrictions of advancements. We admit that it is the practice of doing these unwarranted things, but we would like the committee to go to the foundation of all Masonic law, our rituals, and point out the authority for them. In the report of last year we talked considerably on this subject, and do not wish to prolong the discussion, and will simply inquire if this *order* is necessary to the presiding officer, what is to be done with the S. W., who is authorized *by law* to preside in the absence of the W. M.?

After writing the foregoing, we stumbled upon the following action of our Arkansas brethren, at the session of the Grand Lodge, in 1853:

SEC. 259. The order or degree of Past Master, as an order or degree separate from the installation ceremony of a Master elect, and as conferred by organized or occasional bodies, outside of the Blue Lodges, is not a legitimate degree, and cannot be allowed to become such; but a mere order by way of *honorarium*, distinction and rank, conferred by way of reward for present or past services as Master of a lodge, and is not necessary as a separate degree or order to qualify a Master to preside; such qualification, complete and ample, being arrived at by election, and installation in ample form, which includes so much of that degree as is now used as a part of the ceremony; and so much of said degree is a necessary part of the ceremony of installation, and an indispensable prerequisite to taking the chair.—*Pro.* 1853. *p.* 71.

We think the Grand Master erred in deciding that the loss of a foot, artificially supplied, was not a bar to the favorable consideration of an application for the degrees. So did the committee. We coincide in his view, that moral fitness has more to do in making a perfect man than "physical conformation:" but our opinion is, that the difficulty in settling upon a line of demarcation in these qualifications, should induce a rigid construction of the Ancient Charge on this subject.

The Grand Master holds that the claims of the "widow" ceases when she again becomes a wife; likewise the "daughter," when she sets up a new family relation by jumping into a man's arms, for better or for worse. The committee endorse the decision in low breath. Such law, if sound, is not a good family sedative.

Dispensations were issued for the formation of three new lodges.

The Grand Master makes very fraternal allusion to the decease of Past Grand Master E. H. Whitfield, aged seventy-six years. Also to the loss of Bro. Gourley.

St. John's College, like most other Jurisdictional institutions, is a burthen; yielding nothing but embarrassment. In the language of the G. M.: "This institution has arrived at that point when it is viewed by the Masons of the State very much like the man viewed his bargain when he had bought an elephant, and did not have the means to fit out his menagerie and run his show. The elephant was too valuable to kill, and would not pay to keep." These experiences should be instructive to Grand Lodges, who are so frequently urged into these enterprises.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances were engaged with 12 cases.

Recognition was accorded the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. A minority report by P. G. M. DuVal was presented. He objects to the recognition, upon grounds to which we shall hereafter allude. The "Grand Lodge of Cuba" was also recognized.

The time for holding Annual Communication was changed from October to the second Tuesday in January.

The office of Grand Lecturer was abolished, and in its place an elective body of five members is provided for, "who shall be a Committee on Work and Lectures." A unanimous assent of the committee must be had before any work or lectures can be adopted and promulgated.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. Geo. E. Dodge, is a brief review of the transactions of the thirty-seven jurisdictions. We regret that Illinois is not among the number. From the tone of his special report, and the fact that he was made "permanent Chairman," we expect, with others, to receive *attention* another year.

Statistics—lodges, 345; membership, 8,291.

M.·.W.·. John F. Hill, Clarksville, G. M.; R.·.W.·. L. E. Barber, Little Rock, G. Sec.

CALIFORNIA.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Communication was held in San Francisco, October 9th.

M.·.W.·. John Mills Browne, occupying the Grand East.

The volume before us is one of the finest and most elaborate contributions to Craft record that it has been our pleasure to examine. We have read many complimentary notices of Bro. Abell's work, but have not till now fully appreciated his value to his Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master is so symmetrical, that it is difficult to make selections without marring the structure; but we will present enough to show the Craft the advantages of having a clear headed, cultivated and industrious presiding officer:

Our last communication occurred at a time memorable as the Centennial of our political institutions, which signalized the substitution of acknowledged fact for experiment, and demonstrated the practicability of popular sovereignty and the education of the masses, thereby confirming the principles of self-government and the right of every one to exercise the liberty of the soul. It witnessed the centenary of a republic and all that pertained to its material progress, the advancement of a higher civilization, and the arts and sciences—a republic born under oppression, increasing without unjust conquest or unlawful absorption, respecting the rights of other nations, with no disposition to suppress or destroy, seeking international friendship, fostering "the struggle of intelligence on the pacific ground of national development," and finally arriving at a matured growth, which, nourished by common effort, common forbearance, and common devotion, will continue to preserve individual liberty and perpetuate national unity.

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We, representatives of the noblest sentiments, have come hither from our various vocations, to meet again in convocation, not impelled by "a brief flash of energy, but with definite motives, and a foreshadowed intention to completely perform our duty, to exchange fraternal greetings, to give and receive opinions, to labor and fulfill claims; and this we do with an assurance of the healthy condition of the Craft, and in the knowledge that comparative peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction. Let us have faith in the boundless wisdom of God; let us realize the great law of duty toward Him; let us strive to learn, to think, to do, to bear; and thus, in fervency and earnestness, gratefully recognize His loving kindness in permitting this assemblage, and humbly invoke His guidance that its important duties may be acceptably done.

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It is to be supposed that you have made yourselves acquainted with all the requirements demanded for the proper government and piloting of your lodges under the varied conditions to which they may be subjected. You will meet with perplexities and discouragements which will call forth the strongest effort for self-repression; yet, knowing well your duty, and resolutely performing it in fearless truthfulness and confidence, with a force, calm and benignant but simple and direct in purpose, with a judgment which partiality cannot pervert nor prejudice color, irrespective of antipathies and sympathies, you will receive a ready and respectful obedience, enjoy an independence that will not be shaken, and be reputed for an integrity that cannot be corrupted, and a moral and intellectual rectitute that will not be questioned. You will have continual opportunities for doing good and being kind, and for the exhibition of tenderness, patience, and self-denial; your generosity will be supposed, your liberality

expected, and your charity asked for; these and other things will happen because you are Masons. Of you much is expected, but you will not disappoint the expectations if you do your duty, and your duty is to fulfill the claims of the lodge; and, in doing your duty, let it be combined with love for Masonry, which is a love for the beautiful and true—a love for the cause of right and justice—a love for lofty views of life, nobleness of character, and generosity of disposition—and, strong-hearted and practical, you will have served Masonry in its interests, advancement and honor.

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During my term of office I have visited twenty-seven of the thirty-one districts in the jurisdiction, the unvisited being the second, the twelfth, the twenty-seventh, and the thirtieth, which, from their remoteness, together with the want of requisite time for governmental duties, I have been unable to inspect, greatly to my regret, not alone for the pleasure and advantage expected therefrom, but as an unavoidable non-performance of the programme arranged. The attendance, the interest, general good sense and good feeling evinced, and the endeavor to profit by the occasion, were prominent features of the district meetings. The average work was good, all was fair, and some excellent.

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In investigating the causes which disturb, perplex, and embarrass lodges in their financial and working condition, retarding growth, impairing influence, injuring reputation, and making them what they ought not to be, in striking contrast to what they might and should be, I found a lack of attendance at lodge labors, careless introduction of new material, persistent abuse and indiscriminate use of the black-ball, a reluctant, tardy, or non-payment of dues, inexcusable carelessness, and an illiberal and unmasonic treatment of the applications for affiliation from non-affiliates. These depressing and sapping influences were mentioned at length in my former message, and consequently it is not proposed to again occupy your time in their detailed reiteration, all that is requisite being to indicate in substance that they do exist, and to urge a more determined effort for their removal, else it may rightfully be expected that there will be no decided improvement, and that our just reward for this indifference, negligence, and absence of genuine Masonic feeling will be a want of proper estimation, or even a condemnation, from without our borders, and repining and regret from within our hearts.

The Grand Master reports one lodge as having adopted the following by-law:

"One-half of all moneys received for degrees conferred by this lodges hall, at the time of the receipt thereof by the Treasurer, be by him set apart for the purpose of instituting and maintaining a permanent Lodge Fund. The Treasurer may, from time to time, place at interest, or invest upon good and sufficient security, all or any part of the money constituting such permanent Lodge Fund, provided, that before any part of said fund shall be loaned or invested by the Treasurer, he shall, in each case, have the consent of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting. The interest received from the loans or investments of said fund shall go to the general fund, unless otherwise ordered by the lodge. The Treasurer shall make semi-annual reports to the lodge of the condition of the said fund."

On the subject of profanity and pledges, he says:

Why should a Mason make use of expressions interlarded with profanity that would not be tolerated in polite society? Can he believe that the use of profane language adds force to a declaration, makes it more convincing, or renders an argument more persuasive or logical? I think not, and if I think rightly may it not be asserted that this is a serious defect, an unwise and useless habit?

Masonic pledges are sometimes given in political matters, and, whether broken or not, should be equally frowned upon as subversive of propriety and displaying an ignorance of the purpose of Masonry. Living by a law unto itself, espousing no party, sect, nor creed, seeking no outward favors or patronage, independent of foreign power, and laboring for common

good, Masonry was not created, nor is it kept up for political or pecuniary purposes. The sooner brethren become aware that Masonry is incompatible with politics and business operations the better; the sooner they manifest their displeasure at this inharmonious mixture the better; the sooner they stop the reckless pledging of Masonic faith and "communicating on the square" the better; for until this be done we shall have this foolish yet hurtful inconsistency, and suffer within and without from its demoralizing tendency. These things, it seems to me, are not enough considered among us, and for their avoidance it is hardly necessary to legislate, as the best and most effectual remedy is to be found in the discouragement, displeasure, and reproof displayed by the brethren.

Credentials were issued by order of the Grand Lodge to Bro. F. F. Odio, Grand Secretary, as Representative near the Grand Orient of Egypt. In our review of Idaho (1876) we asked Bro. Purdy, a representative of the same Grand Orient, to explain the fundamental principles involved in associating Craft Masonry with such organizations. We are yet in the dark, and would like light. Our report of last year on the applications of the Grand Lodges of "Cuba" and "Colon" for recognition, together with the review of Pennsylvania for the same year, embrace our unchanged views on this subject. It is hoped that the Craft of California may give this question renewed attention. This class of hand-shaking may lead to unpleasant consequences, if persisted in.

The Grand Master presents a somewhat remarkable case. It appears that Eureka Lodge, No. 16, invested $569 20 in the relief of a member of Silver Star Lodge, No 17, Montana. At the request of the former, Bro. Browne, forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Montana a claim for reimbursement. Upon investigation it was found that the Montana lodge was without funds. Thereupon this lodge of *seventeen* members contribute $200 of the amount, and the Grand Lodge the balance, $369 20. In this response to a claim against a subordinate, the brethren of Montana completely *exhausted their treasury*. There are some features of this transaction that are perplexing, from the fact that the Craft of California have enjoyed an enviable reputation for large and disinterested generosity. It may be that they will yet wash their hands of this, apparently, unjustifiable extortion. We are intensely hostile to the opinion that a lodge shall be held liable for expenses incurred in the relief of its members by other lodges, unless with *its concurrence*. Our obligations are in the welfare of "worthy brethren," without regard to lodge membership. If it were otherwise, we would rank with mutual insurance associations—nothing more. Later. See Montana.

There is an air of exclusiveness in the following, that, under the circumstances, does not appear to embrace much of the fraternal:

A question of precedence arose between Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, and a Chapter of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite, at Honolulu, which originated in the observance of the ceremonies at the obsequies of a deceased member, Prince Leleiohoku, heir apparent, and brother of his majesty, King Kalakua. I sustained the position assumed by the Master of Hawaiian Lodge, in the following terms:—A lodge of Masons, as a lodge, will only appear in a funeral procession when it shall conduct the ceremonies; it will not appear, even as an escort, when the funeral services are performed by other societies or appendant Orders. The lodge conducting the ceremonies is entitled to the post of honor in the procession, at the left of the line,

and nearest the body of the deceased; other lodges in the same jurisdiction take position in the line in accordance with their Grand Lodge number; the lodge may invite or permit other bodies to join in the procession as escort or otherwise, and will assign their position, which must invariably be in advance of the lodge performing the service; after the lodge has completed its services it cannot prevent services that may be performed by other societies or appendant Orders, but it retires and does not participate therein.

If it is true that a symbolic Mason cannot be interred by any other "Masonic" body of which he may be a member, then the position of the Grand Master is correct. We have given this question a great deal of thought, and until we are advised of some *Masonic* reason to the contrary, we shall feel justified in the belief that it is not only proper, but, further, that the lodge is under fraternal obligations, in the presence of a proper request, to be present at the obsequies of a brother. M.·.W.·. Bro. Browne must not forget that in recognizing "Grand Orients" as a part of the Masonic system, he cannot with any great degree of propriety, decline interchange of such courtesies. Aside from this, such exclusiveness amounts to intolerance, so freely and forcibly condemned by the entire genius of our institution; and we are a little surprised that our distinguished brother should be found within its hated shadow.

We are constrained to think, however, that there is something in connexion with this matter that we do not understand; for we find that "on the 27th October, 1876, the Grand Master convened his Grand Lodge in Special Communication at Visalia, and, assisted by Visalia Lodge, No. 128, laid the Corner-stone of the New Court House of Tulare county. *Escort duty* was performed by a lodge of *Odd-Fellows*." (Italics ours.) It is probable that this Rose Croix Chapter at Honolulu was off color. So?

The Grand Master presents other decisions, and closes this section of his address with the following: He is asked if a Secretary of a lodge would be justified in refusing dues of a suspended member, tendered by persons having personal interests in the matter, and in the absence of a request by the delinquent. This interrogatory grew out of a case submitted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, in which a suspended member, while dying, was secretly restored to membership through the interposition of interested friends, who had hastily collected the money and paid the dues, but without the brother's knowledge or consent; and simply that they might be relieved, and the lodge forced to defray funeral expenses. The payment of dues under such circumstances, and for the purposes contemplated, was a palpable fraud, and if Masons were engaged in the enterprise they should be expelled, and the Secretary receiving the money, sent to Congress. The Grand Master thus concludes his able and interesting address:

"Like as the waves make to the pebbled shore, so do our minutes hasten to the end," and when time shall cause the resumption of my original position among you, remembering that "deeds are the pulse of time," it will be my duty, it will be my pleasure, animated by loyalty and truth, with the harshness of experience softened by passing years, to make efforts after greater, higher, and better results in the future, for the honor, prosperity, and grandeur of the moral foundation of the Grand Lodge of California.

The Grand Lecturer epitomizes the reports of twenty-five District Inspectors. The system has been in existence seven years, and has proved satisfactory. If we understand it, inspectors, aside from the duties imposed upon D. D. G. Masters, have authority as lecturers. The Grand Lecturer says:

It is now seven years since the present system of inspection was adopted by this Grand Lodge, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report that it has accomplished all that was expected of it. The many irregularities which then existed in the conferring of the degrees have been corrected, and the lodges now, with very few exceptions, confer the degrees in accordance with the ritual prescribed by this Grand Lodge. I have exemplified the work in nearly all the districts under the jurisdiction, and have, more than an hundred times, seen the degrees conferred therein; and I am pleased to say that the lodges have gained as high a state of proficiency in the work and lectures as they will (in my opinion) ever attain.

The Committee on Grievances were not without considerable drafts upon their attention. Bro. John E. Purdy, Past Master of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, presented a memorial representing, in substance, that a member thereof who was not in arrears for dues, had been made helpless by accident, and that the authorities of the lodge had refused to contribute of its funds to his relief. The injured brother therefore prays "the Grand Lodge to aid him in his distress, either by its direct action, or by such direction to said officers of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, as shall compel them to aid a sick, suffering and destitute brother, who is a member of that lodge in good standing." We gather from the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the memorial was referred, that the brother was injured by being thrown from a buggy while drunk; and from the fact that the lodge, as a lodge, has persistently declined to afford aid, we take it for granted that dissipation was his habit. The committee say:

The case presents some remarkable features It is certainly remarkable that a Mason should continue in full membership with a lodge for fifteen years, and that no inquiry should be made as to his moral fitness until, by a sudden misfortune, he is rendered helpless and compelled to call for assistance. The common instincts of humanity should then impel us to forget his faults and delinquencies, and to tender such aid as his necessities require. If we can afford to overlook his offenses against the moral law when he is hale and strong and amply able to provide for himself, it certainly is not the part of manhood to begin to speer out his faults when misfortune has overtaken him and he is helpless. It is a good maxim, which has come down to us from the generous and brave old Saxons, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he be proven guilty, and until his guilt has been established by the judgment of some proper tribunal.

When Bro. Downing applied to his lodge for relief, his name was on its roll as a member in good standing, and the only inquiry then to be made by the lodge, or by its charity committee, was whether he was in actual distress; and, if found so to be, the duty to relieve him was plain and imperative, and it was a duty for the neglect of which it is hard to conceive a plausible excuse. It is no excuse for the lodge, in this neglect of its first duty, to say that the applicant had been dissipated, had squandered his estate, and, through his own folly, reduced himself to penury. That is a specious pretext—not an excuse.

Your committee think that the time when one of its members needs and applies for relief is not the time when the lodge may stop to inquire whether he has, in something or in many things, offended, and that he must be presumed to be worthy until his unworthiness has been judicially determined; and, further, that it is not the province of the charity committee of a

lodge at any time, to canvass or determine the question whether or not a member of their lodge is worthy of Masonic consideration. Their only duty is to ascertain if the member is in actual need, and if they find that he is, they are to relieve him. Your committee are of the opinion that it is the right of every member of a lodge to move, at any one of its meetings, that the lodge relieve the distress of any one of its own members, and that it is not within the discretion of the Master to refuse to entertain such a motion; and they are also of the opinion that Occidental Lodge was guilty of a flagrant offense when, under the circumstances, it refused to render any assistance to Bro. Downing, and that that lodge should be required to make prompt amends, so far as it may, for the wrong done, and for its wanton disregard of one of its plainest and most imperative Masonic duties.

To the end that justice may be done, your committee propose and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, in its relations with Bro. Henry Clay Downing, be referred to the Grand Master, with instructions to require that lodge to take promptly such action in the case of Bro. Downing as he shall deem proper in the premises.

The Committee rest their argument upon the proposition that a Mason "must be presumed to be worthy until his unworthiness has been judicially determined." In our review of Missouri (1876) we examined this proposition, and still insist that it is an assumption, and not law. It is not proposed to reproduce what we then said, but only to call attention to the fundamental law upon the subject. First—Masonic benevolence is *never mandatory*. We are to contribute to the relief of brethren, "if finding them worthy." Not one word can be produced from esoteric or exoteric Craft obligation that *commands* my benevolence; but, on the contrary, I am to meet such demands to the extent of my *ability*, *I being* permitted to determine the *worthiness* of the applicant. If then, the Grand Lodge can order its constituent lodges in the administration of its charities, it can exercise the same authority over their members, in the face of a law that lies at the foundation of the institution. With all due deference to the opinion of the committee, we insist that it is an axiom in Masonry, that, so far as these relations to each other are concerned, the Grand Lodge is without even remote authority to impose obligations or commands that are not sanctioned by the esoteric law.

The committee reported a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Agreed to.

The "Grand Lodge of Cuba" applied for recognition, and on the advice of the committee, no action was taken. The committee will present the case next year. It was also decided that charges pending against a Master elect, was not a bar to his installation.

The oration of Bro. Aaron A. Sargent is of exceptional interest. He does not indulge in either gaudy or gauzy rhetoric. It is just such papers that command thoughtful attention, and our only regret is that we are not permitted to lay it before our readers. We must content ourselves with a closing paragraph:

Here, to-day, in this beautiful temple of Masonry, in the heart of this city which thirty years ago did not exist, surrounded by thousands of the Craft who are busy with their industries as you legislate upon their Masonic interests—here, in the metropolis of a Pacific empire

whose growing power gives promise of majestic destiny—citizens of a free land where intelligence, virtue and happiness are every one's birthright—you may rise above the slavery of prejudice into the liberty of humanity, and mould our institution into the proportions of the skies which grandly overhang us, pure as the health-giving breezes which fan us, grand as our mountains that lift their snow-crowned summits into the upper light, and eternal as the stars which keep holy vigil through the ages.

Bro. William H. Hill presented a valuable report on correspondence. Illinois is kindly noticed.

His views are so generally correct, that we dislike to dissent from anything he says. Under Nebraska, he gets off the following:

All right, except the last clause. We hold that any brother in "good standing and clear of the books," is entitled to his dimit, and that neither a majority or unanimous vote can deprive him thereof. It is his absolute right to leave, if he so determine, that particular Masonic family; but they should not recommend him to others, except by actual vote of the lodge. Hence our distinction, which, as we have said again and again, is no mere "tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum" matter.

In Illinois there is not an authorized form of dimit. Our by-laws provide:

"All applications for dimits shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, shall be read in open lodge, and lie over until the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if the applicant's dues are paid, and there are no charges, a dimit shall be granted, and a record made thereof"

We opposed the adoption of the regulation, and are yet hostile to its provisions. The practice is, that when the provisions of the law are complied with, the Master orders the dimit.

The Master is but the executive and judicial head of the lodge. It is his prerogative to enforce obedience to law, and to decide questions of a judicial character. Beyond this he is powerless. He is not invested with lawful authority to interpose obstacles to lawful legislation, or to ignore the right of objection. He cannot appropriate the funds of a lodge without the consent of the brethren, *neither can he receive any person into the lodge without their approval.* If, therefore, it is lawful for the Grand Lodge to direct that a brother upon his simple *obiter dictum* may compel a dimit, we cannot understand why it is not just as lawful for the same authority to direct that any lodge to which this dimit is presented, *shall*, under like circumstances and in the absence of charges, receive the brother to membership. In other words, if it is justifiable in our supreme authorities to assume any legislation of the lodge, or impair any inherent right of members, it is proper to assume everything, and reduce us to complete vassalage.

One word in reply to Bro. Hill's split-leather dimits. We insist, that under the law of his own jurisdiction, a dimit cannot issue without the declaration, "that the bearer thereof is a worthy brother and in good standing." The Committee on Jurisprudence in the case of Downing, decided (the Grand Lodge assenting) that a member "*must be presumed to be worthy until his unworthiness has been judicially* decided." (Italics ours.) Now,

by what authority do you issue a document, tantamount to a declaration that the brother, "whose name appears in the margin hereof," is not worthy of *all* fraternal consideration?

We will follow this question up on some other occasion. Good night, Bro. Hill.

Statistics—Lodges, 203; membership, 12,168.

M.·.W.·. John Mills Browne, M. D., Vallejo, G. M. R.·.W.·. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, G. Sec.

CANADA 1877.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication was held in St. Catharines, July 11th.

The Grand Secretary presented the following edict of the M.·.W.·. Grand Master:

By command of the M.·.W.·. the Grand Master, I beg to notify you that he has been unexpectedly called upon to go to Britain immediately, and that he has been unable to defer setting out upon his journey beyond the present week. In consequence of his unavoidable absence from the country during the month of July, and in order to carry out the spirit of the resolution passed at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, to the following effect:

"That this Grand Lodge considers that the time of holding its meeting might, with great advantage, be changed so that the Annual Communication be held in a cooler month."

It has been determined that the Communication of Grand Lodge already summoned for the 11th day of July, 1877, at St. Catharines, shall be simply a formal meeting, at which no business will be transacted; and it will be unnecessary for the representatives at a distance then to attend.

Whereupon the M.·.W.·. the acting Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge called off until Wednesday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1877, for the dispatch of business.

In reviewing this order, the Board of General Expenses express the opinion that—

While highly appreciating the honorable sentiments expressed by the M.·.W.·. the Grand Master, we cannot agree with him in the necessity, nor recommend as a precedent his direction for a postponement as given to the Grand Secretary. The day for the holding of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge for the transaction of its business being fixed by the Constitution, that day can only be changed as directed by the Constitution.

Notwithstanding the approval of the Grand Lodge, of this report of the Board, the next session is called to meet in Toronto, September 15, 1878. The record upon the question seems incomprehensible, else we have missed the connecting link—probably the latter.

September 12. The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by M.·.W.·. J. R. Kerr, Grand Master.

The address of our M.·.W.·. Brother assures us, "that the year just ended has contributed largely to the marked prosperity which has uniformly attended our Grand Lodge."

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"New lodges have been formed in improving sections of the country, and give promise of successful operations. Old lodges have increased their membership and spheres of usefulness."

* * * * * * * * *

"The attention which is given to Masonic matters by its membership is greater than at any previous time. The moral and financial strength of the Order is better than it has ever been within our jurisdiction."

Following this flattering representation, is a record of fourteen dispensations for new lodges; together with the fact of $58,155 96 standing to the credit of the Grand Lodge in government securities, and not in worthless assets of private bankers, or in corner lots.

Fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has been resumed.

That bogus affair, the so-called "Grand Lodge of Ontario," does not appear to cut any figure as a disturbing element. Many have severed their unfortunate connection with it, and are seeking a renewal of their former associations. The Grand Lodge authorized the Grand Master—

To take such action as may prove just and proper with individual cases of those who, through misunderstanding on their own part and misrepresentation on the part of others, have been in luced to join the above organization, so that not even the appearance of injustice may be done to any through the operation of our much loved institution.

The Grand Master makes official announcement of the decease of the venerable brother John Dove, of Virginia, brother Washburn, of Ohio, and brother Gouley, of Missouri. He presents a beautiful tribute of respect to the memory of each. His allusions to our lamented Gouley are particularly fraternal. One thousand dollars was ordered for the relief of the suffering brethren of St. John, which was promptly endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

Our M.·.W.·. Brother declines a re-election.

We notice, in reading the excellent reports of D. D. G. Masters, that they are authorized to grant dispensations for lodges to appear in public, other than on funeral occasions; they also recommend applications for new lodges. A good idea, so it seems to us.

R.·.W.·. Bro. Peplow, of Ontario District, resident at Port Hope, requires the lodges of his bailiwick to advise him of every communication for work or otherwise. By this means he is able to find them in their *normal* condition. Our district officers wonld do well to adopt the suggestion. This was made a law of the jurisdiction.

The financial report of the Board of General Expenses is of exceeding interest, because it represents the *animus* of the Canada Craft. Of the $4,655 expended in benevolence for the past year, the larger proportion was contributed to the relief of *one hundred and eleven* widows and orphans of deceased brethren, in sums varying from fifteen to forty dollars each. This does not include the transactions of six local Boards.

The Board also furnish a tabular statement of relief granted during the past year. With the exception of $640 expended prior to 1863, there has been devoted for relief, from 1863 to 1876, both inclusive, the large sum of $48,917 65. God will bless such Masonry, notwithstanding its inability to point with a beggar's pride to magnificent temples and asylums shingled with mortgages, and decorated with discord and discontent.

We came in contact with the "connecting link" mentioned above, and find the constitution amended, by striking out the word "July," and substituting "September."

A movement to amend the constitution, providing that all routine business of lodges should be transacted in the Third Degree instead of the First, was defeated.

The Board of Grievances and Appeals were engaged with sixteen cases.

Statistics—Lodges, 319; represented, 240; membership, 17,220. Receipts for the fiscal year $17,013 46.

M.·.W.·. W. H. Weller, Cobourg, G. M. R.·.W.·. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, G. Sec'y.

COLORADO, 1877.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication was held in Denver, Sept. 18th. M.·.W.·. Harper M. Orahood, occupying the Grand East.

Among the visitors present, we notice the names of Past Grand Master Lounsbury, of this jurisdiction, and M.·.W.·. Bro. Mackey, of Washington, D. C.

Twenty-one lodges were represented. The Grand Master reports several decisions in exposition of jurisdictional regulations. His address is occupied with matters of local interest. He closes with an allusion to "Colored Masonry." Although apparently in sympathy with our Ohio brethren, yet wisely suggests that the questions involved should be first solved by the Grand Bodies more directly interested. The Committee on jurisprudence submitted a report on this question, concise and to the point:

To the first interrogatory, viz:

"Is there any law or laws prohibiting colored masons from visiting your Grand or Subordinate Lodges?" we would answer that *there is not.*

To the second, viz:

"What is the status of this Grand Lodge with the Colored Lodges in this country?" We answer; That this Grand Lodge knows of no legitimate lodges in this jurisdiction so denominated as "Colored Lodges." Nor do we believe that the large proportion of lodges throughout the country called "Colored Lodges," are *legitimate* lodges, holding under regular constitutional charters from the Grand Lodges in the several States.

To the third, viz:

"Can a respectable colored mason be admitted to visit your Grand Lodge?" We answer: That *any Mason*, whether black or white, who hails from a regularly constituted lodge, and not suspended or expelled from such lodge, is at liberty to visit this Grand Lodge, and to all such we extend a hearty fraternal welcome.

Your committee are aware that there are throughout the country organizations known as Colored Grand and Subordinate Lodges of F. & A. M., that these organizations have made applications to the regularly constituted Grand and Subordinate Lodges for recognition, but thus far your committee are not apprized that recognition has been extended. We believe this is a matter that should be adjusted in the older jurisdictions, and the conflict be settled there. We cannot recognize the lodges here who are styled *Colored Lodges*, because we cannot allow the establishment of any organizations in this jurisdiction not the creature of our own making. This we conceive to be the law of Masonry, that no two grand jurisdictions can hold or claim the same territory.

The Special Committee on "Masonic Asylum" presented an elaborate report, favoring the project of establishing an institution of the kind. Its consideration was postponed. If our brethren desire light on this subject, we call their attention to the history of these enterprises in other jurisdictions. Illinois had a slight attack of the same complaint, but upon mature deliberation concluded to secure the necessary funds before entering upon the undertaking. These "charities" look well in reports and orations, but not elsewhere, so far as our observation extends.

Bro. Mackey delivered an address on the "Symbolisms and Traditions of Masonry." It was not published.

Bro. Byron L. Carr's oration is published. He does not seem to care much for the past of our history—our antiquity as an organization, but is inclined to inquire after our present purposes:

To the thirsty traveler journeying across the trackless plains under the scorching rays of a noonday sun, what matters it whether the sparkling rivulet which appears to him in the distance derives its source from the eternal snows of the distant mountains, or from perennial springs a lesser distance away, or from showers of rain which, but recently, perhaps, have fallen upon the plains higher up? His only concern is to know *whether the stream itself is pure*, and will satisfy the burning thirst which is consuming him, and sustain the life which is languishing within him. He stops not to inquire whether it has flowed for hundreds or thousands of miles, but he laves his body in the cooling water, and, with a heart thankful to the Giver of all Good, he applies it to the uses for which nature intended it, and draws life and physical comfort therefrom.

To the members of our Masonic institution it is a matter of little concern who were its founders or what was its original purpose. It is with the institution itself, as we see it at the present time, that we as Masons are most concerned. The question is not, what were its

objects and purposes centuries ago? but, what are its objects and purposes to-day? and, are we doing all in our power to carry out to the fullest extent those objects and purposes?

It is unnecessary for us to inquire whether our ancient brethren performed their labors in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the Master Workman, but it is for us to inquire are we doing *our* Masonic work upon the square and with honesty and fidelity? In our improvements upon the temple are we guided by the plumb and spreading the cement in such a manner as to unite the building into one common mass, or are we laboring upon a structure which, by reason of unskillful workmanship or unsound and worthless material, is destined at some time in the future, near or far, to crumble and fall, carrying with it in one common mass of ruin the fair structure erected and left us as a legacy by the Master Workmen who have preceded us?

The Grand Lodge of "Cuba" was recognized.

Bro. D C. Collies presented a report on Foreign Correspondence. By the by; why not style these papers, *Masonic* Correspondence? We are all of one household, are we not? Under Illinois, he commends the views of Grand Master Robbins on the question of "public Masonic charities." Twenty-five pages are devoted to "Colored Masonry." This special report is largely an aggregation of historical data.

Statistics—Lodges, 23; membership, 1486.

M.·.W.·. Cornelius J. Hart, Pueblo, G. M. R.·.W.·. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, G. Sec'y.

COLON.

The "Grand Lodge of Colon" again applies for recognition. The communication is as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF COLON,
OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER, HAVANA, CUBA, April 13th, 1878.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois:

M.·, W.·. GRAND MASTER AND R.·.W.·. BRETHREN.—The Grand Lodge of Colon (Island of Cuba) asks anew your valued recognition; it desires earnestly to establish fraternal intercourse and interchange representatives with you.

The grounds and reasons upon which we ask this recognition are clear and well founded. I request you to grant them your attentive consideration and careful study for the ends of Justice and Truth.

But as time flies past quicker than we would desire, and it becoming our interest, which at the same time is our right and legal standard, that before your next annual communication you may be acquainted, if not in all its details, at least in a general manner, though perfectly plain, regarding that which constitutes our moral force, and the reason and Justice of

the cause which we defend, we herewith send you such reports and data as are most important and necesary that you may reach a just and conscientious decision. This without prejudice to forwarding you very shortly the Address or Exposition, which under date 20th October, 1877, I have addressed to the Masonic World in the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colon over which I have the honor to preside, and which having been translated into English is now being put into print.

For the present I shall limit myself to calling your attention to the following main points:

1.—The Grand Lodge of Colon was organized in December, 1859, (eighteen years ago) by a Convention of three regular Symbolical Lodges then existing in the city of Santiago de Cuba. To-day it is located at Havana by the will of the majority of its Subordinate Lodges, by a vote of 11th June, 1877.

2.—A schismatic Grand Lodge under the name of "Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba," was established at Havana on 1st August, 1876, when the territory was *already occupied* by the Grand Lodge of Colon, a regular Masonic body.

3.—None of the Subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Colon have given their vote for the creation of the so-called "Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba;" all of them have remained faithful to their oaths and duties.

4.—The so-called "Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba" has been created by *few of the members of some lodges* of the jurisdiction submitted to the Grand Lodge of Colon; viz: Amor Fraternal, No. 5; Hijos de la Viuda, No. 12; Cosmopolita; No. 14; Constancia, No. 21; Fe, No. 22; Caridad, No. 30; Yucayo, No. 32; and Ciencia y Virtud, No. 33. These lodges at the time protested against the punishable conduct of their disloyal members. Therefore the "Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba," *has not been created* by the unanimous will of all the duly constituted Blue lodges. It is a spurious body.

5.—The Worshipful Masters of the aforesaid lodges were also the officers and members of the Provincial Mother Lodge of the West, founded in 1875, and which was suspended in July, 1876, by the Grand Lodge of Colon for *rebellion*, *slander* and disrespect.

6.—The Worshipful Masters referred to, at the meeting of the Provincial Mother Lodge, held on 2d July, 1876, had unanimously resolved to rebel against the Grand Lodge of Colon. They had already contemplated creating a Grand Lodge. Bro. Aurelius Almeida, the Senior Warden of the Provincial Mother Lodge, after having *concerted* the means of performing the scheme, was sent on 22d July, 1876, to hold a conference with Bro. Ramon Illa, W. M. of the Lodge "Fraternity," No. 387, New York, and with Bro. John W. Simons, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of that State. In order to insure success of the undertaking, the zeal of Bro. Illa and the valued protection of Bro. Simons were secured. Both assented; and Bro. A. Almeida communicated the good news to the conspirers in a *ciphered* telegram.

Then the conspirers created what they had titled a Grand Lodge, at a clandestine meeting, held, they state, on 1st August, 1876, in accordance with the contrived plot.

After this event, the Worshipful Masters held their respective lodges, previous to a mysterious convocation, and without any charter, they proposed to disavow the Grand Lodge of Colon and give notice of the formation of a new Grand Lodge under the name of "Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba." The resistance was energetic, and most part of the members protested. At the meeting of the Lodge Amor Fraternal, No. 5, twenty-eight were present: *twenty-one* protested against the punishable proceedings of the W. Master and went out. It may be noticed that the aforesaid W. Masters unlawfully kept the charters of which they were mere trustees.

The contents of the minute of said convention is not the true expression of the facts.

Firstly.—It is false that Symbolical Lodges Amor Fraternal, Esperanza, Hijos de la Viuda, Cosmopolita, Constancio, Fe, Caridad, Yucayo and Ciencia y Virtud authorized its

W. Masters, Wardens and Deputies to celebrate a constituent convention. These officers had been the representatives of the aforesaid lodges in the Provincial Grand Lodge of the west; but they, by abusing of their character, appropriated to themselves the representation of the lodges, without any previous resolution from the same. When those lodges were acquainted with such fraudulent proceedings, they issued protests and expressed their sentiments of loyalty to the Grand Lodge of Colon. The Grand Lodge then authorized said lodges to continue its labors with provisional charters, because the said W. Masters refused to give back the charters patent. Therefore, the so-called constituent convention, on 1st August, 1876, has been a conventicle, an unlawful meeting.

Secondly.—Lodges under dispensation have no power to concur in the formation of a Grand Lodge; and, notwithstanding it is seen in the minute of the convention referred to, that *four* lodges *under dispensation* (Perseverancia, Mercedes, Perfeccion and La Escuadra) took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, in its organization and in its elections: all that involves the nullity of the convention. This original vice cannot be healed.

Thirdly—It is not true the Grand Lodge of Colon, on 28th September, 1868, *surrendered* to the Supreme Council. There was a conflict unjustly provoked by the Supreme Council because it claimed to be the lawmaker of the Craft, and the Grand Lodge refused firmly to recognize it that sovereign power. The Supreme Council, on the 5th September, 1868, *yielded* and *deprived* its *own* constitutions of all worth and efficacy. Then the Grand Lodge consented, on the 30th September, 1868, to suspend the observance of its constitution and by-laws promulgated in 1867; but it consented to it under the strict condition that the Grand Assembly of the Grand Orient resolved the controversy.

Therefore, the Grand Lodge *did not surrender* to the Supreme Council, but an *agreement* was entered into between the two high bodies, when the day for the meeting of the Grand Assembly was appointed. This was to be in November, 1868, but in October of same year the revolution of Cuba independence broke out, and it being impossible to convene the Grand Assembly Masonry stood in a very precarious condition. In the confusion of the war, when members were scattered, when the Grand Master, *J. Andres Puente*, s. n. Tobias, was shot, there was a period of stupor and discouragement The Supreme Council in the meantime would meet now and then and gave orders to all bodies of every degree, which created still further confusion. The few members composing the Supreme Council did not consider that the interregnum (from 30th September to 30th November, 1868,) had ceased, which was an unjust and wrongful claim, because the Grand Assembly held not on appointed day; and it persevered in its previous system of excess towards the Grand Lodge. Not only did the Grand Commander violate the duty that the Supreme Council had solemnly knitted of consulting the Grand Master on all matters pertaining to the Symbolical Lodges, but went so far as to authorize the Havana Consistory of 32d degree, to organize in the West a Provincial Mother Lodge granting temporarily the powers of a Grand Lodge! (This Provincial Grand (Mother) Lodge must not be confounded with the Provincial Mother Lodge chartered in 1875, by the Grand Lodge, suppressed by the same on 28th July, 1876.) The Grand Lodge upon being acquainted with the facts, issued a protest, but could do nothing else on account of the disturbed political condition of the country.

Our detractors have asserted that the Grand Lodge, from Sept., 1868, to April, 1873, entirely paralyzed its action, and surrendered its authority to the Supreme Council; but all this is false. Though in the midst of a precarious condition, the Grand Lodge never resigned its powers and prerogatives: it issued the protest referred to; it held (1870) a general election of Officers; it chartered (1871) a new Symbolic Lodge in St. Thomas, No. 25, under the name of "The Star in the East;" it issued charter in 1873 to Lodges No. 26 and 27 (Humanidad and Igualdad).

On 28th August, 1874, an agreement was entered into, by which it will be seen that the Supreme Council made *amende honorable*; it acknowledged that the Grand Lodge was, and had been, the sole competent authority to govern and rule Symbolic Masonry. I earnestly ask your attention to said agreement, in which our detractors have maliciously omitted to relate

facts and events pertaining to the history of Blue Masonry of Colon. Finally the Grand Lodge is the Supreme Governing Authority over Symbolical Masonry within its territory; it *makes its own laws, and approves those adopted by its subordinate lodges*; it issues *charters to newly formed lodges*; it *establishes and maintains foreign correspondence*; lastly, *it is the final Court of appeal*. The sovereign attributes and free personality of the Grand Lodge of Colon were solemnly acknowledged by the same that had unjustly disregarded them, and the Supreme Council, which took part in said agreement. Since that time the Grand Lodge of Colon is in the indisputed possession of its inherent rights.

The Grand Lodge issued charters in 1874, to Lodges No. 29 (Hijos de la Luz); No. 30 (Caridad); No 31 (Union y Concordia); No. 32 (Yucayo); and No. 33 (Ciencia y Virtud); in 1875, to lodges No. 34 (Hijos de la Humanidad; and No. 35 (Luz y Verdad).

Fourthly.—All the lodges composing the Symbolical Masonry of Colon had been *chartered exclusively by the Grand Lodge*, and by no means by the Supreme Council. All the charters Patent issued commence thus: We (Nos.) *the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Most Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Colon*.

The provincial Mother Lodge of the West, ceased to exit the 28th July, 1876; was *also* chartered by the Grand Lodge.

7.—The Grand Lodge of Colon held six Constituent meetings on the 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th and 26th August, 1876, in order to discuss and sanction its constitution and by-laws, promulgated by degree of 26th August.

The first Chapter of the constitution is as follows:

Art. 1.—This Grand Lodge will be known under the title of the M. W. Symbolic G. Lodge of Colon for Cuba and the adjacent Islands of the Spanish West Indies, located at St. Jago of Cuba. (To-day it is located at Havana.)

Art. 2.—It declares itself the lawful governing authority; it will govern lodges of the three first symbolical degres: Entered App., Fellow Craft, and Master Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, according to the Ancient Landmarks of the Fraternity. This article concludes thus: "and it will live in peace with the Supreme Council of the same name, residing in the same territory."—This phrase has no value because in the treaty regarding the mutual acknowledgment of powers entered into the 25th Nov., 1876, by the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge, the sovereignty of the latter was acknowledged *without any condition*.

It is stated by the schismatics that the sovereignty and independence of the Grand Lodge of Colon had been *granted* to it by the Supreme Council. In this they are wrong. The Grand Lodge declares *itself* the governing authority. *Afterwards*, the 25th November, 1876, the aforesaid treaty was entered into. It is therein to be seen that the Supreme Council acknowledged the Grand Lodge as the sole lawful governing authority over all regular symbolical lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. A right to be acknowledged, must be *pre-existent*.

On the other hand, see Chapter 3d of the constitution, in which the powers and attributes of the Grand Lodge are defined as follows:

Art. 1.—To make its own laws, and to approve those adopted by its subordinate lodges.

Art. 2.—To issue charter to new lodges.

Art. 3.—To constitute, organize, govern, inspect and rule over all the symbolical lodges of its jurisdiction; to counsel, reprimand and suspend the same, and to withdraw their charters whenever it shall be for the better order, decorum and credit of the craft.

Art. 4.—It has the exclusive right to try and punish its own officers and Worshipful Masters of the Symbolical Lodges of its jurisdiction, and is the Court of final appeal in judgments rendered by subordinate lodges in trials of their respective members, and also to decide all cases of controversy arising between lodges.

ART. 5.—All other powers which it may properly exercise for the diffusion of the true principles of Masonry, that do not conflict with this constitution, or with the ancient landmarks of the order herewith annexed.

These same powers and attributes had been *already* acknowledged by the Supreme Council in said agreement of 28th August, 1874.

Lastly, it will be seen in the Treaty entered into by the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge on the 24th November, 1876, (Art. 7), that the former *declares to have no Symbolical Lodge under its government*;" and the latter "*ratifies*" that it will only extend its jurisdiction to the first degrees, and that of Past Master.

The *declaration* of the Supreme Council proves that the rule and government of Symbolical Lodges was *exercised exclusively* by the Grand Lodge; and the *ratification* of this demonstrates that it *had been and was* in the *full possession* of its inherent rights over the Symbolical Lodges.

I think that the data and reasons that I have had the honor to submit to your consideration prove that the *Grand Lodge of Colon is the only regular and legitimate Governing Power over Freemasonry* in Cuba and Puerto-Rico, and therefore, it deserves your valued recognition.

I must announce to you that brother Gabriel y Gahona, resident in New Orleans, is our representative in those States and in British possessions of America. With expression of my consideration, I am,

Very Fraternally yours,
ANTONIO GOVIN, *Grand Master.*

Should the other paper mentioned be received prior to our report going to press, it will also be presented.

We have given the questions prominent in this connection much thought, but do not find any avenue of escape from the views presented last year. See special report on "Cuba and Colon," 1877.

Most Worshipful Brother Govin does not appear to understand that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is of the opinion that there is not a regularly constituted lodge of Symbolic Masonry on the Island of Cuba, unless organized since August, 1876. The brethren of this jurisdiction insist that there can not be a lawful lodge except constituted by the authority of a sovereign and independent Grand Body of the *Craft:* and that there cannot be a lawful Grand Lodge, unless organized by such lodges. It is entirely improbable that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will ever consent to be stricken from the role of Symbolic Powers by the cession of any *inherent* prerogative, whether to Grand Chapters, Commanderies or Supreme Councils.

The questions at issue between the two Grand Lodges said to exist in Cuba, are entirely subordinate to the question of the *legitimacy* of their constituent lodges.

Some of the Grand Lodges of our country have been induced to extend fraternal recognition to the "Grand Lodge of Cuba;" but our belief is, that after more careful investigation they will reconsider their action. They must either do this, or frankly admit the right of all bodies claiming Masonic parentage, to exercise similar authority thus conceded to Grand Orients. France is the birth-place of these bodies, and we only find them in countries deriving their Masonry from this source.

It is never "too late" to retire from an untenable position. It is held by some very distinguished brethren, that because the Ancient Accepted Rite, through Grand Orients, and with the assent of the Craft in times past, has organized and governed "lodges," that there is an impropriety in now raising the question of their legitimacy. In reply we have only to say, "that two or more wrongs can never make one right." It is true that the Craft through misapprehension, have submitted to, and countenanced violations of the fundamental law in this regard; but this error is not an argument for eternal acquiescence.

We do not know of but two ways by which our Cuban friends can extricate themselves from their unfortunate position. The first—by applying to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina for a restoration of charters surrendered in 1859. The second—by applying to that, or any other Grand Lodge, for authority to organize three lodges. Either accomplished, a Grand Lodge can be instituted that will command the respect and sympathy of the Craft. We offer the following resolution for the consideration of the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., respectfully decline to recognize the "Grand Lodge of Colon" as a governing body of Symbolic Masonry.

CONNECTICUT, 1878.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication was held January 16th; and on February 6th, just *twenty-two days* after, we had the official proceedings, a finely printed and well arranged volume of 134 pp. Grand Secretaries and printers please take notice and be governed accordingly. Bro. Wheeler is entitled to much commendation for this expedition, and we hope that his example may bear fruit.

The address of M.·.W.·. Edward B. Rowe is mainly devoted to matters of local interest. He congratulates the Craft upon the reign of entire harmony throughout the jurisdiction, and that much has been accomplished in correcting irregularities, and placing lodges upon a plane of efficiency never before attained.

He devotes a few sentences to Foreign Relations; referring more particularly to the German Grand Lodge League. He recommends a fraternal protest against its untenable position in insisting upon recognizing the clandestine Masonry of this country. The Grand Lodge acted upon the suggestion. Very fraternal mention is made of the decease of several brethren, among them Past Grand Master George F. Daskam. Of the Veterans' Association he says:

The seventh annual re-union of the Veteran Masons was held at Meriden, June 27th, in the rooms of Meridian Lodge, No. 77. Business engagements of importance prevented me from participating in the exercises of the day, which were of unusual interest. There were present forty *veritable* Veterans, whose combined ages amounted to 3027 years, averaging over 75 years of age each; truly, a very remarkable gathering. A more permanent organization was effected, and a much deserved tribute paid Brother R. C. Naramore, by electing him president of the association. It will be remembered that Brother Naramore first congregated the Veterans, and to him more than any other, belonged the honor; and it may be safely predicted that under his management the Veterans' Association will become a permanent and creditable protege of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master refers to a creditable increase of the charity fund, now amounting to $3,000. Four hundred and four dollars were contributed to the relief our St. John brethren. The charter of one lodge was revoked.

The decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous—largely in excess of the preceding year. He gathers from this thirst for knowledge, that it is "a cheering sign that the lodges in our jurisdiction are awakening to the fact that the Grand Lodge laws and edicts mean something and must be respected." Debatable. Selections are made from the list:

Question. Can a lodge receive the petition of a candidate who has been once accepted by another lodge, but failed to apply for the degrees?

Answer. No. After a candidate has been elected, he cannot receive either of the degrees in any other lodge, without the consent of the lodge first electing him.

That a man with so much of an infirmity as to incapacitate him from receiving a proper knowledge of the degrees, and complying with the necessary requirements, cannot be made a Mason.

Question. Can a lodge be open on the E. A. degree in the first instance?

Answer. No. The proper course to follow is, to open a M. M. Lodge, call it off, and then open upon the degree to be worked. The work completed, the Subordinate Lodge is closed—lodge called on again in the M. M. degree for the purpose of closing in due form.

That a lodge cannot absolve a brother from his Masonic obligations. If the brother, from conscientious motives, wishes to withdraw from his lodge, he must apply for a dimit, and having obtained the same, quit the society of Masons.

A lodge charges a brother with conduct unbecoming a Mason. The brother pleads guilty, and asks the clemency of the lodge. The lodge refuses to inflict punishment, and the W. M. asks the Grand Master to interfere, as serious division is threatened.

Decision.—The Grand Master will not interfere in such cases, if evidence is clear of the regularity of proceedings.

Lodges must regulate their own domestic affairs, and if the W. M. is unable to control his lodge, the arrest of the Charter will of necessity follow.

We are not in sympathy with the first decision, notwithstanding that it is generally accepted as good law.

The primary purpose of all regulations on personal jurisdiction, is to prevent bad men, or men unfitted for fraternal relations, gaining access to the lodge—nothing more. For this reason *alone* has originated the practice of recognizing the right of the objecting lodge to retain jurisdiction over rejected candidates. We cannot conceive of any good reason therefore,

why an elected candidate, who has removed from the jurisdiction of the lodge that elected him, should be continued under its surveillance. If the Grand Master is to be understood, that the elected candidate, applying to another lodge for the degrees, must again encounter the ordeal of the ballot, then we agree with him.

In the matter of physical qualifications suggested by the second decision, we have frequently expressed the opinion that an applicant for the degrees should be without defect; for the reason, that practice under an important land-mark should be uniform, otherwise it is without sufficient vitality to command respect.

If Illinois insists that the loss of a finger is not a bar to the favorable consideration of an application, and Connecticut demurs; if Connecticut demands every toe, and Vermont does not; if Mississippi is satisfied with one eye, and Ohio wants both; if California demands sound lungs, and New York cares nothing for them, and only requires a full measure of eyes, fingers and toes, we are surely being educated in a loss of respect for landmarks.

Under the decision of the Grand Master, how much of an infirmity does incapacitate a man "from receiving a proper knowledge of the degrees?" Certainly, not the loss of a toe or two from either or both feet; not the loss of a finger from either or both hands; neither the loss of an eye. We are well acquainted with a brother who lost a foot in battle, but the skill of the artificer has furnished a substitute so perfect, that he complies with "necessary requirements" without difficulty. Under the decision, applicants with like infirmities would be eligible; or would our M.·.W.·. Brother insist that such dismemberment would be of too large proportions.

There are infirmities entirely invisible except to the skillful physician. It is not an infrequent occurrence to find an initiate afflicted with an incurable organic disease, but capable of "receiving a proper knowledge of the degrees." Should he have been received? We have within a short time witnessed the ceremonial of the third degree, and the Master giving particular instructions on the occasion, because the brother was laboring under a chronic derangement of the functions of the heart. Was this proper? It could not be objected that he could not receive and disseminate if need be, a "proper knowledge" of Masonry. Scores of men are received into the fraternity with well developed pulmonary difficulties, and other less visible but fatal maladies, but who can execute every esoteric requirement. Is all this in conformity with the charges which declare that the "Apprentice must be a perfect youth, having no *maim or defect in his body* that may render him incapable of learning the art?" (Italics ours). Would it not be better that we adhere to a *literal* construction of the law, than to jeopardize its integrity by bending its provisions to meet the views of individual judgment? We think so.

The Grand Lodges of New Mexico, Prince Edward Island and Dakota were recognized. The so-called Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon presented like requests. Consideration deferred.

A constitutional amendment was adopted, that Grand Annual Communications shall be held alternately at Hartford and New Haven.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented the following. Adopted.

A Mason can be tried for Masonic offenses committed wherever he may be served with a proper Masonic process, and without regard to the place of his membership, or of the Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and upon conviction and expulsion, his membership in his lodge and in the fraternity is severed. The facts necessary to confer jurisdiction on the trying lodge is commission of the offense, and service of the process within its territorial jurisdiction. *A fortiori* brethren residing within and *voluntarily submitting* themselves to the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, are subject to the exercise of its authority and power, and to all of the legal consequences of the exercise of such power, among which is the severance of former membership by the granting of a Charter.

The Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Wheeler, G. Sec'y. It is unnecessary to say that it ranks among the best that comes to our sanctum. Illinois is fraternally noticed.

Statistics—Lodges, 113; membership, 15,016.

M.·.W.·. Dwight Phillips, West Winsted, G. M. R.·.W.·. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, G. Sec'y.

DAKOTA, 1877.

The Third Annual Communication occurred at Yankton, June 12th.

M.·.W.·. H. H. Blair, in the Grand East.

Five lodges represented. The address of the Grand Master is brief, but abounding in good sense, and practical suggestions.

Since our last Grand Annual Communication so many events have transpired, that seemed to demand the earnest and undivided attention of every citizen of our country, that it is not strange that the interests of Masonry should have been overlooked to some extent; and although we have felt impressed with the importance of the work, the excitement attendant upon the unsettled political and financial condition of our country has unfitted our minds for the contemplation of those sublime truths and principles which characterize Masonry and make its study so pleasant and profitable.

* * * * * * * * * *

Believing that Masonry has proved itself a power, to raise man from the depths of selfish ignorance to the level of universal brotherhood, and a handmaid to christianity, in the work of improving the condition of the human race, and deeming that a just appreciation of its principles by the fraternity is essential to its success and usefulness, a brief consideration at

this time of some of the more important characteristics of the order may not be out of place, then laying aside all question as to its origin or antiquity; the motives or objects that called it into existence; and estimating it by what it is to-day, measuring it by the highest standard of right and justice that the human mind is capable of conceiving, or better still, by that standard that it recognizes and adopts, the "Holy Bible," it will be found that there does not exist on earth an organization that teaches a higher system of morality and virtue, or that more clearly points out the varied duties and obligations of man; and although there are some among us who through ignorance, or prompted by base motives, are loud in their opposition to Masonry, and have used the weapons of falsehood with some effect against it; yet we are pleased to notice the high esteem in which it is held by all intelligent liberal minded men and women, and are satisfied that there never was a time when its real merits were so well appreciated, or its humanizing and christianizing influence on mankind so widely felt as at the present.

Under a dispensation from the Grand Master, and with the approval of the G. M. of Nebraska and consent of a lodge of the same jurisdiction, Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 6, located at Springfield, conferred the degrees upon three non-residents. The Grand Master suggests the propriety of a "request for the mutual appointment of representatives to be sent to each Grand Lodge of Masons in America." Concurred in. We notice the petition for a lodge to be located at Deadwood. Among the petitioners is Bro. H. H. Falk, late of Peotone, No. 636; also Bro. A. W. Hastie, late of Wataga, No 291, both of Illinois. Bro. Falk is named as Master. Charter granted.

A uniform code of by-laws for constituent lodges was adopted, but not published in proceedings.

From some cause Minnesota continues to exercise jurisdiction within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Dakota. Two lodges, working under the authority of the former, have not responded to the claims of the latter; neither has Minnesota replied to the representations of Dakota. We wait awhile before passing judgment.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, where there is no express provision in the constitution or by-laws, the principles laid down by Bro. Mackey shall be considered authority to guide the Masters of subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction in forming their decisions.

At the suggestion of the Grand Master, the constitution was amended, allowing appointed, as well as elective officers of the Grand Lodge, a vote in its deliberations.

Statistics—Lodges, 6; membership, 249.

M.·.W.·. George H. Hand, Yanktown, G. M; R.·.W.·. W. E. Caton, Elk Point, G. Sec'y.

DELAWARE, 1877.

The Seventy-First Annual Communication assembled in Wilmington, October 3d. M.·.W.·. Thomas N. Williams, presiding.

Of the Craft, the Grand Master says:

Nothing has occurred to mar the fraternal feelings so long existing among the membership. I assure you it affords me much gratification to be able to inform you that our beloved Order shows that the protecting arm of *Him* whose eye never slumbers, has been thrown around us, watching over our time honored institution, permitting us to advance its usefulness, enlarge its sphere for good, and develop its mission among mankind.

He advised enforcement of an authorized ritual. A Grand Lecturer was appointed. The Grand Master presents a case that brings to the surface, law with which we have not been acquainted.

A lodge of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, makes a Mason of an applicant who had been rejected by a lodge of Delaware. Upon a representation to the Grand Master of the former, *he* orders that the party be "stricken from membership of the lodge." Here is the correspondence. It will repay perusal:

OFFICE OF THE R. W. GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENN. /
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1877.)

GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, ESQ:
Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, G. Lodge of Del.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The case of John M. Dunn who was rejected in your jurisdiction, and applied for, and received his degrees in a lodge in this jurisdiction, which was referred to me by you, Jan. 16, 1877, has received my earliest attention, and after a careful examination of the facts in the case, I am perfectly satisfied that the Lodge here was imposed upon, and the said applicant fraudulently admitted, and I directed the lodge to strike his name from the roll of members; at the stated meeting of the lodge held February 22, 1877, the said John M. Dunn was so stricken from membership of the lodge, and so returned to the office of the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge; and by such action he is deprived of all the rights and privileges of Free Masonry, as far as this jurisdiction is concerned, with great respect.

I am yours fraternally,
ROBERT CLARK,
R. W. Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE R. W. GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENN. /
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1877.)

GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, ESQ.
Chairman of Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Delaware:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Yours of the 23d inst. received, in answer would reply, that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will not allow any one rejected in another jurisdiction to be made a Mason in this jurisdiction until that rejection has been removed, the case of Dunn stands in that position, the only one who can remove that rejection (according to our law,) is the authority under whose jurisdiction he was rejected; when cases of this kind are brought to the notice of the Grand Master, and after a careful examination into the facts thereof have been made, he is satisfied that a fraud, or false representations have been perpetrated on the lodge, he directs the lodge to strike his name from the roll of members, and declares all that

has been done in the matter NULL AND VOID, and his decision is final, if the lodge in this jurisdiction had brought charges against him for making false statements they could have tried him, and if proven, expelled him. But cases of this nature from other jurisdictions are brought directly before the Grand Master for his adjudication, and the lodge in their monthly returns to the Grand Secretary, return him as stricken from the roll of members by orderof the Grand Master, andshould he make application to any other lodge in this jurisdiction it would so appear against him; Dunn being a resident of your jurisdiction and rejected therein, you are the only authority by which the rejection can be removed, subject to your own laws.

With sentiments of my kind regard and esteem,

I remain yours fraternally,

ROBERT CLARK,
R. W. Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
WILMINGTON, DEL., March 28, 1877.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, ESQ., *Grand Master of Masons in Delaware:*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose the correspondence in the case of John M. Dunn, and to express a hope that its result will meet with your approbation. There are one or more letters transferred to the copying book of this office which I am unable to return, but they are of no particular importance except what is here extracted that, the letter of Grand Master Clark may be more clear to you.

You will observe that Grand Master Clark's letter dated March 12th, states that Dunn's name was "stricken" from the roll of "membership of the lodge," and "that by such action he is deprived of all the rights and privileges of Free-Masonry," in that jurisdiction. This in my view being clearly an *expulsion*, and consequently depriving the lodge (No. 14) of this jurisdiction from all future action in his case, if they ever desired to take any such action, I was induced to ask of Grand Master Clark the following questions, taken from a letter directed to him and copied, as before stated, in the copying book.

"What I desire to be informed upon is, as to the effect of the action of this sentence in other jurisdictions? Whether an expulsion in one jurisdiction is not equally active in all? And whether expulsion can be inflicted without trial? Under the circumstances, I wish to fully understand the true position of Dunn, with this jurisdiction. At present I look upon him as an *expelled Mason* and entirely in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Penna., *and* exclusively under her control."

Extract from letter dated 23d inst.

You will observe by reference to the reply dated the 27th inst., that the position of Dunn is changed—he is not held in the light of an *expelled Mason, but in that of a rejected profane.* He stands towards Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, of this city, exactly where he stood before he *entered* the Philadelphia Lodge; and whatever control the Lodge, 14, possessed prior to this event has been fully restored.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,

GEO. W. CHAYTOR,
Ch'n on Foreign Correspondence.

If we have a correct understanding of the matter, the Grand Master of Pennsylvania assumes to blot a man from Masonry (in the absence of formal procedure) simply upon his *ipse dixit*, and as he would have it, placing an offender just where he stood prior to his first application, a *rejected profane!* Comments will not be ventured.

Many years ago an old farmer, fearfully profane, lost his favorite dog. He stood looking at the brute in anything but a religious frame of mind, when he was accosted by his neighbor:

"Well, friend B., who killed thy dog, Ponto?"
"Don't know," responded Mr. B., angrily.
"Now, tell me old friend, how is it that thee refrains from swearing?"
"Well, the truth is just here, neighbor, *I can't do justice to the subject.*"

A regulation was adopted, "that no member of a subordinate lodge shall be suspended for non-payment of dues until after charges have been preferred, and trial has been had." Correct.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized. The Deputy Grand Master was sustained in a decision, that members of a lodge U. D. were not responsible for dues to the mother lodge after the organization of the new lodge under its charter. There appears to have been some dissent to this, but upon what grounds we cannot understand. A resolution was subsequently adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter all members who may desire to join or form a new lodge, shall as soon as a charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge for that purpose, make application to their old lodge for a dimit, and they shall not be considered members of the new lodge until said dimit shall have been deposited in the new lodge.

We do not find any report on Masonic Correspondence.

Statistics.—Lodges, 22; membership, 1,266.

M.·.W.·. Thomas N. Williams, Seaford, G. M. R.·.W.·. William S. Hayes, Wilmington, G. Sec'y.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 1877.

At the Semi-Annual Communication of May 9th, M.·.W.·. E. G. Davis, Presided.

A report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted, recognizing the Grand Lodges of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Dakota, Indian Territory and Wyoming.

The financial embarrassment of the Masonic Hall Association was referred to the lodges for their consideration. We hope to see the time when both Grand and Subordinate bodies will be wise enough not to accept these responsibilities. Thus far, a very large majority have impecunious histories—distracting and frequently humiliating.

A communication was received from Centennial Lodge, No. 14, setting forth that a member had been expelled by a lodge of Washington Territory. Subsequently the brother was restored by the lodge that inflicted the penalty.

Centennial Lodge insists that the restoration does not reinstate to membership. The Committee on Jurisprudence report:

The Committee on Jurisprudence having examined the papers in the case of Bro. G. B. Hansell, are of opinion that, by vote of Centennial Lodge, February 15, 1877, Bro. Hansell was restored to membership in that lodge, and could only be deprived of membership thus restored by the regular constitutional method of trial and sentence by the lodge. The action of Centennial Lodge in depriving the Brother of membership by a reconsideration at a subsequent meeting of the resolution by which he had been restored, was irregular, and without authority of law. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bro. G. B. Hansell, having been restored to membership in Centennial Lodge, by a vote of said lodge in regular meeting, and not having been charged with any Masonic offense, or subject to Masonic trial since said restoration, is still a member in good standing in said lodge.

The report was recommitted to the committee with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to consider and report upon the question as to the right of the Grand Lodge or a Subordinate Lodge of Washington Territory to discipline an affiliated Mason of this jurisdiction without the consent of the lodge to which the brother may be connected, and that the Grand Secretary be directed to notify Centennial Lodge, No. 14, to send up a complete account of the case and its own action thereon for the use of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Our views on this question were presented last year.

Past Grand Master, Isaac L. Johnson, was the recipient of an elegant jewel, the first "who ever received the offer of it." Past Grand Master Stansbury made the presentation. Two Special Communications preceded the Annual Communication of November 14th.

Grand Master Davis says:

Another Masonic year has been added to the eternal past; the record is made up; the book is closed; indelibly inscribed on its pages are our actions; we cannot amend or alter them; no line or syllable can we erase.

This my brethren, is a sad reflection for us all, for who among us would not alter some act of his past life, correct some error, or blot out some indiscretion? But this cannot be; an act once accomplished, whether it be for good or evil, is done for all time. The mighty waves of centuries may with ceaseless regularity, wash against the shores of the past and throw the glamour of oblivion over her pages, but cannot efface a single letter. We must, therefore, turn to the great unsealed future which is unfolding to us day by day, and on its bright, unsullied leaves stamp our history; and, endeavoring to avoid the errors of the past, let us have no blot upon its pages.

* * * * * * * *

The year just passed has been marked with the usual peace and harmony among the craft that has so long existed in this jurisdiction. Death has entered few of our homes, as the almost unbroken ranks of our Grand Lodge bear testimony. The places of Bro. Craven Ashford, Past Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, and Bro. J. B. Cramer, P. M. of Acacia Lodge are indeed vacant. They have fought the good fight, and have now passed into that higher life, where those who wait on the Divine Master find peace, joy and eternal bliss.

The Grand Master refers to a somewhat novel case. On the 25th June, Mr. ——, petitioned Arminius Lodge for the degrees. The committee made

favorable report, but at the request of a brother not a member of the lodge, the ballot was postponed. Subsequently, August 13th, a protest, signed by thirteen brethren of different lodges of the jurisdiction was presented to Arminius Lodge, and by its Master referred to a committee for further report. The committee again reported favorable, September 10th; the Grand Master being present. At this time a member of the lodge *objects to the ballot being had*, and thus the case now stands.

We do not observe anything of a "peculiar nature" in the case, except, that an "objection" is apparently allowed to take precedence in the premises. My right to the ballot is of just as much force as this brother's objections. It is true that he may object to the report of the committee, but this cannot stay proceedings. The objection to be of any validity must be presented in the form of a motion for the assent or dissent of the brethren. Even though the committee had made an unfavorable report, this would not be a bar to my prerogatives. The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The report is not published, if made.

The Grand Master recommends a well organized system for dispensing charity. We do not see how it is possible to avoid imposition without a Central Board of Relief; particularly in a city that is necessarily infested with the prime impostors of every clime.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized, as was also the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba. It does not, of late years, require much Masonry for new Grand Lodges. The day will come, brethren, when these affiliations with the products of systems, the positive antipodes of Symbolic Masonry, will be evoked for our degradation, if not our destruction. We are friendly to all—belong to all, and have abundant reason to be gratified with our relations to every branch of the Mystic Tie; but for the good of *all*, and the prosperity of *all*, we insist upon the *indivisible independent sovereignty* of the Craft. Nothing short of this will we ever, directly or indirectly, countenance. We speak for ourselves only.

An effort to increase the tax on lodge membership from fifty to seventy-five cents, was defeated. In the place of this proposed amendment to the constitution, an assessment of eight hundred dollars was ordered for Grand Lodge wants. The expenditures of the lodges in charity, for the past year, are in keeping with the well known generosity of our brethren of this jurisdiction.

The report on Correspondence by Brother Singleton, is restricted to 50 pp. One brother, whom we infer wanted his name in print, thought that Bro S. could exhaust himself on one page. The entire reportorial corps so fully appreciate their distinguished cotemporary, that it is earnestly hoped that his Grand Lodge will soon be in a position to give us the benefit of his ability and large experience. There is a grim satisfaction however, in knowing that he is not at liberty to *talk back*, to any great extent. *We* rest easier.

He makes very fraternal mention of Illinois, making extended quotations. Thanks, Bro. Singleton.

Statistics—Lodges, 21; membership, 2,750. Total receipts of Lodges for the year, $17,116 97. Expended in charity, $3,335 66.

M.·.W.·. E. G. Davis, Washington, G. M. R.·.W.·. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, G. Sec.

ENGLAND.

We give the following from the Grand Lodge of England that our readers may have a correct understanding of the question that has so recently separated the Grand Orient of France from the Masonic Fraternity of the world. It is needless to say that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in hearty unison with their brethren of England on this subject:

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G., ETC., M. W. Grand Master:

Report presented to Grand Lodge on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1878,

The Committee appointed at the last Grand Lodge on Wednesday, the 5th December, 1877, to consider the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, beg to report that the Grand Lodge of England has received information that the Grand Orient of France has resolved, by a considerable majority, to rescind the 1st and 2d paragraphs of its Constitution, and to substitute for them the following laws:

The laws as they formerly stood read thus:—

Freemasonry, an Institution essentially philanthropic, philosophical, and progressive, has for its object the inquiry after truth, the study of universal morality, sciences and arts, and the practice of benevolence.

1. Its principles are the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and human solidarity.

2. It regards liberty of conscience as the common right of every man, and excludes no person on account of his belief.

3. Its motto is Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

As they now stand, they are as follows:

Freemasonry, an Institution essentially philanthropic, philosophical, and progressive, has for its object the inquiry after truth, the study of universal morality, sciences and arts, and the practice of benevolence.

1. Its principles are absolute liberty of conscience and human solidarity.

2. It excludes no person on account of his belief.

3. Its motto is Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The committee have carefully considered this action on the part of the Grand Orient of France, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, they have unanimously agreed to recommend the following resolutions for the adoption of Grand Lodge:—

1st Resolution.—That this Grand Lodge views with profound regret the step taken by the Grand Orient of France in thus removing from its constitution those paragraphs which assert a belief in the existence of T. G. A. O. T. U., because such an alteration is opposed to the traditions, practice, and feelings of all "true and genuine" Masons from the earliest to the present time.

2d Resolution.—That this Grand Lodge, whilst always anxious to receive in the most fraternal spirit the brethren of any Foreign Grand Lodge whose proceedings are conducted according to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of which a belief in T. G. A. O. T. U. is the first and most important, cannot recognize as "true and genuine" brethren any who have been initiated in Lodges which either deny or ignore that belief.

3d Resolution.—That in view of the foregoing resolutions the W. Masters of all lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England be directed not to admit any foreign brother as a visitor unless—

1st. He is duly vouched for, or unless his certificate shows that he has been initiated according to the Ancient rites and ceremonies in a lodge professing belief in T. G. A. O. T. U., and

2d. Not unless he himself shall acknowledge that this belief is an essential landmark of the Order.

4th Resolution.—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, to each Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, and to the W. Masters of all lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and that it be an instruction to the W. Master of each lodge to read these resolutions at the first meeting of his lodge after the reception thereof, and to direct that they shall be entered upon the minutes.

LONDON, 22d February, 1878.

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 6th of March, 1878.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, M. W., Pro Grand Master, on the throne:

It was moved by the Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master, and seconded by the Right Honorable LORD SHERBORNE, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Gloucestershire,

"That the foregoing report, and the resolutions therein contained, be received, adopted, and entered on the Minutes;" which was carried unanimously.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W. C., 6th March, 1878.

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

FLORIDA, 1878.

A Special Communication was held June 18th, 1877, to lay the corner-stone of a public edifice in Jacksonville. The services of the occasion were conducted by M.·.W.·. Enos Wasgate, Grand Master.

The Forty-Ninth Annual Communication assembled in Jacksonville January 8th. There is much in the address of the Grand Master that will attract attention. In his opening remarks, he says:

Be true to the teachings and principles of our Institution, be true to one another.

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Do all this, my brethren, and your beautiful temple will stand complete in all its glory; the world will look on and applaud, and God's angels will touch their harps with notes of approval. All over our land, from where the sun first touches with soft, warm kisses the pine-clad hills of Maine, to where his last rosy beams glide away over the golden sands of California, a grateful people, both North and South, have erected to their heroic dead, monuments of marble, and tablets of brass. And they have done well. But Time, relentless in his march—Time, the great leveller—putting his sickle in among the days, will crumble and corrode, little by little away. And when the ponderous pendulum of this great clock shall cease, and cease forever its beating; when the world at the command of the Almighty, shall be rolled up like a scroll, each and every vestige of those grand memorials, rearing their proud heads so high in the glorious sunlight of to-day, will disappear amid the wreck and ruin of a world. But the monuments reared by you, brethren, no dust of time shall ever light upon; neither shall oblivion's shroud hide their splendor; for it is an immortal principle, engrafted on the souls of men, and passing the confines of time, they will live on through the endless cycles of eternity. Upon you, brethren, a great responsibility rests. A glorious work awaits you, and grand results will be achieved if your work be well done.

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Man shall *be* and *do* something, and his temporal life shall leave behind it in the spiritual world an imperishable result."

"Man is not placed in the world of sense alone, but the essential root of his being is in God. Hurried along by sense and its impulses, the consciousness of this life in God may be readily hidden from him, and then, however noble may be his nature, he lives in strife and disunion with himself, in discord and unhappiness, without true dignity and enjoyment of life."

"But when the consciousness of the true source of his existence first rises upon him, and he joyfully resigns himself to it till his being is steeped in the thought, then peace and joy and blessedness flow in upon his soul. And it lies in the Divine idea that all men must come to this gladdening consciousness, that the outward finite life may be tasted by the Infinite, and so enjoyed."

The Grand Master makes feeling mention of the decease of Past Grand Master Samuel Benezet: Bro. David Jones, Grand Tyler; Bro. Benjamin G. Alderman, D. D. G. M.; and Bro. Edmund P. Jordan, Past S. G. W.

Dispensations for three new lodges were issued; one charter arrested; one surrendered.

Several decisions are of record; but none that require particular mention, except the following:

Question—A M. M. lives in the jurisdiction of our lodge for several years, during which time he is notoriously intemperate, and if he was a member of our lodge would have been dealt with. He dies, and his lodge requests us to bury him with Masonic honors. Are we bound under any circumstances to extend Masonic honors to a man who we know to be unworthy of them?

Answer—You are not under any obligation to an unworthy brother, but he should have been reported to the lodge of which he was a member while living. (See proceedings of 1876, page 282, rule 143.)

We discussed this subject at considerable length in reviewing Missouri last year. The Grand Master, as we think, is correct. The failure of a lodge to discipline for vice, does not prolong an offender's *claim* to fraternal consideration. We would treat him kindly, and make every effort for his well-being; but we are entirely hostile to the view, that technical "good standing" implies an obligation on the lodge to endorse, in the eyes of the world, a life of vice by any formal recognition of an unworthy brother's relations to the Craft, neither the mercy, charity or cowardice of a lodge, is a good plea for its public degradation.

The Grand Master concludes his address with several pointed reminders. Among the number is found the following:

We attend with scrupulous punctuality the convocations of the Craft; we pay our quarterly dues with careful promptitude, and we contribute to the wants of those around us whenever their miseries are presented at our doors. All this accomplished, in the technical language of the fraternity, we are pronounced "Bright Masons." Are we so, my brethren? Let us not thus deceive ourselves. How hollow and contemptible is the Masonic character which extends no further, and embraces no more than the cold, constrained and formal discharge of these obligations. Masonry is something more than ceremonies, forms and symbols. It is the Spirit of God manfesting itself in purity and power, through the beautiful language and material emblems devised by man with His Almighty aid and counsel.

A brother propounds this question:

In a lodge there are present say 24 members besides the W. M. On a question submited to vote by show of hands, 12 vote in favor of its adoption, 12 refuse to vote, and the W. M, declines to decide, what is the result, and what is the duty of the W. M. in the premises? Can a member absolutely refuse to vote in such matters, and can a member be excused from voting in such matters, and if so, how, and under what circumstances?

The Committee on Jurisprudence thus responded:

In the matter where a vote was taken by a show of hands, twelve members voted in the affirmative, twelve refused to vote, and the Master refused to decide, the result is that the twelve voting members carry the question, and the W. M. should have so decided. Every member present should vote upon all questions rising before the lodge, because it is the duty as well as the high privilege of a Mason to assume his part of the responsibilities of the lodge as well as to enjoy its privileges.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters present a favorable condition of the Craft. Some lodges suffered largely last year from the presence of Yellow Fever.

The Grand Secretary reports the theft of a gold jewel. Strong suspicion rested upon an Ohio Mason, of Mansfield. He was reported to his lodge, and, as Bro. Dawkins says, "he found a screening element, from the influence of

which he was never brought to Masonic discipline." We do not understand this. Perhaps our Ohio brethren will explain.

At the session of 1877, a uniform code of by-laws for constituent lodges were adopted. A considerable trouble resulted. Several attempts were made to repeal them, without success.

The Grand Lodge sustained the Committee on Jurisprudence in the following expression:

As to the uniform code of by-laws, the committee has not time to examine the by-laws in full, but in the absence of any specific objection, claim that they are *prima facie* Constitutional. This code was established by a regulation of the Grand Lodge, and will remain in force until the regulation is changed.

In regard to the proposition of Bro. Wentworth, to repeal this code of by-laws, the committee recommend that the particular lodges have leave to make such additions to this code as may suit their circumstances, or to use in connection with the same, such other by-laws as have been heretofore adopted by the particular lodges, which are not in conflict with the uniform code, or the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. D. C. Dawkins presented a brief report on Correspondence—scarce three pages. Of the Grand Orient of France, he says:

Your attention is necessarily directed to a few special subjects, foremost among which is that the unscrupulous conduct of the Grand Orient of France, in violating and ruthlessly invading the American Masonic doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction, and for which it has been so universally ostracised, is explainable in its recent action of striking from its constitution and tenue all acknowledgment of Deity, for the express purpose of admitting Atheists into their society. And when the subject matter was under discussion, a few brethren opposing such a measure, suggested among other things that such an action would tend to estrange the rest of the Masonic world from them, and they were met with the reply that such argument was used in the case of their support of Foulhouse in Louisiana, which had proved untrue, and that their said action had not given displeasure to the Masonic world, or any material part of it. So it is observable that in ignoring the ever living God, falsehood is at a premium.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction be, and are hereby, forbidden to visit, or in any way recognize a body claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Ontario, or from having any associations therewith, or its pretended allegiance.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indian Territory, of which M.·.W.·. Bro. Granville McPherson is Grand Master, and R.·.W.·. Bro. R. P. Jones is Grand Secretary, be and is hereby welcomed to our fraternal recognition, and we recommend a reciprocal representation.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing the Masonic legitimacy of Masonry in the Island of Cuba, but feeling unwilling to sit in judgment and decide at present for ourselves upon the question as to whether the Grand Lodge of Colon, or the Grand Lodge of Cuba, should be recognized as the only foreign and exclusive power there, in symbolic Masonry, we deem it expedient to remain neutral, and the brethren of our Grand Jurisdiction on visiting said Island, are hereby left to their own sound discretion as to their Masonic Associations.

The Oration, by Bro. Charles A. Fulwood, is worthy of far more attention than we can give it. We must content ourselves with limited quotations:

The misfortunes and wide-spread calamities that have befallen the country within the last score of years are educational. Many a difficult lesson touching the arts of war and the blessings of peace— many profound truths relating to governmental principles and policies, have, in the wonderful march of events, been illustrated and enforced. Dull, indeed, is he who learns not in the school of adversity! and the people of the United States *ought* to learn and lay to heart the lessons inculcated in their own history. As to the good citizens of Florida, they have learned and are learning; and those elements of character which enshrined them martyrs in war, now crown them "princes in peace." Their resolution, courage and fortitude have been equal to all emergencies.

The sentiment of true brotherhood, as taught among Freemasons, is largely dominant, and a liberal, forgiving spirit prevails. Bitterness is put away, animosities buried, wrongs condoned, errors forgotten, and the foul spirit of revenge utterly exorcised. Hence, during the past year, the trite adage, "There is life in the old land yet," was rendered especially appropriate. There is life! National life—State life! Home government is secure. Every material interest is under the protection of law, and henceforth State and municipal governments are to be as righteous and wise as the virtue and intelligence of our people are capable of making and maintaining.

There is much in all this to inspire gratitude and renew our hopes for the future. Truly, the long, dreary night of our adversity is past, and the sun of prosperity shines! My prayer is—and it is a petition in which all brethren of the Mystic-tie, from Maine to California, and from Alaska to the Keys of the Gulf, will devoutly join—that the rising and shining of the sun of prosperity may be "with healing in his wings;" that the wounds of our common country may be healed, and each section, freed from all trammels, move, without "let or hindrance," along the highway of progress and renown to a glorious destiny.

Bro. Fulwood concludes with an exceedingly complimentary allusion to the retiring Grand Master.

Statistics—Lodges, 58; membership, 1,842.

M.·.W.·. William A. McLean, Jacksonville, G. M. R.·.W.·. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville, G. Sec'y.

GEORGIA, 1877.

This M.·.W.·. Grand Lodge assembled in Macon, October 30th. M.·.W.·. Daniel E. Butler presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is quite brief. Of defaulting lodges he cogently remarks:

This subject affords me an opportunity to make the following observations: Delinquent Lodges are made such by defaulting and delinquent members. The Worshipful Master is sometimes the cause, but more often the great reason is, the absence of wholesome discipline. And the want of discipline often arises from an ignorance of, and an incompetency to discharge the duties of the offices which the members hold. From these causes disorder, disobedience to rightful authority, and great confusion must come. Behind all these reasons lies another fact, more potent still. It is the ease with which new members obtain admittance into too many of our lodges. The profane are allowed to come in with improper

motives, and without sufficient inquiry. And the privileges of Masonry are used for other purposes than the noble one of who can best work and best agree in the practice of our sublime precepts.

To remedy these evils the Grand Lodge at this communication, would do well to apply its discipline to all lodges which are in arrears for dues, also to those lodges which, with incompetent officers, use unwarrantable means to confer the degrees upon those officers who do not enforce the laws of Freemasonry against the vices of drunkenness, profanity, and dishonesty. Such a procedure will cost some money, but the purity of our professions, and the high standing of our Ancient Order is in great peril from these things.

The "Southern Masonic Female College" occupies the earnest attention of the Grand Master. We sincerely hope that the Craft of Georgia will respond to his devotion to its welfare:

For twenty-four years, in office and out, I have watched over and cherished this College as a father would his child. It yet lives, and will live to accomplish much more, if judicious councils shall guide its interest for the time to come. These years of service in its behalf are to me, a source of joy, and the more is it a pleasure to me because the work was done willingly, without fee or reward, and at my own expense. I have done what I could, and some good has been the result. I commend the college to your better judgment and more cordial support. This Grand Lodge at a small expense, can make it an honor to the fraternity, and a fountain of learning for hundreds of our daughters. It is now existing and going on, in spite of your coldness and indifference. What might it not be with your hearty, warm and generous fostering care.

Experience has signally failed to impress us with the propriety of Grand Bodies engaging in such enterprises; but when entered upon, one of two things should be done; either support or abandon them. The report of the Committee having charge of the institution, represents much hope for the future.

In this connection, considerable embarrassment is experienced in providing for the liabilities of the Grand Lodge, from the fact that seventy-seven constituent bodies are delinquent in the sum of $2,342 65. This is less than the exact amount. Several lodges are reported as delinquent and who have neglected to make returns. The Grand Lodge has inaugurated measures to ascertain upon what lodges it *can rely*. The writer is not a novice in Masonry. One year more will finish the third decade of fraternal experience; and when the lessons of the past are carefully reviewed it is found that, except in rare instances, delinquent lodges are not of value to the fraternity.

The Finance Committee recommended a reduction of mileage to five cents; which was agreed to. The Grand Lodge also increased the *per capita* dues twenty-five per cent. There is true heroism in such measures to meet liabilities. We tender our congratulations.

The Committee on Grand Master's address recommended the re-appointment of a standing committee on correspondence. Concurred in. Past Grand Master Samuel Lawrence was made chairman of the committee.

The Committee on Grievances were engaged with thirty-three cases.

The Committee on New Constitution made a report which was agreed to by sections, but its adoption as a whole was deferred until the next Annual Communication.

We notice new features in the by-laws; some of which are worthy of particular notice. They require the initiation fee with the petition:

And the fees for initiation must accompany this declaration.

SEC. 5. In all cases which are declared to be cases of emergency, and in all cases where dispensations may be necessary, the fees due from a candidate to the lodge shall be increased twenty-five per cent., one-fourth of which increase shall accrue to the Grand Lodge, and the lodge to *whom* the same is, or ought to be paid, shall be chargeable with the collection of the same.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized.

Statistics—The tabular statements of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Blackshear, are very full. Chartered lodges 300, membership 13,195—a decrease of 1280 from report of 1876. For the five years, including 1873 and ending with 1877 inclusive, there had been suspended and "excluded" 2,974, and dimitted 3,009.

M.·.W.·. James M. Mobley, Hamilton, G. M. R.·.W.·. J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, G. Sec'y.

IDAHO, 1877.

The Tenth Annual Communication was held in Boone City, Sept. 15th.

The Grand Master, M.·.W.·. Edward A. Stevenson, delivered a good address. It is largely devoted to reminders of our duties as Craftsmen. He believes that persistent violations of obligations "will end in reproach, dishonor and disgrace." So do we.

Of late years the mental strength of Masonry has been so much devoted to decoration, that but little time has been occupied with the weightier matters upon which the structure is erected. There would be less transgression if we had less learned disquisitions on the virtues, and more determination in enforcing their practice. We are speaking in general terms, and without remote allusion to the discourse of Bro. Stevenson.

The Craft has been too much enamored of the delusion that jurisprudence and ritual are primary, and principle a secondary consideration. Lodges will never obtain moral force and supremacy in communities, till Grand and Subordinate Officers are *Masons:* and encourage by their own practices, the elementary thought of *Masonry*. The Grand Master says:

Charity and relief are in part fundamental principles of our order, and we are taught to inculcate and practice them as the tenets of our profession. Faith may be lost in sight, Hope end in fruition, but Charity extends beyond the grave throughout the boundless realms of eternity. The potency, influence, and success of our noble order are in part due to the silent

ministration of our munificent charity. It does not go abroad to proclaim its benevolent spirit, but it wipes the tear from the widow's eye and binds up the broken hearted, and guides the feet of the orphan in the paths of truth and virtue. It finds the lame, the halt, and the blind of its household and pours into their hearts the oil of joy and gladness. It never boasts of its deeds of charity, but it feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and provides for the widow and the orphan. In fact, Truth, Honor, Virtue and Charity should be the peculiar characteristics of every Mason, and well may we rejoice in the stability and splendor of our time honored Craft, yet we should not count it as the result of mere human skill and ingenuity. For an institution of so long duration, of proportions so vast, of tradition so glorious, and history so pure amid all its persecutions, must have had more than human aid. Let us therefore, my brothers, thank the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for its vigorous life, its unabated prosperity, and its now conceded respectability and usefulness to the world, and although its honor is for a time in this jurisdiction confined to our keeping, we are but agents and doing our Supreme Grand Master's work."

Masonry has its mysteries and secrets, but in that great day when everything shall be made public, and we shall all be gathered around the great white throne, if I have lived up strictly to the principles and teachings of Masonry, and fulfilled all the obligations and duties demanded of me, I shall have little to fear, but will enjoy the happy reflection consequent on a well spent life, and have a bright hope of a glorious immortality.

He renders several decisions. On the question of dimits, he replies:

The word dimit simply means "to send away, to let go," consequently a certificate of withdrawal either with or without a recommendatory certificate is a dimit. "Article xiv, Section 25, Grand Lodge By-Laws: "A member of a lodge in good standing and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time, by giving notice of his intention so to do at a regular meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the lodge then present." By the above by-law it is clear that a brother can withdraw his membership at any time and demand a dimit; but if he wish a recommendatory certificate attached thereto, it cannot issue unless it be authorized by a vote of the lodge.

It is unnecessary to reproduce our views on this subject. We cannot consent to the doctrine that a dimit must issue on the *demand* of the applicant. The general principle, that the lodge is a voluntary organization, and that the worthy member should be allowed to exercise the same freedom in leaving as in uniting, will not be seriously questioned; but we do not believe that a Mason is at liberty to foul the lodge with dishonor, and then compel his brethren to father the odium by giving any avouchment that would, by implication even, convey the impression that he was a "worthy brother." A dimit, however tart and brief, is an evidence of "good standing." If this be true, upon what principle of justice do you refuse the "recommendatory certificate," in other words, the diploma? We find from this address, that our Grand Lodge is involved in a question of jurisdiction with our brethren of Idaho. Nothing serious can grow out of it, in the presence of the healing qualifications of Grand Master Robbins. M.·.W.·. Bro. Stevenson concludes his address with fraternal notices of the death of Brothers D. B. Randall, P. M.; and Lewis Day, P. M.; both of whom were destroyed by Indians.

The following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That Section 1 of Article 16, of Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended by inserting after the word "Masonry" in eighth line, "by declaration by the Master," so that it will read, "No lodge shall expel a member for the non-payment of his dues. But in case any

member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues, during the period of six months, he shall be notified by the Secretary, that, unless at the next stated meeting, his dues be paid, or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause for such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, by declaration by the Master. If neither of these things be done, he shall be so suspended, unless, for special reasons shown, the lodge may otherwise determine; but any Mason thus suspended, who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of such payment, shall, by that act be restored."

It was not agreed to. This matter elicited considerable discussion. We are unalterably opposed to any act of the Master, that casts a shadow over the inherent rights of members.

Bro. O. H. Purdy, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented a report, accompanied with resolutions recommending the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba." Adopted. Sorry, brethren.

The Committee on Jurisprudence do not advise the recognition of the Grand Orient of Hungary. We think one quite as legitimate as the other. Why not?

Bro. Purdy also reported a mortuary service for "Colored Masonry."

One of the most attractive features of Idaho benevolence, is the Orphan Fund of $4,205 00. This will afford much more consolation to the needy than costly Asylums.

A special committee make the following commendable report. Adopted.

That so much of the Grand Master's address, as relates to Bro.·. G. P. Brown's letter, asking this Grand Body to reimburse Mt. Idaho Lodge in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which she has paid to the families of deceased Masons. Believing it to be the duty of every subordinate lodge to assist the families of deceased brothers, they being found worthy and that in the instance referred to in the letter of Bro.·. Brown, Mt. Idaho Lodge, performed a duty that all other lodges in this jurisdiction are doing continually. We therefore recommend that the prayer of Mt. Idaho Lodge be not granted.

Bro. Purdy submitted a report on Correspondence of 118 pp. It is a good production, and an improvement upon the one of last year. We have read it carefully, and find much that we heartily approve. In his review of Nova Scotia, he thus speaks our mind, and the mind of our Grand Lodge:

The idea of giving an unprincipled heartless member of a lodge the power to keep the advancement of a candidate in abeyance for no other reason, perhaps, than personal pique or revenge is, to us, devoid of every act and principle of justice and right, and we hope to see the time soon when the law of our Grand Lodge will be abrogated. We hold that if a member of a lodge has aught against his brother worthy of stopping his advancement, the brother so stopped should have an opportunity given him to "rise and explain." We insist that E. A. and F. C. Masons have some rights. We have no charity for Masonic assassins, or for the coward who will stab in the dark or in the back.

He is not quite orthodox on the dimit question. In his conclusion, he asks indulgence for the lack of careful preparation of his work. The request is not called for.

Statistics—Lodges, 12; membership, 385.

M.·.W.·. E. A. Stevenson, Pioneerville, G. M. R.·.W.·. Charles Himrod, Boise City, G. Sec'y.

INDIANA, 1877.

The Sixtieth Annual Meeting was held May 22d.

M.·.W.·. Frank J. Devol, at his station.

His address is very elaborate, and chiefly occupied with a presentation of his official transactions. He thus speaks of his late brother, E. W. H. Ellis:

It is with great sorrow that I am called upon to record the death of our late Grand Marshal, Brother E. W. H. Ellis, which event occurred at his home in Goshen, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1876. He was born at Penfield, New York, April 29, 1815. His youth and early manhood were spent in acquiring that knowledge which made him distinguished as a professional and literary gentleman. He was zealous and proficient in the propagation of the sublime tenets of Freemasonry, into which he was initiated in the city of Goshen in 1846. He was for several years the honored Master of Goshen Lodge No. 12. He had been Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Indiana, and Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite in the same State. He was, at the time of his death, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan near this Grand Body, which he has served with great ability in the past. He was a man of positive character, remarkable literary abilities, irreproachable life, and gentlemanly deportment.

The Grand Master does not recommend the recognition of either the "Grand Lodge of Colon," or the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," and says, "there being two Grand Bodies claiming jurisdiction over the same territory, the proper course for us to pursue is to decline to recognize either at present." We deny the existence of a solitary lodge of Symbolic Masonry on the Island of Cuba, unless recently established.

Fourteen new lodges were authorized. Lodge irregularities have occupied very much of the attention of the Grand Master. His report on the subject is of interest to any jurisdiction, but its great length will not justify us in giving it entire:

I received reports in relation to the above from four hundred and sixty-one Special Deputies out of five hundred and twenty-three appointed. From these reports we are placed in possession of the following information:

Thirty-eight lodges failed to hold the annual election of officers at the stated meeting next preceding the 27th of December, 1876, thirty-one of which made application to me for dispensations to hold special elections.

The officers elect of twenty-three lodges were not installed by an affiliated actual Past Master on or before the next succeeding stated meeting.

Four lodge records are not signed by the Worshipful Master and attested by Secretary.

Four lodges have transacted business at called meetings, other than trials, conferring degrees and ceremonial observances.

Four lodges have failed to meet for six months conclusively.

The halls of fifteen lodges are not considered safe and suitable for their intended use.

Six lodges meet in the same halls with other associates or orders not Masonic.

Eight Lodges have been opened with less than seven Master Masons present, and have transacted business (other than conferring degrees) with a less number than seven members of the Lodge.

One lodge has iniated a candidate whose physical disability was such as to prevent his literal compliance with the ceremonies of the Order.

Eighteen lodges have received petitions for initiation from persons who had not resided within their jurisdiction six months.

Eleven lodges have balloted upon the election or rejection of candidates whose petitions had not been referred to a committee for investigation, and then laid over four weeks.

When balloting for initiation, advancement or membership, twenty-five lodges excused members from voting.

Eight lodges have not required proficiency in the preceding degree before advancement.

Eleven lodges have reconsidered ballot votes.

Nine lodges have conferred more than one degree upon candidates at the same meeting, and the same degree upon more than one candidate at the same time.

Three lodges have participated in public processions which were not formed for purely Masonic purposes.

Two lodges failed to open an the third degree at funerals.

Thirty-three lodges have conferred the degrees upon candidates for a less sum than twenty-five dollars.

Fifty-one Secretaries failed to promptly forward thc annual returns to the Grand Secretary.

Forty-seven lodges have neglected to preserve copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for each year.

Thirty-one lodges were not in possession of a copy of the constitution, by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of subordinate lodges.

Fifteen lodges, while conferring degrees, do not conform to the ritual and ceremonies of the "Freemasons Monitor or Illustrations of Mosonry," arranged by Thomas Smith Webb.

One hondred and forty-nine lodges permitted their members to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, several of whom are also permitted to manufacture and sell the same.

Five lodges have conferred the degrees upon such as were in the habit of becoming intoxicated or made it their business to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

Seventy-five per cent. of the transient applicants for relief claiming to be Masons have subsequently proven to be imposters.

It will be ohserved that two hundred and five lodges have violated ihe law in one or more instances.

Bro. Devol is much interested in the establishment of a "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary." He finds, however, that the Craft do not favor the enterprise in consequence of the present large liabilities of the Grand Lodge. A special committee to which the matter was referred,

reported in favor of a voluntary organization, but, under the patronage and influence of the Grand Body.

In our report of last year, reference was made to the case of a lodge that had become indebted to a Mrs. Page in the sum of $4,000. We are glad to know that the Grand Lodge passed the following order:

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the functions of Perry Lodge, No. 37, be suspended for a period of three months, and if, at the expiration of that time, the members of said lodge shall not have fully satisfied or secured the said claim of Mrs. Page, that then the charter of said lodge be, and the same is, hereby revoked, and the name of Perry Lodge, No. 37, stricken from the lodge rolls of this Grand Jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge finds itself much embarrassed by the presence of a large Grand Lodge Hall indebtedness. The perplexing legislation of the session grew out of making provision for its liquidation. The brethren wisely concluded to suspend unfavorable criticism on what had been accomplished, unfortunate though it has been, and work together for the honor of the jurisdiction. We sincerely hope that this experience, with the like experience of every Grand Body engaged in these large undertakings, will deter Grand Lodges from repeating similar histories.

The attention of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was occupied with considerable business. The committee was not disposed to settle financial difficulties between brethren. Correct.

The following sound doctrine is found in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred a memorial from New Albany Lodge No. 39, in regard to allowing lodges to "suspend or drop their members for non-payment of dues without the formality of a trial," having considered the subject-matter referred to them in this memorial, offer the following report:

Your committee feel and realize that membership and good standing in a Masonic lodge is a sacred right that should not be lightly trifled with. The account kept by the Secretary is not conclusive evidence of a brother's delinquency or guilt so as to justify a lodge in taking action against him without notice, and the facts substantiated by evidence to the satisfaction of the lodge. Many reasons may be assigned for the appearance of the brother's delinquency on the Secretary's books. He may have paid his dues and the Secretary failed to enter the proper credit through mistake, forgetfulness, or otherwise, and thus the brother's apparent delinquency would only be a question between himself and the Secretary. And under such circumstances to drop or suspend the brother, and thus impeach his good standing in the lodge, as well as in the order, without giving him an opportunity to defend himself or being heard, is too foreign to the principles of Masonry to be entertained by this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Elisha L. McLallen, presented his second annual report on Correspondence. We are impressed with distinctness of his enunciations, and his sound views on questions involving a correct and *fraternal* interpretation of Masonic law.

We thank our distinguished brother for his generous notice of our jurisdiction. Indiana was omitted in our first report, and for the *only* reason that we did not receive the proceedings. Talk to Bro. Burrill, please.

In his review of Texas we find the following:

E. J. Russell, a Past Master, was tried and expelled on charges of openly and publicly denying the divine authenticity of the Scriptures, asserting the same in open lodge, and that he did not want his children taught what it teaches for it is not true. He plead guilty, an wa- expelled. He appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the finding was sustained. This action was clearly in accordance with Masonic law, as they have it in Texas, and is, in our opinion, clearly in violation of the true principles of Masonry, which, while requiring of a candidate a belief in God, leave it to his conscience in what form His Will shall be symbolized.

Last year we became acquainted with his peculiar views on this subject—peculiar because presented by a Mason.

There are difficulties surrounding even a limited notice of such questions which none but a Mason can appreciate. The intelligent Craftsman will understand our allusions. This is not a question of Deism, Pantheism or other ism. Masonry is a law unto itself, resting in beliefs and principles that are held to be fundamental, and so plain and unequivocally are they stated, that there does not seem to be a reasonable apology (Masonic)for the position of Bro. Mc. L.

The central figure of the entire structure is God. *Masonry* says that the Bible is *His gift* to man, and given us as a guide for *faith* and practice. Its *place* and *functions* in the lodge are in entire harmony with these declarations; and, as we said last year, there is not an allusion to the volume, esoteric or exoteric, that does not represent it, directly or indirectly, as of divine authenticity. There is an unfathomable gulf between Deism and Masonry. In the latter, inspiration is of recognized force and authority, while in the former it is rejected.

Would a lodge of Indiana tolerate the presence of a man who, after his admission to membership, should declare the Bible unworthy of credence—a cheat, a fraud? Please let us know.

Statistical—Lodges, 536; membership, 28,101; a gain of 222 over returns of the previous year.

M.·.W.·. Andrew J. Hay, Charlestown, G. M. R.·.W.·. John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis, G. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1877.

The Third Annual Communication was held at Vinita, September 4th.

M.·.W.·. Granville McPherson presiding. All the lodges of the jurisdiction represented.

We have been much interested in the address of the Grand Master. He says:

Owing to our anomalous political condition, masonry cannot be expected to progress in this Territory at the same rate it does in other jurisdictions. Yet it, together with religon and education, keeps pace with our slowly advancing civilization; and in due time, if we are true to ourselves and true to the interests of our glorious cause, the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory will shine forth in all her beauty and splendor, and take her stand in the great Masonic family, first among her equals. The intermediate link in the chain that binds the Orient and Occident—the center of the great American Lodge, and located in a country as lovely as that in which Masonry first found its natal home, there is nothing to prevent this from becoming at some day in the future the seat of masonic empire. It but remains with you my brethren, and those who come after you, to make it as such. The Grand Master of the Universe has done his part—bestowed with a bounteous hand all the precious gifts of nature upon your lovely land; a land where Religion, Education and Masonry, the hand-maids of civilization, will one day, like our cherished emblem of immortality, in perpetual verdure bloom.

Two dispensations for new lodges were issued. The Grand Master decides:

A man is made an Entered Apprentice in anotner jurisdiction; he removes to this jurisdiction and the lodge in which is he made, grants permission to a lodge here to finish him. He puts in his petition and is rejected. I hold now that he can only apply to any lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside; that that lodge has the right to entertain his petition for the two other degrees without consulting either the lodge in which he was initiated or the one that rejected him.

So long as the system of perpetual jurisdiction is maintained, we cannot assent to the decision of Bro. McPherson. Our opinion would be, that until the E. A. is accepted by some lodge, he remains the ashlar of the lodge that initiated him.

The Grand Master's views on non-affiliation are well stated, and in entire harmony with the "principal tenets of his profession." We give a single paragraph:

I deem it not inappropriate for me to say something on the subject of non-affiliated Masons. I am not in favor of treating them as rigidly as some of my brethren here are, nor as some of our sister Grand Lodges do. I believe it to be the duty of every good Mason to belong to some lodge, yet I think it is not an impossibility for a man to be a good Mason without belonging to a lodge. And when a non-affiliated Mason dies, if he be recognized by his neighbors as a just and upright man, I believe it to be the duty of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is, to bury him with masonic honors, if he or his family request it. I am fully satisfied in my own mind, that such a magnanimous course on our part would have a tendency to diminish the list of non-affiliated Masons, and that it would be more in keeping with the true spirit of Masonry than the opposite policy.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, to which this topic was referred, reported the following;

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, would beg leave to report on as much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as refers to non-affiliated Master Masons who refuse to contribute to the support of the institution, unless prevented by disability, by so doing forfeit all the rights, privileges and benefits of the fraternity.

Adopted.

The Grand Master further recommended the abrogation of the affiliation fee, also the charge of twenty cents for visitations of non-affiliates. The latter is something new. The Grand Lodge did not express an opinion upon either subject. If any of Caucasian blood are skeptical as to the possibility of any good coming from any other division of the human family, we again, and earnestly, ask their attention to M.·.W.·. Bro. McPherson:

My brethren, I fear some of us are inclined to pay more regard to useless customs than to our every day duties and obligations to each other. I hold it better to deviate from an empty form than from the principles of Masonry. It is all well enough for us to be posted on Masonic Law and Usage, and to be familiar with the ancient land-marks; in fact these are a part of our Masonic duties; but suppose we stop here; of what benefit would Masonry be to the world? We may know by heart all the disquisitions on Masonic Jurisprudence that Mackay ever wrote; have at our tongue's end all the beautiful things that Pike has ever said, and yet be as void of the true spirit of Masonry as is the marble slab of the virtues of him whose name it commemorates. It is in the daily avocations of life, the missions of Masonry must be fulfilled; in a strict adherence to the solemn obligations we are under to each other. This it is that will lift the lowering clouds and show forth Masonry, the white-winged angel in waiting upon religion, and civilization, in all her resplendent beauty.

The order of last year arresting the charters of Flint and Alpha Lodges, was rescinded. It will be remembered that these bodies refused to recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge, and insisted upon retaining relationship with the mother Grand Lodge of Kansas. We refer to our special report.

The Committee on Correspondence, Bros. Murrow, Hague and Jones, present a very creditable production. It is a pleasure to assure the Craft, that though the report is brief, it will not suffer in intellectual comparison with the large majority of such papers.

Brother Jones, in his review of Kansas, gives the brethren of that bailiwick a sly reminder, as follows:

He (the Grand Master,) also made an unusual large number of decisions. Many of them have long since been held as matters of Law and Usage. Hence it appears that the brethren of Kansas should devote more time and attention to Masonic literature, and thereby acquire a more thorough acquaintance with Masonic Law and Usage.

Illinois is not included in the review.

Statistics—Chartered lodges, 10; membership, 259.

M.·.W.·. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, G. M. R.·.W.·. R. P. Jones, Caddo, G. Sec'y.

INDIAN TERRITORY—SPECIAL REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois:

At your last session, the undersigned was directed to inquire into the legality of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

One Grand Lodge had recalled its recognition, and although the mother Grand Body, Arkansas, has accorded it fraternal relations, it was thought wise by many prominent brethren of this jurisdiction, that this inquiry should be instituted.

The government of Indian Territory is an anomaly in our political system; difficult to comprehend, and still more difficult to harmonize with our national organic law. For these reasons it is troublesome to define the political status of this section of our National Domain, upon which depends the constitutionality or regularity of a Grand Lodge.

The facts are, that the principal Tribes or Nations now occupying this Territory, were the acknowledged proprietors of certain lands lying east of the Mississippi River. By treaties, dating back forty years or more, these lands were purchased by the United States, and in payment, the Indians received the territory they now occupy. These treaties are too numerous to quote. They are with the various resident Tribes, substantially alike in their provisions, and embrace the following: "The Creeks and Seminoles shall be secured in the *unrestricted right of self government, and full jurisdiction over person and property within their respective limits.*" Italics ours.

A case involving the question under advisement, was adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1872. 17 Wallace, p. 211.

* * * * * * * *

Indeed, treaties have been made by the United States with the Indian tribes ever since the Union was formed, of which numerous examples are to be found in the seventh volume of the public statutes.—(Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 5 Pet, 17; Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Pet., 543.)

Indian tribes are states in a certain sense, though not foreign states, or States of the United States, within the meaning of the second section of the third article of the Constitution, which extends the judicial power to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects. They are not states within the meaning of any one of these clauses of the Constitution, and yet in a certain domestic sense, and for certain municipal purposes, they are states, and have been uniformly so treated since the settlement of our country and throughout its history, and numerous treaties made with them recognize them as a people capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of being responsible, in their political character, for any violation of their engagements, or for any aggression committed on the citizens of the United States by any individual of their community.

Laws have been enacted by Congress in the spirit of those treaties, and the acts of our Government, both in the executive and legislative departments, plainly recognize such tribes

or nations as states, and the courts of the United States are bound by those acts.—(Doe v. Braden, 16 How.; Garcia v. Lee, 12 Pet, 519.)

Express power is given to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur, and inasmuch as the power is given, in general terms, without any description of the objects intended to be embraced within its scope, it must be assumed that the framers of the Constitution intended that it should extend to all those objects which, in the intercourse of nations, had usually been regarded as the proper subjects of negotiation and treaty, if not inconsistent with the nature of our Government and the relation between the States and the United States.—(Holmes v. Jennison et al., 14 Pet., 569: I Kent's Com., 166; 2 Story on Const, sec. 1508; 7 Hamilton's Works, 501; Duer's Jurisp., 229)

Beyond doubt the Cherokees were the owners and occupants of the territory where they resided before the first approach of civilized man to the western continent, deriving their title, as they claimed, from the Great Spirit, to whom the whole earth belongs, and they were unquestionably the sole and exclusive masters of the territory, and claimed the right to govern themselves by their own laws, usages and customs.

Guided by nautical skill, enterprising navigators were conducted to the New World. They found it, says Marshall, Ch. J., in possession of a people who had made small progress in agriculture or manufactures, and whose general employment was war, hunting and fishing. Expeditions were fitted out by all the great maritime powers of the Old World, and they visited many parts of the newly discovered continent, and each made claim to such part of the country as they visited. Disputes arose and conflicts were in the prospect, which made it necessary to establish some principle which all would acknowledge, and which should decide their respective rights in case of conflicting pretensions. Influenced by these considerations they agreed that discovery should determine the right, that discovery should give title to the government by whose subjects, or by whose authority, it was made, against all other governments, and that the title so acquired might be consummated by possession.—(Johnson v. McIntosh, 8 Wheat., 573.

As a necessaay consequence the principle established gave to the nation making the discovery the sole right of acquiring the soil and of making settlements on it. Obviously this principle regulated the right conceded by discovery among the discoverers, but it could not affect the rights of those already in possession, either as aboriginal occupants or by virtue of a more ancient discovery. It gave the exclusive right to purchase, but did not found that right on a denial of the right of the possessor to sell. Colonies were planted by Great Britain, and the United States, by virtue of the Revolution and the treaty of peace, succeeded to the extent therein provided to all the claims of the government, both political and territorial.

Throughout the Indians, as tribes or nations, have been considered as distinct, independent communities, retaining their original, natural rights as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial, subject to the conditions imposed by the discoverers of the continent, which excluded them from intercourse with any other government than that of the first discoverer of the particular section claimed. They could sell to the government of the discoverer, but they could not sell to any other government or their subjects, as the government of the discoverer acquired, by virtue of their discovery, the exclusive pre emption right to purchase and the right to exclude the subjects of all other governments, and even their own, from acquiring title to the lands.

Enough has already been remarked to show that the lands conveyed to the United States by the treaty were held by the Cherokees under their original title, acquired by immemorial possession, commencing ages before the New World was known to civilized man. Unmistakably their title was absolute, subject only to the pre-emption right of purchase acquired by the United States as the successors of Great Britain, and the right also on their part as such successors of the discoverer to prohibit the sale of the lands to any other governments or their subjects, and to exclude all other governments from any interference in their affairs.—(Mitchell et al. v. United States, 9 Pet., 748.)

The various Tribes or Nations to which we refer, remained distinct from each other, and governed by their respective tribal regulations till the treaty of 1866, which organized them into a Confederation. This Treaty is as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

First. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said council, a census or enumeration of each tribe lawfully resident in said territory, shall be taken under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, for that purpose, is hereby authorized to designate and appoint competent persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the United States.

Second. The first general council shall consist of one member from each tribe, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of any tribe lawfully resident of said territory, and shall be selected by said tribes respectively who may assent to the establishment of said General Council; and if none should be thus formally selected by any nation or tribe so assenting, the said nation or tribe shall be represented in said General Council by the Chief or Chiefs and headmen of said tribes, to be taken in the order of their rank as recognized in tribal usage, in the same number and proportion as above indicated. After such census shall have been taken and completed, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall publish and declare to each tribe assenting to the establishment of such council, the number of members of such council to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this article, and the persons entitled to represent said tribes, shall meet at such time and place as he shall approve; but thereafter the time and place of the session of said council shall be determined by its action; *provided*, that no session in any one year shall exceed the term of thirty days; *and provided*, that special sessions of said council may be called by the Secretary of the Interior, whenever, in his judgment, the interests of said tribes shall require such special session.

Third. Said General Council shall have power to legislate upon matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian Tribes or Nations and colonies of freedmen resident in said territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of justice between members of different tribes of said territory, and persons other than Indians, and members of said tribes or nations and the common defence and safety of the nations of said territory. All laws enacted by such council, shall take effect at such times as may therein be provided, unless suspended by direction of the President of the United States. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, or laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States. Nor shall said council legislate upon matters other than those above dictated: *provided*, however, that the legislative power of said council may be enlarged by the consent of the National Council of each nation or tribe assenting to its establishment, and with the approval the President of the United States.

Fourth. Such council shall be presided over by such person as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The fifth and sixth articles of this treaty provide for a Secretary and his compensation, and payment of members of the council, all of which is defrayed by the United States.

After a more extended investigation than the foregoing would indicate, your committee is led to the conclusion, that, although there may be technical objections to the regularity of this Grand Lodge, they are not of such importance as to justify a removal of the recognition heretofore accorded.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

CHICAGO, October 1, 1878. *Committee.*

IOWA, 1878.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Communication met June 4th, at Cedar Rapids.

M.·.W.·. Zephaniah C. Luse in the Grand East.

Two hundred and eighty-six lodges represented.

The address of the Grand Master is very elaborate, and just what we expected from a brother of his zeal and industry.

Eleven lodges were constituted during the year, and four dispensations for new lodges granted A large number of applications were rejected in consequence, principally, of the existence of the "ten mile rule." We are glad to find that the Grand Lodge agreed with the Committee on Jurisprudence, that the law was both unwise and unlawful.

The amount of unfinished business referred to the Grand Master was very large, mostly consisting of complaints against officers and lodges for irregularities, and old cases of discipline; all of which were adjusted.

The Grand Master presented a few decisions. He is asked: can a man who has a stiff knee be made a Mason?

In reply he says: "That depends somewhat on the degree of stiffness." * * * "At this time, when Masonry is only speculative, we should be stringent as to the mental qualifications of candidates, but liberal as to their physical. Therefore, in the case at bar, I would decide if this candidate can kneel at the altar, and take the proper steps, he is qualified in that respect to be made a Mason."

The Grand Master denounces the Grand Orient of France for having obliterated from its constitution the paragraph which asserted a "belief in the existence of a Deity." The matter was referred to a special committee, who reported a recommendation that further intercourse with the Grand Orient of France be interdicted. Agreed to.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported, the Grand Lodge concurring, in favor of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba. We have only to reply, that we challenge the proof that there is a lawful lodge of Symbolic Masonry on the Island, or represented in the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba. If our brethren of Iowa are satisfied with bodies of the Craft (!) born of Grand Orients, Chapters or Commanderies, we must rest content with their tastes. Time and thought will rectify these anomalies.

The "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" was not recognized.

The finances of the Grand Lodge appear in good condition, notwithstanding a failure to reduce mileage and per diem expenses.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges conclude an able report by saying:

The committee find that there are several lodges in the state that are compatively dead. They are doing very little, if any, work, and are in a starving condition, both Masonically and financially. Some of them have not paid their dues for 1877, and one says that it is very doubtful if they can pay this year. We would earnestly recommend to such lodges to surrender their charters, and unite with some neighboring lodge.

We are satisfied that the percentage of correct returns is no greater than it was ten years ago. Some of them are so much at fault that it is impossible to make them right, and we see no remedy so long as the lodges persist in electing officers who (judging from the returns) are utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of the offices to which they are elected.

Iowa is not an exception. We note the quotation to express a hope that more rigid rules applying to such lodges may soon become general. The business of a Grand Lodge is to promote Craft welfare, and when it finds a constituent that has no practical existence, useless and offensive because of its inactivity, or want of moral force, it should be treated as inimical to Masonry.

Bro. Parvin presented a brief report from the Grand Lodge of Canada, which he represents; also, Bro. Hartsock, from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Bro. Parvin, unexpectedly to himself, was called upon to prepare a report on Correspondence. In form it is unlike his other efforts of the same character, and modeled after the reports of Bro. Caldwell, of Ohio.

He takes early opportunity to detract from the value of these reports, and thinks that they have had their day. Further on he says: "At all events, a great reform is needed in bringing them within proper limits." Well, this may be true; nevertheless a faithful report of the doings of a Grand Body will occupy time and labor in its preparation, and space for presentation. There is nothing in connection with our institution that affords more pleasure to a Mason than a knowledge of the transactions of Grand Lodges. Although some of the corps indulge in much that is foreign to the purpose of this work, still, and as a whole, we think them of too much value and importance to be dispensed with.

Bro. Parvin is becoming just a little cynical. Bro. Henry W. Rothert, P. G. M., will write the next report.

The Oration, by Bro. L. D. Llewelling, is a sharp, sound and useful production. We have read it with more than ordinary care and interest, and should be glad to give it in full. We must be content with a single selection. Read it:

I tell you there is nothing, among all God's creatures, to equal the dignity of manhood. Man, with a mind capable of subduing earth; man, who can grasp the lightning and make it do his bidding; man, whose soul is a spark of divinity, and whose destiny is high as heaven, and vast as eternity; and when a man carries about in his bosom a great warm heart, throbbing with love for wife and children, and home and fellow-men; and when he struggles on and on through the mystery of pain and sorrow for the development of his race, he is as much superior to the Adam of his race as a suit of broadcloth is superior to an apron of fig leaves.

What then? Only this: the human race has been a developing race. The law of development was implanted in the nature of the first Adam, and it impelled him to pluck the first fruit from the tree of knowledge; and ever since he has been going on through strife and pain toward ultimate perfection. I do not believe the world is growing worse every day; and when a man tells me it is, I set it down that he is a sour and crusty cynic, and, ten to one, an old bachelor.

I do not believe the race is going to the bad. We have had our dark ages, our ages of persecution and intolerance; but then men had no charity for different views, and so they bound men on the rack, and delivered them over to exquisite torture. Hundreds of men were murdered for refusing to believe that portions of bread and wine, made by the bakers and brewers of London, were the real body and blood of Christ. Men and women were bound to stakes by chains, fagots of wood piled high around them, and touched with fire, and then, as they writhed in anguish, and as the flames rose higher, and the flesh crisped, and the tendons cracked, men stood back and viewed the scene with infinite satisfaction.

The wing of an angel was shown, which was said to have brought over from Jerusalem the point of the spear which pierced the body of Jesus, and men were punished who refused to believe the story.

A queer notion arose, and it is believed to-day, that it was wrong to eat meat on certain days; and four men, who had eaten a goose, were actually hung for the enormity of the crime.

Well, all that was what people call too much of a good thing! It was the excess, the over-doing, the excrescence of Christianity. Did it ever occur to you that the only sins of men are their extremes—their excesses?

Statistics.—Lodges, (Working,) 351; membership, 18,486.

M.·.W.·. Jeremiah W. Wilson, Newton, G. M. M.·.W.·. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, G. Sec'y.

KANSAS, 1877.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication was in session at Topeka, October 17th.

M.·.W.·. Jacob D. Rush, presiding.

Five authorizations for new lodges were issued—one, to take the place of No. 62, that had been extinguished. Many other applications had been received during the year, but did not meet with favorable consideration.

All applications for permission to confer degrees, "in less than the usual time prescribed," were rejected. One lodge was reprimanded, and two charters arrested—one had been burglarized of its parchment, which the Grand Master is pleased to call a charter. We have always supposed that the *act of the Grand Lodge* was the charter, and the parchment but a certificate of the fact.

During the past year the work has been disseminated by a salaried Grand Lecturer. The change appears to work satisfactorily. From a statement by the Grand Master, alluding to a report from the Grand Lecturer, it would appear that some lodges wanted righting. Most likely.

The Grand Master makes several decisions. We select one :

Query. What is the status of non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction.

Answer. Every Master Mason should belong to some lodge, and be a contributing member to its charities. One who voluntarily takes his dimit, and severs his connection with the Fraternity, not for the purpose of becoming affiliated with another lodge, thereby relinquishes his claim upon the Fraternity for all those benefits which he acquired by becoming a member of it. Therefore, in the absence of any local regulation upon the subject, I hold this is to be the correct and just status of that class of Masonic vagrants, viz.: any non-affiliated Master Mason in this jurisdiction who does not, within six months from the date of his dimit, become a member of some lodge, shall not be permitted to visit any lodge (after that time) more than once, nor be permitted to walk in any Masonic procession, or participate in any Masonic ceremony; neither shall they be entitled to receive Masonic burial, nor to receive relief from the charity funds of the lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence thus dispose of it:

With regard to Decision No. 7, your committee report that the general tenor of the same is correct, but with regard to that portion of it relating to the right of visitation of non-affiliates, we are of the opinion that on that question the rule laid down by the Grand Master is not correct, but that the whole matter should be left to the exercise of a wholesome and salutary discretion by the brethren of each particular lodge, since the right of visitation is subject to the objection of any member of the lodge.

M.·.W.·. Bro. Rush seems much exercised in the matter of discipline for non-payment of dues, and non-affiliation. So much space was devoted to these topics in our report of last year, that we do not feel at liberty to reproduce what was then said; but, to give our readers the advantages of the ripe experience and erudition of our distinguished brother, a selection or two from his address is appended:

This alternately, much abused, coaxed and petted portion of our Fraternity, has occupied and engaged the attention of various sister Grand Lodges for years past. Each in their turn have had one or more committees chasing after these good (?) brothers, until all have pretty nearly exhausted their strength and patience, and have had to stop at last and fold their arms in despair almost, as they beheld this "numerous and constantly increasing brother," slowly but surely leaving them in the rear. And still the question is, what shall we do to not only "catch him," but also hold him when caught? This question has been asked me a number of times during the past year.

* * * * * * * *

We have run after the non-affiliated Mason long enough, to the detriment of the faithful and true Masons who have held fast to their faith and Masonic homes at the same time. Let us try a different kind of tactics upon them, by changing our course; and instead of chasing after them, let us turn and face them; and establish our laws saying, thus far you can go and no farther, only at your peril. Let us give *them* an opportunity to run after *us* for awhile, and see which is the most successful plan. Believing the latter would be, I made my decision accordingly.

The Grand Master recommended that a waiver of jurisdiction should require unanimous consent. From this, the Committee on Jurisprudence dissented; adhering to the established rule of a two-third vote. We cannot understand the value of the right of objection under this regulation.

The report of the Grand Secretary urges an appropriation of $150 for library purposes. The committee to whom the suggestion was referred, reported adversely.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances were engaged with a number of cases; the majority growing out of whisky—some for vending, and others for its too liberal use. Whatever may be the opinions of Masons as to the propriety of Grand Lodges inhibiting the traffic in this poison, there cannot be a doubt but that Grand Lodges insisting that their subordinates shall not tolerate it, will secure renewed claims to public and private commendation. Our relations to the world demand every effort to place men upon advanced moral altitudes, and we cannot be a creditable force in moral agencies, unless we are consistent.

It is possible that our Kansas brethren may not be wise in their methods, but the fact that they have the courage to grapple with an appalling vice, should command our admiration, and protect them from unfriendly criticism, while engaged in honest efforts for the welfare of the fraternity and the world. Our private opinion is, that it would not result in any injury to the Craft to see the "red ribbon," with an emblematical fastening, upon the breast of the fraternity universal.

At the conclusion of their report the committee say:

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that their experience leads them to the conclusion that there is a serious defect in our By-Laws with reference to the venue where charges should be tried. There should be a tribunal other than the lodge where the charges originated, to try and decide cases when the original proceedings have been set aside upon appeal to the Grand Lodge. They therefore report the following amendment to the By-Laws, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

NEW TRIALS.

There shall be appointed by the Grand Master, at each session of the Grand Lodge, a Standing Committee of three, to be called the Committee on New Trials, which committee shall continue until the close of the next session of the Grand Lodge, and shall exercise the powers and duties hereinafter set forth.

When a trial has been had in a lodge and an appeal taken to the Grand Lodge, and the finding reversed, or the sentence set aside as inadequate, the case shall then be referred to the Standing Committee on Trials, which shall give to both parties ample notice of the time of trial, and at such time they shall proceed to try and determine the matter, and in case of a finding of guilt, declare the penalty. Their findings and sentences shall be forthwith certified to the lodge where the charges originated, and if the sentence is suspension or expulsion, it shall go into immediate effect.

They shall report their proceedings with all the evidence to the Grand Lodge at its next session for approval.

Such trial shall be had upon the evidence already taken, and such other evidence as the parties may choose to submit, taken in writing, after due notice to each other of the taking of such testimony.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the report was referred, report their approval of the proposed amendment, and, on motion, it was referred

to the lodges for their consideration. This identical question was before us, and received extended notice in our review of Texas October last. It is a matter of serious import as affecting the sovereignty of lodges, and therefore entitled to much thoughtful investigation. Centralization, is the general tendency of the age. Watch, brethren.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges having recommended the consolition of lodges, the following plan, submitted by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases in which two or more lodges regularly chartered shall agree to consolidate and become one lodge, the proper Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge shall have power to issue at once to such consolidated lodge a charter in regular form, and also by special dispendation, appoint, or authorize the election of, officers for such consolidated lodge, who shall hold for the remainder of that year, provided the Grand Master shall be satisfied that the lodges agreeing to consolidate shall have each complied with the following terms:

First—Each lodge shall vote upon the question of consolidation at a Regular Communication.

Second—Each lodge shall give at least one month's notice of such meeting to each of its members, whose address is known, which notice may be by mail, and shall state that the question of consolidation with the other lodge or lodges, naming it or them, will be voted upon at such meeting.

Third—The vote upon the question of consolidation shall be by yeas and nays, and a record thereof shall be made by the Secretary upon the minutes of the meeting.

Fourth—That two-thirds of all the members present and voting in each of said lodges shall vote in favor of the consolidation.

When such consolidation shall have been completed, and a charter issued as herein specified, the membership rights, credits, property and effects of all kinds belonging to each of such lodges, shall at once vest in and belong to such consolidated lodge.

A committee of three was appointed, to confer with a like committee from the Grand Chapter, looking to the erection of a monument to the memory Past Grand Master Richard R. Rees.

The following resolution was offered, and, "by a large majority, laid on the table:" "That the Grand Secretary is instructed not to publish the Report on Correspondence, until ordered by the Grand Lodge at its next session." Bro. Brown must have crossed the bows of Bro. Bettis sometime; or else Bro. Bettis is not well pleased with the expenditure necessary for the publication. Bro. Brown says many good things, notwithstanding his disposition to be placed on the role of sharp criticism. Under New York he remarks:

But is this muchness of Masonic legislation necessary? Cannot three-fourths of it be swept away, and yet Freemasonry be immensely the gainer? Simplicity is the essence of Masonry; why, then, should the enactments in its name, rival in number and obscurity those elaborated by the codifiers of civil law? Why in consequence necessitate a guild of learned men to elucidate their principles and declare the status of a Mason in a given case? Why not as of old let simple charges and rules prevail that a plain brother may find his way without the need of constant legal interpretation?

If many of the so-called schools of reform are not vast, dreary caverns of inanity, they are worse, for to gloom they add confusion by the multitude of their points and discriminations, their corollaries and exceptions, and so make every step a burden to him who is unversed in their mental jugglery and gratuitous deceit. Masonry cannot afford to drop from its high plane into a similar cavern. It cannot afford to eclipse or extinguish its own lights, and in a firmament of thick darkness seek a guiding ray of light. It cannot afford to be classed with the reforming failures of the past, and cast out upon the rubbish heaps left in the march of a struggling, advancing civilization. A light unto itself, it should be a pharos to the world. Let it, therefore, reject every useless regulation—every by-law and statute unwarranted by the landmarks and past regular usage—and model all its legislation after the fashion set by its founders. Let the complex give way to the simple, the intricate to that whose plainness and clearness commends it to all men.

Complimenting M.·.W.·. Yeo, of Prince Edward Island, on his annual address, he empties himself thus:

We commend this discourse to those brothers who begin, stuff and conclude otherwise good business reports with a deal of downright flapdoodle and long stretches of pure bosh, to which the hearer must listen, and through which the reader must go, or not hear or know the good things they happen to contain. As the fashion has been set in reputable quarters for the rendition of purely business reports, accompanied with timely suggestions by Grand Masters, we sincerely hope the day is soon to pass when we shall see or hear of any further invasions of the prerogatives of Grand Orators and Grand Chaplains by them. Masonry does not need to be annually eulogized, and whenever it is, one is reminded of a courageous boy who whistles in the dark. Masters who indulge in such nonsense seem to forget that Masonry existed before a single modern nation had sent down its anchoring roots, or else they imagine themselves the only ones who have found out the fact, and being oppressed with the weight of the knowledge thus borne, hasten to lay off the burden to prevent being crushed, and at the same time astound their hearers. Masonry will live in some form when such babblers have for centuries been buried in forgetfulness; so let them study new themes, and irrigate the shallow convolutions of their own brains with a little fresh reading—much would "do them to death"—and in this wise relieve the Fraternity from the perusal of their flatulent lucubrations.

If our good brother will point out the advantages of this class of criticism, we will not object to all that he can say in this line of his accomplishments. As we now look upon the subject, we are of the opinion that such efforts are absolutely prejudicial to every fraternal interest, and should be discountenanced.

The Committee on Correspondence recommended the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba, also the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Both were agreed to. The committee also presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the so-called Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory having been organized contrary to the doctrine of exclusive sovereignty universally recognized on this continent, is an illegal body, and that all its acts are without the warrant of Masonic usage or law.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge fully sustains Alpha Lodge, No. 122, located at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, in maintaining its due allegiance, and will continue it on its register and exercise jurisdiction over it during the pleasure of its members, or until a legally organized and duly constituted Grand Lodge shall be erected within the territory of the Cherokee Nation.

Adopted unanimously.

Statistics—Lodges, 169; membership, 6,589.

M.·.W.·. John Guthrie, Topeka, G. M. R.·.W.·. John H. Brown, Wyandotte, G. Sec'y.

KENTUCKY, 1877.

The Seventy-eighth Annual Grand Communication was in session October 16th.

M.·.W.·. R. M. Fairleigh, in the Grand East.

Constituent lodges were largely represented.

The address of the Grand Master is an able paper, embracing topics of general, as well as of local, interest. Six dispensations for new lodges were issued, and other applications declined. Three lodges, that had lost their parchment, improperly called charters, "were granted dispensations." It has always seemed to us that the *act* of the Grand Lodge was the charter, and the parchment but a certificate of the fact, therefore, if this be destroyed it does not impair the status of the lodge. A large number of decisions are of record—fifty-nine.

20. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not permitted to engage in a Masonic burial.

* * * * * * * *

22. Any offense against the laws of God is a violation of the laws of Masonry.

We cannot understand why an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft should not be allowed to engage in funeral services—in a portion of them at least. Perhaps we do not comprehend the Grand Master. Would he exclude them from a procession—services at the abode of the deceased, or at the grave? Surely, he cannot mean this.

The last decision, the Committee on Jurisprudence could not endorse.

Of the condition of the *Order*, the Grand Master says:

Being to a great extent incapacitated by the demands of an active profession, from making as many visits to the Subordinate Lodges as I desired to do, and as, under other circumstances, I would have done, I have taken pains, through personal conference with brethren, and a very large correspondence, to inquire into the condition of Subordinate Lodges, and the defects, if any, which are apparent in their workings. There is much, very much, in the present condition of Kentucky lodges that is calculated to give pride and pleasure to every true Mason. The *spirit of fraternity*, which is the very essence of the Order, is warm and active. Lodges respect lodges, and with rare exceptions, avoid infringement upon each other's prerogatives. The sick and distressed are cared for, and often, even the unworthy impecunious traveler succeeds in imposing upon our charitable proclivities. The State is full of them. Among the country lodges, particularly, much honor is paid deceased Masons in the

burial of the dead. The old fashioned courtesy, for which Kentucky was so famous in earlier days, still survives and is seen to perfection in many lodges. There is a growing disposition to make the halls of Masonry more attractive; to increase its social enjoyments; to elevate its moral and spiritual tone. The importance of these things is impressing itself upon an intelligent brotherhood and it will not be many years until the man of leisure will find such attractions at his lodge as will induce him oftener to leave for an evening the comforts of a warm fireside and the ease of dressing gown and slippers.

Here is a matter that concerns more jurisdictions than one:

I have seen with much regret how large a number of defalcations are reported in the accounts of Secretaries of lodges. Sometimes these are total and involve the whole of the cash collections for a year. Often they are partial and are compromised by taking notes, etc. But the whole error lies in permitting the Secretary to *retain the funds of the lodge*. He has no more right to hold the lodge moneys than the Tyler or any other private member has. It is his positive duty to pay over all his collections to the Treasurer *once a month*, and oftener if the lodge meet more frequently.

It is the Worshipful Master's duty to see that he does this. It is the prerogative of the Treasurer to demand that he shall do this, and on failure, to report the defaulting Secretary to the lodge

The Master is justified in removing a Secretary who persistently uses money to which he has not the shadow of a right. I should approve of the Grand Lodge passing a stringent edict upon this subject.

The duty of the Secretary is to pay the receipts of the lodge into the hands of the Treasurer, not "once a month," *but at the time he receives them*. We never knew of but one presiding officer that enforced this duty. He, prior to the close of the lodge, ordered the Secretary "to pay all money received from the brethren into the hands of the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor." An edict is unnecessary. Enforce the fundamental law.

The Grand Master presented the case of a lodge that had petitioned the Grand Lodge, at its last session, to change its place of meeting. Although the request was declined, the lodge *did* remove to another locality, and escaped without so much as a reprimand! "Old Kentucky never tire."

He very forcibly condemns the disposition, in some lodges, to look with favor upon the "Benefit System;" and calls attention to the fact that other organizations cannot participate in Masonic funerals. On the subject of "obituary resolutions," the Grand Master speaks plainly and truthfully. Read it.

While I believe in only speaking well of the dead, and I am confident there is something good to be said of every Mason, yet indiscriminate praise, in matters where no praise is due, is the worst kind of censure. To publish a Mason as a profound Christian, who in truth was scarcely a believer in Divine Inspiration; to proclaim a man a devoted Mason because, forsooth, he was an eminent politician but in fact had totally neglected Masonic duties; to eulogize the whole career of a man notoriously intemperate—if such things have ever been done, and it is said they have, why this is to make Masonry a mantle, not of charity, but of falsehood. In my opinion committees appointed to prepare obituary resolutions should say nothing but the truth, and if the deceased brother has not left sufficient *facts* on record, or in the recollection of his comrades, to afford him a eulogy, let the matter pass. An intelligent and conscientious brother of my lodge once, when appointed chairman of such a committee, wrote as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That brother —— is dead.

Resolved, 2d, That we are sorry for it.

How many of you can recall instances where these resolutions would express the full sentiment of the lodge?

Much attention is given to the "Widows and Orphans' Home." The resolution of 1876, ordering an assessment of one dollar upon lodge membership, was submitted to the lodges, and by them approved. Some little friction resulted, which is fast disappearing. This action, with reasonable economy, places the Home on sure footing.

All attempts to reduce the mileage and per diem expenses of representatives failed. Quite likely.

Past Grand Master Thomas Todd presented a dignified and courteous report on Correspondence. Under Arkansas is the following:

Among other questions, the Committee on Law and Usage decided, that "a citizen of another State may be an officer of the lodge in Arkansas of which he is a member;" thereby making membership, and not residence, the test of eligibility. While we know that quite a large number of Masons take a different view of the subject, we hold that the decision is a correct one. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky says, "the removal of a member of the lodge into another jurisdiction does not forfeit his membership in his own lodge;" and if his membership is not forfeited, by what right is he to be deprived of holding office in his lodge if his brethren choose to elect him? We can conceive none.

It seems to us that this doctrine is in direct conflict with the jurisdictional sovereignty of Grand Lodges. The necessity for these Bodies developed a like necessity for Masonic citizenship. A citizen of Great Britain, resident of the United States, does not loose his right of protection as a subject of the Queen, but he does, during such residence, vacate political franchises. A citizen of the United States domiciled in the Dominion may remain a citizen here, but such citizenship does not carry with it any right to participate in our National or State Governments, or immunity from the consequences of violation of the laws of the Dominion. As between the States of the Federal Union: A citizen of Illinois removing to Kentucky acquires citizenship in the latter by virtue of a residence therein, but vacates his citizenship here the *moment* he makes Kentucky his home. Where, then, is the analogy between the State and the Grand Lodge?

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, not unlike those of other jurisdictions, provide:

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is sovereign within its prescribed jurisdiction, and possesses the inherent power to form a Constitution, as the law of its Masonic action; to amend or alter the same; to enact By-Laws from time to time, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its subordinate lodges as will insure the prosperity thereof, and promote the general good of Masonry; and,

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is the representative of all the Fraternity in communication therewith, and in that behalf is an absolute independent body, with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority: *Provided, always*, that the Ancient Landmarks of the Institution be held inviolate. Therefore, upon these principles, which are indisputable, the

Grand Lodge of Illinois does hereby ORDAIN, ESTABLISH and PROMULGATE the following Constitution for its future government.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. Any organizations, associations, parties or persons, professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

These quotations are presented to settle a point which seems to determine the whole question of Masonic citizenship, and the jurisdictional powers of Grand Lodges. If a member of a Wisconsin lodge, residing in Illinois, could, by virtue of a law of the former, be elected a Master and exercise the functions of his office, would he be exempt, in Illinois, from the provisions of the common law which provides, that a Master is not amenable to discipline during his Mastership? Certainly not.

It is quite true that Wisconsin *may* permit her lodges to elect as Masters citizens of Illinois, but this does not prove that we cannot disregard any claims which they may seek to establish by virtue of such election. If the position of Bro. Todd be correct, we do not see why a Past Warden of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and affiliated in that jurisdiction, cannot be elected its Grand Master, though a resident of Illinois.

Bro. Todd dissents from the position of the Grand Master of Kansas, that the loss of a limb (left arm), after initiation, disqualifies for advancement, and in the same review "flies in the face of Providence," thus:

With all due respect to Brother Sharp, and the ruling of his Grand Lodge, if this is not "flying in the face of Providence," we don't know what it is. Why, nature gave us two *eyes* and two *ears* to meet this very emergency—one eye will see all there is in signs and Masonic movements; one ear will hear the word as accurately as two. As well decide that the candidate must have teeth on both sides of his mouth, and that his olfactory nerves must be equally susceptible to snuff. No, no, Brother Sharp, we "go one eye" on Masonry and the other we keep as a look-out for cowans and eaves-droppers.

Under West Virginia, he says:

We hold that a lodge cannot be *legally* opened for work without the presence of the charter in view, or to be seen by any brother whom may choose to call for it; consequently, any business transacted in a lodge when the charter is not present is *illegal*.

Our views on this question are stated elsewhere. In a somewhat extended discussion, and endorsement of the claims of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," he falls into the too common error, that:

No sooner, however, was the Supreme Council of Colon established than it asserted complete jurisdiction over Masonry in all its branches, and issued its constitution to that effect, in which it provided for a Grand Orient to look after the affairs of the lodges, and thus contemptuously set aside the Grand Lodge of Colon, which had a previous and undoubtedly regular existence.

If the statements of the Grand Representative of Cuba are of any value, the facts are, that the Grand Lodge of Colon "*submitted* itself to the absolute authority of the Sup.·.C.·. *acknowledging and observing* the constitution that this body in same date of its institution to rule in the G.·.O.·. of Colon," &c. Italics ours.

Further on, Bro. Todd says:

At this point it will be seen that the original Grand Lodge of Colon had become a mere appendage of the Supreme Council without the slightest power or authority of its own, and, as a Grand Lodge, was as totally dead as if it had never existed.

We believe that the Grand Lodge of Colon *died*, when, on the 27th day of December, 1859, it went *voluntarily* into the arms of the Supreme Council. Its subsequent and frequent humiliations—its renunciations of Craft allegiance are only further evidences of its annihilation. If there did not exist an independent Grand Lodge on the Island of Cuba after the "*submission*" of this Body to the S.·.C.·., by what authority, recognized by American Grand Lodges, do the lodges exist that make up the Grand Lodge of Cuba? If it is true that the three lodges that originally formed the Grand Lodge of Colon were forced from their Craft allegiance, then they could unquestionably organize a Grand Lodge; but if they *voluntarily surrendered*, they were as dead to Symbolic Masonry as if they had surrendered themselves to any other organization not recognized by the Craft. Symbolic Masonry is an Independent Sovereign Body, or it is *nothing*. *Hands off.*

Bro. Todd concludes with extended notices of several foreign jurisdictions.

Illinois is fraternally noticed.

Statistics, 502; membership, 19,914.

M.·.W.·. Campbell H. Johnson, Henderson, G. M.; R.·.W.·. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg, G. Sec.

LOUISIANA, 1878.

An active and intelligent Grand Secretary furnishes us with the proceedings of the Sixty-sixth Annual Communication, within *sixty days* from the close of the session of February 11th. Nothing new for Bro. Batchelor, however.

M.·.W.·. Samuel J. Powell delivered an address of much ability. His mortuary list is quite large, but does not include any Officer or Past Officer of the Grand Lodge.

He presents, to us, a novel case. A lodge not having facilities for doing work, asks permission to convene in another lodge jurisdiction for the purpose of conferring degrees. He says:

I am entirely satisfied that I had no authority to grant the request. The dispensing power of the Grand Master is not absolute and unlimited, as some suppose, but only extends to the suspension of rules and regulations, and under no circumstance authorizes him to disturb old landmarks, or set aside the solemn enactments of the Grand Lodge.

The charter of that lodge emanated from the Grand Lodge, which, among other things, fixed and determined its territorial limits, and confined its operations within those limits The removal of a lodge from one point to another within its fixed territorial limits, is provided for. But neither the usages of the Order nor the Charter ever contemplated a removal into another jurisdiction. In my judgment, as soon as a lodge passes its territorial jurisdiction, its charter is inoperative, and its work irregular.

Our opinion is that a lodge without such facilities should not be permitted to exist. He also very properly objected to a lodge having stock in an association for building purposes. We suppose that stockholders were not confined to the fraternity.

The decisions of the Grand Master are as follows:

But few questions of any general practical importance have been submitted to me. I submit the following:

1. That a change in a by-law of a constituent lodge, referring to the administration of its local affairs, such as a change in the time of meeting, made after legal notice and delays, went into effect immediately after its passage, and it did not require the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master to make it operative.

By a resolution of this Grand Lodge, passed in 1874, constituent lodges were required to forward a copy of their by-laws to the Grand Secretary. From this the inference was drawn that those by-laws thus deposited could not be changed, nor new ones added, without the consent and approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

I do not so read that resolution. It is right and proper that the Grand Lodge should at all times exercise a supervisory control over the rules and regulations of constituent lodges, but I concede them the right to pass laws for their own local administration without let or hindrance from the Grand Lodge, assuming always that such laws infringe no usage or landmark. In this respect we are assimilated to the government under which we live. In many respects the State governments are independent of the Federal Government, although they are component parts of that government. Our brethren of Massachusetts claim that by the assertion of their separate State jurisdiction and sovereignty as far back as 1772 that they were the authors of the State rights doctrine, so dear to the States of this Union. If we lay claim to the authorship of that doctrine, should we not be willing to accord to the constituent lodges its very essence, which is the right to govern their own internal local affairs, provided they in all things recognize the supremacy of the Grand Lodge, and do not violate the landmarks or the constitution.

2. That an Entered Apprentice with one eye was not ineligible to receive the two remaining degrees in this jurisdiction by means of said defect.

3. That an applicant with a defect in the right hip that makes it impossible to put the right heel to the ground, is ineligible.

4. That an applicant who has lost the first three fingers on the right hand is ineligible.

The physical effects in both of these cases clearly prevent a literal compliance with the requirements of the degrees.

5. That when charges have been preferred, and a trial ordered, the charges cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the lodge.

My predecessor decided that charges, when openly made in the lodge, cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the accused. See Proceedings, 1875, page 44. I entirely concur in this decision, but think it is not broad enough.

It is a grave error to suppose that the accuser and the accused are the only interested parties. In my judgment the lodge has a far greater interest than either. As soon as the charges are preferred, and a trial ordered, those charges become the property of the lodge. A Masonic offense directed against a brother is a violation of the principles of the order, and whatever of mere personality may have been intended is merged into a common offense against the Fraternity at large. While the lodge is bound to protect its members, it must enforce a practice of its teachings, and observance of its rules.

I cannot concede to individual members the right to compromise Masonic offenses at will, and thus deprive the lodge of the power to vindicate its authority.

Particular attention is asked to the first decision, for the reason that there is a general tendency to rob lodges of their individuality.

Our Louisiana brethren are cumbered with Grand Lodge indebtedness. The Grand Master alluded to it, and expressed the hope that the recommendations of the Board of Directors would meet with favor. After much earnest discussion, which is certain to grow out of such affairs, the Grand Lodge ordered an assessment of one dollar, *per capita*, for five years, upon all members of constituent lodges.

The Grand Master congratulates the Craft on their pleasant relations with all the Grand Lodges of this Continent. Of the Grand Bodies of Hamburg and France, he says:

There has been no change in our relations with the Grand Lodges of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and there is no immediate prospect of a renewal of fraternal intercourse. As the question which they so hastily and unadvisedly seized upon as an occasion for the violation of the American doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and the outrage on this Grand Lodge was of no direct or personal interest to them, and their acts so signally failed to obtain the indorsement of the Grand Lodges on this continent, I have indulged the hope that they would, some day, recede from their false and untenable position, and make the amende honorable to this Grand Lodge.

A re-establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is possible, as she is already giving evidences of disquietude in her present false position. Not so with the Grand Orient of France. Between us there is run a great gulf fixed, which no Mason can pass. By a solemn decree they have expunged "God and the immortality of the soul" from their constitution and ritual.

In view of our unfriendly relations, it would, perhaps, be in bad taste to subject this action of the Grand Orient of France to severe criticism or denunciation, but I cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing an emphatic and indignant condemnation of this innovation upon the Body of Masonry.

The paternity of God, and the fraternity of man, are the inseparable tenets of Masonry. Eliminate the one, and the other is a shadow without a substance; the ritual is stripped of its beauty and impressive solemnity; the great moral design is gone, and the Order is powerless for good. I turn away, with fearful misgivings, from a contemplation of the results of this unfortunate delusion.

Amen.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a reference to the condition of the Craft:

It is with great pleasure I announce to you that peace and good will have prevailed during the year. The conduct of the brethren, with few exceptions, has been commendable, and the administration of the lodges, for the most part, harmonious and successful.

* * * * * * * *

The reports of the lodges and of the D. D. G. Masters do not indicate increased accessions to our numbers, or any increased prosperity. Many things have conspired to bring about this result. You will remember that when we were last assembled in Grand Communication, our beloved State was on the verge of a revolution, and the Federal Government was but one remove further from it. Perhaps it is not fitting that I should speak of usurpations of authority, maladministrations of government, denials of rights, and abridgments of privileges of which this people complained; but one thing we do know, and that is, they were in a death struggle for free government and constitutional liberty. The result is known to you. The dark shadows that hung over our political horizon have passed away, and Louisiana has resumed her proud position among her sister States.

One authorization for a new lodge was issued, and four charters surrendered.

The Committee on Jurisprudence in their report say:

In cases of expulsion, it is true, the Grand Lodge alone can restore, unless it be in the case of an absentee who has been tried and convicted in his absence, without notice of the charges preferred against him, and who, having demanded a new trial under section 55, has been acquitted on this trial.

However, the restoration by the Grand Lodge can only be done on the recommendation of the lodge having jurisdiction, and by the vote required for expulsion. How can that recommendation be obtained? It must be through an application to the lodge. A motion to that effect being presented, is entertained by the lodge, unless a majority of the members present refuse to do so. On the adoption of it, is not the whole case open for investigation, argument and refutation, or support of the evidence adduced in the former trial, by further and other evidence? Is this not a form of new trial? And this can be applied for at any time.

So far as these cases are concerned, no legislation seems necessary, and all cases are provided for, except cases of acquittal, and these had better be left to be re-investigated by appeal.

Finally, considering the subject matter on general principles, we submit that all original powers are in the lodge, unless surrendered in the constitution, or otherwise prohibited by usages or landmarks; and new trials not being prohibited, are necessarily within the sound discretion of the lodge to allow or refuse them, and may exercise that power until the lodge has lost its jurisdiction, as is the case when an appeal has been applied for and granted, and the Grand Lodge has become vested with jurisdiction.

If these principles are true, and the Grand Lodge adopt this report, no legislation is necessary on the subject of new trials.

The Grand Lodge adopted the report, and we homologate—most decidedly. We could never see upon what *Masonic* grounds a lodge should not be allowed full disciplinary powers, subject only to appellate jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Colon (Cuba), through its Grand Representative, Bro. G. Seguiy Gahona, petitioned for recognition. The application was referred

to the Committee on Correspondence, with "full power to act in the premises."

The following amendment to the Constitution was presented, and ordered to lie over until the next Annual:

SEC. 3. All Past Masters of lodges under this Grand Lodge, as long as they are members in good standing of lodges under this jurisdiction, shall be entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge, and to take part in all its proceedings, but shall have no vote.

We now come to the able and interesting report on "Foreign Correspondence" by Bro. G. H. Braughn. We feel under many obligations for his fraternal notice of our jurisdiction. Bro. Ernest Marvel, one of the committee, contributed articles on Masonry in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, France and Italy; all of which we have perused with pleasure and profit.

Bro. Braughn does not seem to be in sympathy with our Michigan brethren on the temperance question. We have felt that the fundamental law of the Craft was ample for our protection against drunkenness. In this we may be mistaken; and for this reason we are disposed to study the sequences of different views. Our Michigan fraters are both conscientious and earnest in their efforts to suppress the most appalling vice of the age; and if they succeed in banishing rum from any association with the fraternity of their jurisdiction, we do not see what *injury* will follow.

Our special report of last year on the applications of the Grand Lodges of "Cuba" and "Colon" for recognition, it given in full, with approving comments.

Statistics—Lodges, 155; membership, 6,034.

M.·.W.·. Samuel J. Powell, St. Francisville, G. M; R.·.W.·. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans, G. Sec.

MARYLAND, 1877.

The Grand Lodge met in Baltimore, November 20th.

M.·.W.·. John H. B. Latrobe in the Grand East.

The address of the Grand Master is restricted to the affairs of his jurisdiction. He first makes a charge on Grand Inspectors:

BRETHREN:—Since the May Communication nothing has occurred claiming particular attention. In the annual address of the Grand Master, it would seem to be only proper that he should inform the Grand Lodge of the condition of the Order within the State. But on the present, as on all previous occasions since the Grand Master has occupied the East, the

want of materials has prevented it. This he has stated again and again. He has changed the Grand Inspectors, in the hope of finding brethren in the counties whose interest in the Order would induce them to perform the duties of the office, but in vain; and at this date the only reports which the Grand Master has received are from the Grand Inspectors of Baltimore City and Baltimore County, and the Grand Lecturer. Having exhausted all the means in his power, heretofore, to obtain through the Grand Inspectors a knowledge of the condition of the Order in the State, the Grand Master has to pronounce the existing system to be an useless one, and leaves it to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge to devise some other, if it is desired to furnish the Grand Master with the means of making a satisfactory report.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business, with instructions to report at the Communication in May.

We find the following decision:

A question was submitted whether a petition for initiation, when once before the lodge, could be withdrawn without being acted upon. There seemed to be some doubt here as to what "action" would comply with the Constitution—whether a vote permitting withdrawal would not be a compliance. The Grand Master, however, decided that the "action" referred to is the acceptance or rejection of the application on balloting.

The practice of the jurisdictions, generally, is to vote *viva voce* upon the reception of a petition. If received, it then becomes the property of the lodge and cannot be withdrawn.

The Grand Master concludes a brief review of the transactions of the year, by declining a re-election. For seven years he has devoted his energies in behalf of the interests of the Grand Lodge, and it is not a matter of surprise that he should ask a release from labors that have so severely taxed his attention. No better estimate of his value to the Craft of Maryland can be found, than in the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

In view of what is said by the Grand Master in regard to his declining a re-election, your committee begs to say one word more. When an appeal was made to him seven years ago to assume the duties of his office, the pecuniary affairs of the Grand Lodge were in a deplorable condition, and the most mortifying possibilities threatened the interests and moral standing of the Order in this State. But there was no hesitation on his part. When we remember however, that the sheriff was then almost standing upon the steps of our Temple, and that there was scarcely a hope of adjusting the lawful demands of our creditors; that there appeared to be no escape from insolvency, with all its humiliating consequences, and that Masons who valued the honor of the Order as they did their own, bowed their heads at the thought of the stain that seemed to be coming upon its good name; when we recall these things we know that nothing but devotion to Masonry could have induced such a man as our Grand Master, at such a time, to accept an office which, however high, could add no honor to him, and yet imposed the most laborious and critical responsibilities.

His name was at once equivalent to an extension of time by our creditors. In the midst of absorbing professional and public duties, he applied himself with untiring industry and signal ability to the complicated affairs of the Grand Lodge, and with the earnest co-operation of our beloved Deputy Grand Master and others, he has continued to labor with unabated zeal and courage for seven years, until now order has arisen from disorder, credit from insolvency, honor from threatened dishonor; and your committee disparages no brother Mason when it expresses the belief that, but for what has been done by our Grand Master, we would not be holding our Communication in this great Temple to-night.

But your committee respectfully submits that this is yet no time to allow our Grand Master to consult his personal wishes in regard to retirement. While much has been done,

as much remains to be done. It is true our credit has been restored, and not only restored, but maintained through the most trying period of general financial distress; and yet the Grand Lodge need not be told that our immense debts, though in process of liquidation, still hang heavy around us like great weights, and our pecuniary affairs require every day the aid of the greatest possible experience and financiering skill, needed all the more because of new difficulties from impending taxation.

While it is sure that all Masons of this jurisdiction will ever hold in affectionate remembrance, and to his great honor, the services of our Grand Master, it is equally sure that the interests of the Order, at this time, require him to forego his personal wishes, and give us again the help of his administration. Distinguished as he is, not only throughout our own State, but to a great extent throughout the country, for his great learning, his high personal character, and his professional and public life, there is no brother whose name, as the head of Masonry in Maryland, could be a stronger pledge to the public of the character and aims of our Order, or whose services under present circumstanc s could be as valuable in that office.

It is unnecessary to add, that our distinguished brother accepted a re-election. Our brethren of Maryland are to be congratulated.

The following standing resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to receive the petition of a candidate who has been rejected by another lodge without the consent of the rejecting lodge.

Resolved, That every applicant for initiation shall state in his petition whether he has or has not been rejected by any lodge.

Resolved, That the consent of the rejecting lodge shall be determined by a majority of ballots cast in open lodge, and be properly authenticated in writing over the signatures of the W. Master and Secretary and seal of the rejecting lodge.

One charter surrendered in 1876, was restored.

The Library Committee report the co-operation of twenty-nine lodges, in the formation of a "Masonic Library Association." The organization starts off well. Some valuable contributions have been received.

A resolution was offered, that: "Any Master Mason in good standing, in this jurisdiction, shall have the privilege of voting upon the application of a candidate for degrees in any lodge in the State of Maryland." Declared out of order.

The report on Correspondence, by Bro. John S. Tyson, is a good one, notwithstanding his inclination to think little of it. Under Lousiana, he says:

As to the other question, we see no reason why a Lodge should not *grant a new trial upon the application of the accused*, since it has the *greater* power of *remitting the penalty*. There are quite different reasons why a lodge should not re-try a brother for an offense of which he has been *once acquitted*; but even for *that* power there may be found some precedents, in cases where the charge was *grave* and the evidence was *newly* discovered and decisive.

Just so. It affords us pleasure to find our brother taking a *Masonic* view of this subject. Last year we discussed the principles involved, in reviewing South Carolina.

He thinks, with Bro. Simons, of New York, that any body *claiming* to be a legitimate Masonic organization, should be reviewed. Why, then, should not Colored Grand Lodges receive attention? We say, hands off; for the reason that making them subjects of reports is an indirect concession that they are *entitled to some kind* of consideration. "Not any for us."

Brother Tyson makes fraternal mention of our jurisdiction, and quotes liberally from the annual address of M.·.W.·. Bro. Robbins, and from the oration of Bro. McConnell.

Statistics—none.

M.·.W.·. John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore, G. M. R.·.W.·. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, G. Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS 1877.

The Quarterly Communication of September 12th, was held in Boston.

M.·.W.·. Percival L. Everett presiding.

Seventy-eight lodges represented.

"The charter of Hiram Lodge, of Copiapo, Chili, which had ceased to exist," had been returned.

The death of R.·.W.·. John A. Harris, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, was announced. He expired at his home in Concord, Sept. 3d. R.·.W.·. Charles H. Titus, proposed and presented a statement of the eminent character and services of the deceased. The committee on the death of R.·.W.·. Samuel Knox Hutchison, through its chairman, Bro. Solon W. Stevens, presented a beautiful testimonial to the exalted character of our deceased fratre. They say: "In life beloved and highly respected, in death honored and lamented. Our brother has left behind the record of an ardent, loyal Mason, and an estimable Christian gentleman."

The President of the Board of Trial Commissioners presented the following case: On June 11th, last, Caleb Butler Lodge elected a candidate to receive the degrees. Subsequently, objections to his initiation were raised, when a committee was appointed to consider the objections. Upon investigation, this committee reported that the objections were "of a trivial nature, and capable of a satisfactory explanation"—not valid, "and should not prevent his initiation." The lodge adopted the report. The objectors now present an appeal, concurred in by *thirteen members of the lodge* who were

not present when the ballot of June 11th was taken. The appeal was dismissed, and the action of the lodge justified. Corson, take notice and take courage.

Accepting an invitation from the city authorities of Boston, to dedicate the Army and Navy Monument on Boston Common, the Grand Lodge assembled in Special Communication September 17th. The exercises were of the customary character, followed by an address by the Grand Master. He seems to have given much attention to "State Rights," and Civil Service Reform.

The Annual Communication was held December 12th.

M.·.W.·. Percival Lowell Everett presiding.

The annual address of the Grand Master opens with an announcement of the sudden death, on December 3d, of R.·. W.·. Bro. William J. Sawin, Past Grand Senior Warden.

The Committee appointed to prepare a memorial, after giving the principal incidents in the life of the deceased, conclude by saying:

Such, brethren, are the meagre facts of that part of the life of William J. Sawin most interesting to us as Masons; they afford but a poor picture of the man: aside from them, those who knew him best knew him as a man of warm and generous impulses, a true friend, and a good Mason. He lived no double life; his faults, like his virtues, were open to the light of day, and were known of all men. What more can be said? The grave has closed over him, and his spirit is with *God*.

The Grand Master presented a report of the Directors, showing a reduction of Grand Lodge indebtedness of $12,055.

Two dispensations were granted for new lodges.

The Grand Master rehearses some of the most interesting events connected with his administration, and concluded with the following pertinent remarks:

I trust that this time-honored Institution will go on prospering and to prosper; but this can only be by the good character of Masons as upright men in every walk of life.

Returns show that there are about twenty-six thousand Masons in this State, and nearly six hundred thousand in the United States; consider for a moment the influence they exert on the morals and character of society, and how careful we should be that none but good men should enter our ranks. It is to the good character of Masons, as citizens, neighbors, and friends, that our Institution owes its prosperity and the consideration it receives.

Let us preserve it pure and untarnished, and ever realize that we have received it as a sacred trust to be passed on to succeeding generations.

A sacred burden in this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

The following constitutional amendment was adopted:

Add at the close of Sect. 2, Art. III., Part IV., of the Grand Constitutions, the words following:—

Provided, however, that whenever it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the M. W. Grand Master, that any person deemed a clandestine Mason under the provisions of this Article shall have received the degrees solely by the fault or mistake of the lodge conferring the same, or of any officer or member of such lodge, the Grand Master may, in his discretion, cause such person to be healed without a petition to the Grand Lodge therefor.

We do not have the Grand Constitution before us, and it is improper, perhaps, to discuss this amendment. We take it for granted, however, that the Grand Lodge recognizes a humiliating fact, that the *regular lodges* of the jurisdiction are in the practice of making *irregular Masons*. We noticed in the address of the Grand Master, that three brethren were "formally healed" by taking upon themselves "the several obligations of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.". It is difficult to understand how a man receiving, in good faith, the degrees at the hands of a *lawful* lodge can be held to be clandestine, even though the lodge may have failed to comply with the law. We understand, that a person made a Mason by a legal officer, in a legal lodge, is a Mason regardless of errors in ritualistic administration, or, in the formula of application for the degrees.

Fraternal recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

The Committee on Charity report the expenditure of $1,697 50. Two hundred applicants were relieved.

The Grand Lodge closed to meet on the 27th day of December, in stated Communication, for the installation of officers, and celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. One hundred and eighty-seven brethren were present. The speeches of the occasion were of peculiar interest, particularly that of R.·.W.·. Solon W. Stevens. We make a selection from it which it is hoped will attract the attention it merits:

One other point. I believe that the doctrines taught by the symbolism of Freemasonry are not only in accordance with the profoundest scholarship of the times, but that, upon reflection, it will be found that they are serving, in some degree as a check to the courses of materialism, and false liberalism which are insinuating themselves into the crevices of the bulwark of our Christian faith. I know I am now approaching what by some is in these days considered debatable ground. I do not mean that Freemasonry is religion, and that the lodge-room is a church. But if the lessons taught in our Ritual mean anything, I believe they teach unmistakably, trust in God, the duty of an aspiration to an higher life, and the immortality of the soul. If the atheistic evolutionist avows that in the name of Science these doctrines have been exploded, that man, once a monkey, *evolved* by a "creative principle," is at last simply dust, and the after-life simply a fancy, my answer is, that the highest authority in scientific thought to-day, the ripest scholarship in this country and in Germany, has proved, not from the theologian's stand point, but from the scientific point of view, that the fundamental truths of the Bible, relative to the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul, are undeniably true. Freemasonry resting on the Bible as its corner-stone, teaches by its own peculiar, beautiful symbolisms these fundamental truths, therein contained, and claims *morality* as its vital essence and central idea. For myself, I as a Mason must believe in these doctrines, rather than in what Carlyle calls the "philosophy of dirt;" and if it be a delusion, it is one which I hope may always enwrap me in its encircling folds. By it I am led to believe that

death is not a "leap in the dark." By it I am brought to surrender to that faith, of which William Cullen Bryant gave a beautiful expression not long ago, when sitting in the vestibule of his summer home at the close of a mild autumn day. Glancing upward, he chanced to see a swallow migrating through the heavens toward the south. Giving vent to the emotions of his heart, he exclaimed,—

"He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight
In the long way which I must tread alone,
Will guide my steps aright!"

One of the most valuable contributions to our Masonic literature is the eulogy pronounced by the late Past Grand Master, Timothy Bigelow, Feb. 11th, 1800, on the life and character of our illustrious brother, George Washington. With this, is also published two addresses by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the distinguished brother, with his replies. Being assured that our brethren will be interested in anything emanating from a man and Mason whose memory occupies so large a place in our hearts, the eulogy and correspondence is given:

At a meeting of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at Concert Hall, in Boston, February 12, *A. D.* 1800.

Voted, that our Right Worshipful Brethren, Paul Revere, Josiah Bartlett, and Joseph Laughton, be appointed to wait on our Honorable Bro. Timothy Bigelow, Esq , with the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the chaste and appropriate eulogy delivered by him on the 11th inst., before the most numerous and respectable assembly of the Fraternity ever convened in this commonwealth, in display of the sublime virtues and unequalled labors of that Pillar of the Institution, and Ornament of Humanity, our late illustrious Brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON; and to request a copy for the press.

Attest: DANIEL OLIVER, Grand Secretary.

To the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at Concert Hall, in Boston, February 12, 1800.

BROTHERS: The eulogy delivered by me yesterday, having been written at your desire, custom, in some measure, renders it a duty to yield the copy requested for publication. Impressed with a grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by your approbation, I am your obliged brother,

BOSTON, February 12, A. L. 5800. TIMOTHY BIGELOW.

Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, and Fellow-Citizens of this respectable audience:

Though silence be justly considered the language of grief, yet it is equivocal. Hypocrisy or indifference may assume it. On great occasions, therefore, it becomes a duty to vindicate our feelings, though it be impossible fully to express them. Highly laudable then is the conduct of our generous nation, at the present mournful crisis. While all classes of our fellow-citizens, obedient to the injunctions, and imitating the example of Congress, are pouring forth their sorrows, and recounting the virtues of the deceased WASHINGTON; while the great and good of other nations are mingling their regrets with the lamentations of his afflicted countrymen--shall the Masonic Fraternity be silent? Suppress their grief they cannot; and shall they attempt to conceal it? No, my brethren, he had a double claim to our attachment, and we will dwell on his memory with peculiar affection. If our departed brother yet takes an interest in what passes upon earth, if his blest shade still hovers over the country which he protected and loved, may we not hope that our tribute of respect will be

acceptable: that our united plaudit may even touch his immortal soul with pleasure! A hope like this would soften our pangs, and dart a ray of comfort through the gloom of affliction which surrounds us. But ah, how unlike are our present emotions, at best, to those we have been wont to indulge on the return of this anniversary! Long have we been accustomed to hail it with joy, and regard it as the era of Heaven's peculiar favor to our country. Blind to futurity, we have fondly hoped that he would yet continue many years; that he would long defend us with his sword, and bless us with his counsels; that he would glide gently down the declivity of life, majestic as some mighty river, and late, very late, sink in the ocean of eternity. So long shall we deplore his apparently untimely departure. So long will this returning day call forth the mingled emotions of joy and mourning. But future times will again regard it as auspicious. Our remotest posterity, inheriting our freedom and independence, and that happy constitution which alone can secure them, will never be unmindful of the Master, who presided at the building of the fair fabric of political glory, or forget that on this day WASHINGTON was born.

When we see a whole nation of freemen in tears, disconsolate for the death of a fellow-citizen, what words can swell his panegyric? Indeed, the people of the United States exhibit a spectacle that is scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of mankind. Nations, it is true, have often assumed the garb of sorrow, and pompously displayed the emblems of grief for the death of Emperors or Kings. But it was when obedience, perhaps reluctant, was yielded to the orders of a successor; or when, for reasons of State, mourning was established by laws. Under such circumstances, appearances may be deceptive; but on our happy shores, we fear no tyrant frown; we need nothing extraneous to prompt our sighs; our sorrows are the spontaneous effusion of grateful hearts; they demonstrate our respect to be sincere, and are scarce less honorable to the nation than to the memory of him whose death they deplore. Still more striking is another view of this interesting scene. Rarely has the world done justice to the merit of the great, while living. It has often ungenerously persecuted its best benefactors, or suffered them to pine in the gloom of neglect. Socrates, though a luminary to his own and future times, in science and in virtue, was condemned by his infatuated countrymen to death. Belisarius, who conquered a kingdom for his master, was suffered ignominiously to beg his bread. Columbus, who gave a new world to mankind, was loaded with chains, and pursued with insatiate rancor to his grave. Americans are more just: While the great WASHINGTON was yet alive, they knew how to appreciate the mighty blessing. Let us exult in the remembrance that they long since hailed him the FIRST OF MEN; that they twice invested him with the chief command of their armies; that with their unanimous suffrages they twice raised him to the dignity of Supreme Magistracy; that their united acclamations and fervent blessings followed him in his repeated retirement from office; that he lived in honor and died in glory. Yes, they even claim from his family a right to share their afflictions; with them to mourn their deceased Father, to plant the cypress on his grave, and water it with their tears. Heaven surely approves this conduct: Heaven will continue to distinguish a people duly sensible of their blessings.

Voluminous would be a detail of all the meritorious actions, or even of the great achievements of our departed friend. To recount his heroic deeds would be but to recite the history of his country while he was in the field; would be to repeat what thousands have already told; what many of you, my auditors, have personally witnessed; what even his vanquished enemies have published to the world. Oh that we could analyze his mighty mind: that we could ascertain the elements of this splendid luminary in the moral world; that we could with unerring eye trace on the intellectual map the path which he pursued to immortal happiness and fame.

It has not unfrequently happened that the possession of a single estimable talent in a high degree has rendered an individual an object of admiration to mankind. The military powers of Alexander, besides subjecting the world to his dominion, procured him the title of *Great*; and in the opinion of a superstitious age enrolled him among the gods. Solon and Lycurgus acquired immortal renown for their wisdom as legislators. Nobility was considered a poor reward for Chatham's merit as a statesman. Sully has been justly celebrated for

cultivating the arts of peace. These talents all centered in our great countryman, without their kindred vices, rashness, severity, pride or supineness.

Judging the conduct of others by the inadequate standard formed in their own narrow minds, there were not wanting those, who, at one time, dared even to question his ability for the command of our revolutionary army. The *Fabian* policy which induced him to avoid a decisive engagement with the invading enemy, at the time drew upon him an ill-judged imputation of timidity and indecision. But the illusion was transitory. It was soon perceived that the error was in the optics of his accusers; that the mist of ignorance which had enveloped them had never obscured the sunshine of intelligence which constantly beamed on him. This very conduct is now universally acknowledged to be among the most decisive proofs of his greatness; without which, the issue of the contest, if not ruinous to our country, would at best have been extremely problematical. His penetration taught him that his countrymen were daily becoming more formidable, by experience in discipline and the duties of the camp; by habits of danger and an increased knowledge of the arts of war; while none of these advantages attached to their enemies. Remote from the source of supplies, their subsistence was precarious; and the waste of troops necessarily occasioned by the casualties of war, was repaired with difficulty. To them, therefore, delay was defeat. Regardless of the mistaken or invidious suggestions which his prudence might draw upon him, he discerned the path of safety for his country, and steadily pursued it. It is strange that at that period his courage or his conduct could have been distrusted. Previous to that, at a time when the clouds of despondency overspread our hemisphere with their deepest shade, when despair had almost lost her energy, he had in person, with a handful of troops, gallantly surprised, defeated, and captured anumerous enemy at Trenton; and, eluding the vigilance of an army sufficiently powerful to have crushed him, again astonished his adversaries by the brilliant victory at Princeton. On that memorable occasion he at one moment exhibited a spectacle anxiously interesting to his companions in arms. From the necessity of rallying a disordered part of his troops, he intrepidly placed himself in their front, and led them on to the charge. More eager to repair their disgrace than attentive to the peril of his personal situation, they rashly renewed the engagement while he was at their head; and thus he was for some time exposed to the fire of both the contending armies.

But whatever ungenerous surmises might at any time have been indulged by the heedless or envious, the voice of murmuring had been silenced before the victory at Monmouth. After that event he was the object of uninterrupted confidence to his country, and of terror to her foes; till, by annihiliating the power of the invaders by the splendid reduction of Yorktown, he put a glorious period to the war; and the admiring world pronounced his character as a general consummate.

Having finished his military career, and entered on the tranquil scenes of retirement, for which he had a peculiar fondness, it seemed generally to be thought that his public life was finished. As yet, however, he had executed but in part Heaven's high commission. Few, perhaps, had hitherto perceived in him that universality of mind which has enabled him successfully to adorn every station he has filled. Modest and unassuming in his deportment, he never indulged in a pompous display of talents unimportant to the duties before him; but, unfolding them as exigencies required, he was always equal to the occasion. When the deserved partiality of the electors in his native State delegated him to the General Convention, and the respect of that body placed him in their chair, he there discovered the qualities of a great Legislator, and eminently contributed to the production of that instrument, which is justly considered a model of political wisdom, and which, we trust, will long secure that Liberty which his valour had achieved.

As a statesman he was yet untried. But gratitude for his services, respect for his character, and confidence in his integrity, impelled his fellow-citizens, with one consent, to elevate him to the dignity of President. As if this had been his peculiar province, he here shone with unrivalled lustre. His administration was a satire on those who are born to rule. Making the general good the sole object of his pursuit, and carefully distinguishing the attention which was due from him as an individual to the claims of relation and friendship, from the duties he owed to the public, he never yielded to the influence of private partiality,

nor stooped to the low policy of aggrandizing his family by the gifts of office. He bestowed employments on those only who added to integrity the qualities necessary to discharge them. Patient in investigation, and cautious in research, he formed his resolutions with deliberation, and executed them with decision. Conscious of the purity of his motives, and satisfied with the propriety of his determinations; duly estimating also the sacred duty of maintaining the constitutional rights of his office, he was not to be soothed into dishonorable compliance by the blandishments of flattery nor diverted from his purposes by the terror of numbers, or the imposing weight of public character. When a revolution, unprecedented in its kind, had involved the European world in confusion, and the flame of war was spreading into other quarters of the globe, neither the insidious attempts of the emissaries of France, nor the treacherous arts of her American adherents, could induce him to hazard our quiet. Though himself a soldier, and equal to the emergencies of war, he perceived not only that the true interests of his country, but justice and humanity, enjoined a continuance of peace. He therefore wisely adjusted the misunderstandings which threatened our tranquility, and resolved on a strict neutrality. Our own experience and the events which have since transpired in other countries, have fully justified the measure. Yet, strange to tell, disappointed faction, despairing of success in an impeachment of his discernment or understanding, has dared here to arraign the purity of his motives. Circumstances seem to have placed him beyond the reach of suspicion. His wealth was more than sufficient for all the purposes of splendid enjoyment; he had no posterity to inherit hereditary honors; and he was surely too wise not to know that a crown would tarnish his glory; that his own reputation was inseparably connected with the prosperity of his country; that his fame would mount no higher than her eagle could soar. What more than he possessed, could ambition pant for? What further had the world to bestow? Where, then, are these accusers, these self-imagined models of perfection, who can show us where WASHINGTON was wrong, where they would have conducted with more wisdom and integrity? Do they, too, join the general acclamation, or are they silent? If there are those upon earth who renounce all pretensions to morality, who disclaim the obligations of gratitude, who dare even refuse to ascribe glory to GOD (and we have too much evidence of the melancholy fact), can a mortal expect justice from them? But how transcendent must be that greatness which either exhorts applause from its enemies, or awes them into silence!

About to relinquish the toils of his arduous station, and retire once more to that domestic repose which he had left with reluctance, and which his declining years now seemed to require, he could not close his public life without an act peculiarly appropriate to his character, and which fully demonstrates that ardent attachment to his country which governed all his conduct. His farewell advice discloses an intimate knowledge of the internal concerns, foreign relations, present and future interests of the United States, sufficient of itself to have entitled its author to fame. But when it is considered as the result of an intelligence adequate to the subject, as the fruit of personal experience matured by profound meditation, and in which no motive could have operated but the welfare and glory of the nation, we may safely pronounce it an oracle of political truth; a palladium, which, while carefully preserved, will perpetuate our Union and Independence; an amulet, which, if constantly improved, will render the body politic invulnerable, we might almost say immortal.

In WASHINGTON occurred a union, rarely to be found, of greatness and goodness. Courage, wisdom and magnanimity, those eminent qualities, which embrace the whole community in their operation, were not those only which distinguished his character. He was equally remarkable for the less splendid, though not less amiable, virtues, which more immediately respected himself, his family, and friends. However the abundance of his means, or his long and familiar intercourse with the world, might have exposed him to temptation, he preserved his morals not only pure, but even unsullied by the breath of suspicion. However the applause of mankind, and the wealth and honors which Fortune, no longer blind, bestowed on him with a liberal hand, might have attached him to the world, he never forgot that he was mortal and destined to another state of existence. In him religion was a steady principle of action. It not only taught him fortitude in danger, and patience under misfortunes, but instructed him in the yet harder lesson of moderation, of even humility in the full swell of prosperity. How often does history inform us of commanders, transported with the

tide of success, and grown giddy in its eddies, forgetting their dependence, and arrogating even divine honors! As a counterpart to this, our annals may record the concluding passage of the general orders, published on the surrender of Yorktown: "Divine service shall be performed, to-morrow, in the different brigades and divisions. The Commander in Chief recommends that all the troops that are not upon duty do assist at it with a serious deportment, and that sensibility of heart which the recollection of the surprising and particular interposition of Providence in our favor, claims."

That WASHINGTON was affectionate and endearing in his conjugal relation, the anguish of his widowed wife sufficiently evinces; and no language can do so much justice to her sensibility as her own affecting answer to the condolence of Congress, and her more recent return of thanks for those expressions of sympathy, which you, my respected brethren, thought it your duty to communicate to her.* That he was compassionate and humane, is honorably told by the tears of his disconsolate domestics. That he was benevolent, his emancipated slaves will long remember, and even their posterity acknowledge with gratitude. How amiable, how consistent, is the character of this illustrious man! Himself, the champion of political freedom, he disdained to hold his fellow-creatures in abject domestic servitude. An advocate for mild and equal law, he disclaimed the right of unlimited control over the actions of others. Not satisfied with barely restoring to them that freedom, of which, in common with their countrymen, a cruel policy had deprived them, but yielding to the claims of justice, though unaided by law, he gave them in a freehold the hire that had not been stipulated, and blest them at once with competency and independence. Highly honorable would it be to our fellow-citizens in the South, if this magnanimous example should have its proper effect; if, in their treatment of the wretches subjected to their power, they would emulate the benevolence of WASHINGTON; if, obedient like him to the voice of humanity, justice and religion, they would abandon the savage claim of holding human beings in slavery, and repeal every statute in their code which countenances a principle so derogatory to the laws of Freemen.

Having already contemplated such a variety of distinguishing features in this great and amiable character, does it still admit of addition? Is there room in the portrait for another trace of the faithful pencil, that will increase its beauty? Yes, my brethren, to us another and no less interesting view remains. Animated with a generous philanthropy, our deceased brother early sought admission into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, at once to enable him to cherish with advantage this heavenly principle, and enlarge the sphere of its operation. He cultivated our art with sedulous attention, and never lost an opportunity of advancing the interest or promoting the honor of the *Craft*. While Commander in Chief of the American revolutionary army, he countenanced the establishment and encouraged the labors of a traveling lodge among the military. He wisely considered it as a school of urbanity, well calculated to disseminate those mild virtues of the heart, so ornamental to the human character, and so peculiarly useful to correct the ferocity of soldiers, and alleviate the miseries of war. The cares of his high office engrossed too much of his time to admit of his engaging in the duties of the chair; yet he found frequent opportunities to visit the lodge, and thought it no derogation from his dignity there to stand on a *level* with the brethren. True to our principles on all occasions, an incident once occurred which enabled him to display their influence to his foes. A body of American troops, in some successful rencounter with the enemy, possessed themselves, among other booty, of the jewels and furniture of a British traveling lodge of Masons. This property was directed by the Commander in Chief to be returned under a flag of truce to its former proprietors, accompanied with a message, purporting that the Americans did not make war upon institutions of benevolence.

Of his attachment to our Order in general you, my respected brethren of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of this Commonwealth, have had personal knowledge. His answers to your repeated addresses breathe throughout the spirit of brotherly love; and his affectionate return of thanks for the Book of Constitutions, which you presented him, and for the honor, as he was pleased to consider it, which you did him in the dedication, must be evidence highly satisfactory of the respectful estimation in which he held you. The information received from our brethren, who had the happiness to be members of the lodge over which

* See Appendix.

he presided many years, and of which he died the Master, furnishes abundant proof of his persevering zeal for the prosperity of the Institution. Constant and punctual in his attendance, scrupulous in his observance of the regulations of the lodge, and solicitous at all times to communicate light and instruction, he discharged the duties of the Chair with uncommon dignity and intelligence in all the mysteries of our art. Nothing can more highly conduce to the prosperity and honor of Masonry than a successful imitation of this bright example. It cannot fail of its effect upon our brethren in its immediate neighborhood in the South; they will beautify their column. And shall we be outdone in zeal? Placed geographically in the east, in a quarter of a Union from which the nation has been accustomed to learn wisdom, it should be our peculiar care to diffuse light through the temple of Masonry. As it is known that we shared largely in the esteem and affection of our deceased brother, it is easy to perceive that our good conduct will itself be an enconium on his memory. We see before us, among the sad emblems of mortality, not only the sword which in this neighborhood he drew in defence of his country, but also the very attire which he has often worn as a Mason. How devoutly is it to be wished, that these striking memorials may stimulate us to a noble emulation; that, like the mantle of Elijah, they may inspire us with an unalterable attachment to virtue and benevolence! This day witnesses to the world in what veneration we hold the memory of departed greatness. Let not the solemnity be without its appropriate effect upon ourselves. While with funeral pomp and Masonic honors we celebrate the obsequies of our deceased brother, while we bend with anguish over the urn which contains a part of what was mortal in him,* let us like him remember, that we are animated with a heavenly flame, which the chill damps of death cannot extinguish; like him, resolve to *square* our actions by the *rules* of *rectitude*, persevere in the *line* of our duty, and restrain our passions within the *compass* of propriety, knowing that the *all-seeing Eye* of our *Supreme Grand Master* above continually observes us. That when we shall have performed the task assigned us here, we may like him be *called from our work to the refreshments* which alone can satisfy our immortal desires. That when we put off this earthly *clothing*, may we be arrayed with the garments of glory, put on the *jewels* of light, and shine forever in the sublime *arch* above.

APPENDIX.

An Address of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to their Honored and Illustrious Brother George Washington.

Whilst the historian is describing the career of your glory, and the inhabitants of our extensive empire are made happy in your unexampled exertions; while some celebrate the hero, so distinguished in liberating United America; and others, the patriot who presides over her councils—a BAND OF BROTHERS, having always joined the acclamations of their countrymen, now testify their respect for those milder virtues which have ever graced the MAN.

Taught by the precepts of our Society, that all its members *stand upon a level*, we venture to assume this station, and to approach you with that freedom which diminishes our diffidence without lessening our respect.

Desirous to enlarge the boundaries of social happiness, and to vindicate the ceremonies of their institutions, this Grand Lodge have published a *Book of Constitutions* (and a copy for your acceptance accompanies this), which, by discovering the principles that actuate, will speak the eulogy of the Society; though they fervently wish the conduct of its members may prove its higher commendation.

* A lock of General Washington's hair was deposited in the urn borne in the Masonic funeral procession on the occasion. See Appendix.

Convinced of his attachment to its cause, and readiness to encourage its benevolent designs, they have taken the liberty to dedicate this work to ONE, the qualities of whose heart, and the actions of whose life, have contributed to improve personal virtue, and extend throughout the world the most endearing cordialities; and they humbly hope he will pardon this freedom, and accept the tribute of their esteem and homage.

May the Supreme Architect of the Universe protect and bless you, give you length of days and increase of felicity in this world, and then receive you to the harmonious and exalted society in heaven.

(Signed,)

JOHN CUTLER, *Grand Master.*
JOSIAH BARTLETT, } *Grand Wardens.*
MUNGO MACKAY, }

BOSTON, December 27, A. D. 1792.

The Answer to the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Flattering as it may be to the human mind, and truly honorable as it is, to receive from our fellow-citizens testimonies of approbation for exertions to promote the public welfare, it is not less pleasing to know that the milder virtues of the heart are highly respected by a Society whose liberal principles are founded in the immutable laws of truth and justice.

To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy the benevolent design of a Masonic Institution, and it is most fervently to be wished that the conduct of every member of the Fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind that the grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race.

While I beg your acceptance of my thanks for the "Book of Constitutions" which you have sent me, and for the honor you have done me in the dedication, permit me to assure you that I feel all those emotions of gratitude which your affectionate address and cordial wishes are calculated to inspire. And I sincerely pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may bless you here, and receive you hereafter in His immortal Temple.

(Signed,) G. WASHINGTON.

The East, the West, and the South, of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to their Most Worthy Brother, George Washington.

Wishing ever to be foremost in testimonials of respect and admiration for those virtues and services with which you have so long adorned and benefited our common country; and not the last nor least to regret the cessation of them in the public councils of the Union; your brethren of the Grand Lodge embrace the earliest opportunity of greeting you in the calm retirement you have contemplated to yourself.

Though, as *Citizens*, they lose you in the active labors of political life, they hope as *Masons* to find you in the pleasing sphere of fraternal engagement. From the cares of State and the fatigues of public business, our Institution opens a recess, affording all the relief of tranquility, the harmony of peace, and the refreshment of pleasure; of these may you partake in all their purity and satisfaction; and we will assure ourselves that your attachment to this social plan will increase, and that under the auspices of your encouragement, assistance and patronage, the Craft will attain the highest ornament, pertection, and praise. And it is our ardent prayer, that when your light shall be no more visible in this Earthly Temple, you may

be raised to the All-perfect Lodge above; be seated on the right of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and there receive the refreshment your labors have merited.

In behalf of the Grand Lodge, we subscribe ourselves, with the highest esteem,

Your affectionate brethren,

PAUL REVERE, *Grand Master.*
ISAIAH THOMAS, *Senior Grand Warden.*
JOSEPH LAUGHTON, *Junior Grand Warden.*
DANIEL OLIVER, *Grand Secretary.*

BOSTON, March 21, 1797.

To the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Brothers, it was not until these few days, that I have been favored by the receipt of your affectionate address, dated in Boston the 21st of March.

For the favorable sentiments you have been pleased to express on the occasion of my past services, and for the regrets with which they are accompanied for the cessation of my public functions, I pray you to accept my best acknowledgments and gratitude.

No pleasure, except that which results from a consciousness of having, to the utmost of my abilities, discharged the trust which has been reposed in me by my country, can equal the satisfaction I feel from the unequivocal proofs I continually receive of its approbation of my public conduct, and I beg you to be assured that the evidence therefore, which is exhibited by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is not among the least pleasing or grateful to my feelings.

In that retirement which declining years induced me to seek, and which repose to a mind long employed in public concerns rendered necessary, my wishes that bounteous Providence will continue to bless and preserve our country in peace, and in the prosperity it has enjoyed, will be warm and sincere; and my attachment to the society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and interest of the *Craft.*

For the prayer you offer in my behalf, I entreat you to accept the thanks of a grateful heart, with the assurance of my fraternal regard, and best wishes for the honor, happiness, and prosperity of all the members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

G. WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, January 11, 1800.

MADAM:—The Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have deeply participated in the general grief of their fellow-citizens, on the melancholy occasion of the death of their beloved WASHINGTON.

As Americans, they have lamented the loss of the Chief who had led their armies to victory, and their country to glory; but as *Masons*, they have wept the dissolution of that endearing relation by which they were enabled to call him *their Friend* and their Brother. They presume not to offer you those consolations which might alleviate the weight of common sorrows, for they are themselves inconsolable. The object of this address is, not to interrupt the sacred offices of grief like yours, but, whilst they are mingling tears with each other on the common calamity, to condone with you on the irreparable misfortune which you have individually experienced.

To their expressions of sympathy on this solemn dispensation, the Grand Lodge have subjoined an order, that a *Golden Urn* be prepared as a deposit for a lock of hair, *an invaluable relique* of the Hero and the Patriot whom their wishes would immortalize; and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the Society.

Should the favor be granted, Madam, it will be cherished as the most precious jewel in the Cabinet of the lodge, as the memory of his virtues will forever be in the hearts of its members.

We have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient servants,

JOHN WARREN,
PAUL REVERE,
JOSIAH BARTLETT.

MRS. MARTHA WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON, January 27, 1800

GENTLEMEN:—Mrs. Washington has received with sensibility your letter of the 11th inst. enclosing a vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, requesting a *lock* of her deceased husband's *hair*, to be preserved in a *Golden Urn*, with the jewels and regalia of the Grand Lodge.

In complying with this request, by sending the lock of hair, which you will find enclosed, Mrs. Washington begs me to assure you that she views with gratitude the tributes of respect and affection paid to the memory of her dear deceased husband; and receives, with a feeling heart, the expressions of sympathy contained in your letter.

With great respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

TOBIAS LEAR.

JOHN WARREN,
PAUL REVERE,
JOSIAH BARTLETT, } *Past Grand Masters.*

A Quarterly Communication was held March 13th, 1878.

In the absence of Most Worshipful Grand Master, Charles Alfred Welch, Right Worshipful Abraham H. Howland presided.

The transactions of this session were limited to matters that do not require particular mention.

Statistics—Chartered lodges, 221; membership, 26,226.

M.·. W.·. Charles Alfred Welch, Waltham, G. M.; R.·.W.·. Charles H. Titus, Boston, G. S.

MICHICAN, 1877.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication was held in Grand Rapids Jan'y 23d.

M.·.W.·. Bro. Matthew H. Maynard presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is a business-like document. Twelve lodges were constituted, five authorizations for new lodges issued, and one charter arrested.

Of District Deputy Grand Masters, he says:

A proposition practically to abolish the office of District Deputy, and incidentally to do away with those Schools of Instruction is to be acted upon at this session of Grand Lodge. I trust this proposition will receive careful consideration before any action is taken. I have occupied a position during the past year, from the observation and experiences of which I may be presumed to be able to speak with some degree of intelligence upon this subject. In the light of such experience, and as the result of such observation, I unhesitatingly declare that if you abolish these offices, or materially decrease their number, you impose upon the Grand Master an amount of labor unreasonable, if not absolutely insupportable. If my administration has been in any degree successful, I feel bound to acknowledge, that to the intelligent co-operation of the District Deputies, all credit is due. They have stood between me and the flood which would have overwhelmed me; they have divided with me the labor to the performance of which my own strength was totally insufficient.

The Grand Master reports twenty-five decisions. He declined to waive jurisdiction over parties living near the Indiana State line, who had expressed a wish to be chiseled into perfect ashlars by a lodge of the latter jurisdiction. He holds that the S. W. should occupy the East in the absence or disability of the W. M., and deprecates special elections to fill their vacancies. He also very properly decides that a lodge is not the tribunal for the adjustment of business contracts. Both correct.

He refused all requests for Masonic processions on Decoration Day or the Fourth of July, notwithstanding the centennial character of the latter. We have frequently, of late, met with these decisions. Our Grand Master does not hesitate in the expression of similar views.

The opinion has been heretofore vouchsafed, that Masonry was not designed for knot holes, caves or monasteries. Any question of mere practice, that does not involve an infraction of fundamental principle, must find its solution in our relations to the world. If we are to be a force in man's welfare, we cannot, with any consistency, withhold our sympathies from any national or local sentiment that represents freedom, humanity, fraternity or benevolence. Munching sandwiches at a pic-nic, working with a silver trowel in the presence of admiring thousands, public installations, or joining in a dance, are not measures of Masonry. They are the outgrowth of a Mason s

disposition to fraternity and good cheer, but no more represent the genius and fundamental structure of the institution, than does a mule the highest type of physical beauty.

Masonry is held to be a vital living principle, adapted to the development of our highest manhood and benevolent possibilities; and in such presence to say, that the common practice of public demonstrations is a fair index of our character and purposes, is to invite ridicule rather than respect; particularly when we decline to recognize the power that interposes for our protection.

Very fresh in memory is that great outpouring when the remains of President Lincoln passed through our city. The Grand Master of Illinois did not hesitate in granting permission to the Craft to appear on that occasion, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln was not a Mason. He was, however, the Executive of the Nation. Not a man living had less respect for the politics of the President than the writer, but we gladly, and in the name of Masonry, united with citizens of all shades of political opinion in paying a tribute of respect, which was intended to, and did intensify devotion to a government, to which we are indebted for the grand and significant relations we, as Masons, now hold to the world.

After the close of the conflict, and its only reminder historic; after men of all sections have once more gathered with patriotic purpose under our national symbols, are we to be denied the poor boon of publicly testifying our regard for the soldiers, upon the insufficient plea that such demonstrations are not strictly Masonic? O, fie! To our understanding, such opinions bear the same relations to consistency as did the action of a distinguished Mason of a sister jurisdiction, who, when called upon to permit the bodies under his command to assist in the ceremonies of unveiling a monument to the memory of LaFayette, conceded the Masonic character of the occasion, and a splendid parade was the consequence; but when, and in almost the same breath, permission was asked by Commanderies to do escort duty on "decoration day," that a tribute of affection might be paid to the humble soldier, it was found that the occasion was not strictly Masonic, (!) and the request denied. If we may be permitted to express our opinion, we insist that lodges should be allowed, under reasonable restrictions, to engage in any exercises of a national or local character, that reflect its devotion to good government and the better promptings of the human heart. *This is Masonic;* so we think.

We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. We are irrevocably hostile to any demonstration by Masons that has any political significance; and it is more than probable that should an occasion again occur like the one referred to, we should hesitate before associating Masonry with it. Neither would we on the 4th day of July, Decoration Day, or upon any other occasion, sanction affiliation with any political sentiment. But when the day

comes when exercises on such occasions are in the hands of the *people*, irrespective of partizan sympathies, we shall be glad to see the soldier, north or south, the recipients of the considerations now so freely tendered to selfish indulgence.

The Grand Master is of opinion that a brother who had not been present to hear the testimony during a trial, should not be permitted to vote on the question of conviction or punishment.

We call particular attention to the two last decisions:

24. The rules which might apply in courts of Justice of the Peace, do not bind committees of lodges in the taking of testimony to be used upon Masonic trials. The committee should proceed with a careful regard to all the equitable rights, both of the accuser and accused; and it is the duty of the Worshipful Master to advise them, and if he wants advice to apply to the Grand Master.

25. It is not ground for objection to the installation of a duly elected W.M. that he keeps a billiard saloon; if, however, connected with such business, he has a bar of which intoxicating drinks are retailed to his patrons, his business is essentially immoral and demoralizing in all of its effects upon the community. Any lodge that will elect such a man as its W. M. is unworthy to hold its charter.

The Grand Master makes affectionate allusion to the decease of the venerable Grand Lecturer, Judge Stillman Blanchard:

Right Worshipful Bro. Stillman Blanchard, for eleven years grand Visitor and Lecturer of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in Tecumseh, on the 24th day of February last, full of years and full of honors, venerable and venerated, loving and beloved. He went from the society and arms of his brethren here, to the companionship and embrace of his elder brother, his Savior and his God.

His poor blind eyes have opened upon eternal light, and his feeble, tottering frame is clothed anew in everlasting youth.

The reports of the District Deputies are very full, and exhibit a prosperous condition of the Craft.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

The Grand Master may appoint one or more District Deputy Grand Masters (not exceeding three in all) with such powers, duties, and compensation as this Grand Lodge may, from time to time, determine and appoint.

A proposition to limit "mileage and per diem" to amounts received from lodges, was "hove over among the rubbish."

The Regulations of the Grand Lodge were subjected to some changes:

1st. An objection shall not bind the lodge, if the objecting brother cease, from any cause, to be a member thereof.

2d. The Grand Secretary was made Committee on Credentials.

3d. Dues from constituent lodges, were increased from twenty-five to thirty-five cents for each member.

The temperance question occupied much attention; and a proposition to make the manufacture, vending or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage

a Masonic offence, was referred to a special committee for their report at the next Annual.

The Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Foster Pratt. It includes 1876 and 1877. Fraternal notice is made of our jurisdiction; and we should be glad to notice very much that Bro. Pratt says, if we had not already occupied so much space with the proceedings of his Grand Lodge. We too, must condense.

Statistics—Lodges, 335; Eleven extinct; membership, 27,055.

M.·.W.·. William Dunham, Manistee, G. M. R.·.W.·. Ellery I. Garfield, Detroit, G. Sec'y.

MAINE, 1878.

We are much indebted to Past Grand Master Drummond and Grand Secretary Berry for an advanced copy of the proceedings of the Fifty-ninth Annual Communication of May 7th.

M.·.W.·. Edward P. Burnham opens his address with a notice of the decease of Past Grand Master Reuel Washburn.

> At each communication we are called to take notice of the departure of some of our associates. At this time, we miss our Senior Past Grand Master Reuel Washburn, of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at North Livermore. Bro. Washburn died very suddenly, March 4th, at Livermore. The funeral service was performed by his lodge, March 8th. Bro. Day, D. D. G. M., attended in behalf of the Grand Lodge. I was in a distant State at the time of the death and of the funeral. Bro. Washburn had been a Mason about sixty years, having been made June 16, 1818, in Oriental Star Lodge; was Master seven years, Secretary eleven years, Royal Arch Mason about fifty years. He was Master of his lodge in 1822. He was D. D. Grand Master 1820, 1827; Senior Grand Deacon 1832; Deputy Grand Master 1833, 1834; Grand Master 1835, 1836, 1837; a Trustee of the Charity Fund 1841 to 1847; D. D. Grand Master 1850. For many years he has attended our annual gatherings, the last time being at the session of 1876. He has always felt great interest in the prosperity of his lodge, and was very constant in attending the meetings. Bro. Washburn was born in Raynham, Mass., May 21, 1793, the son of Israel Washburn. He was graduated at Brown University 1814; studied law with Hon. Albion K. Parris, at Paris, and settled in Livermore in 1817. He was a member of both branches of the Legislature, and of the Executive Council; was Register and Judge of Probate, and was three times the candidate of his party for Congress. He was always faithful in the performance of the many duties devolving upon him, in all the relations of life. Our sympathy is for his widow, the partner of more than fifty years of his life, and for his sons and daughters, both at home and away. He obeyed the command, and is now enjoying the fruition of the promise, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

Appropriate action was had by the Grand Lodge.

"No dispensations for new lodges have been asked for." One charter surrendered.

The Grand Master thus makes mention of the Grand Orient of France; all of which we heartily endorse:

The Grand Orient of France, at the meeting which commenced Sept. 15, 1877, adopted a proposition submitted the previous year, to strike out of the constitution the declaration, "The foundation of Freemasonry is a belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul." The Freemasons of Maine, while they are very tolerant of the many varieties of religious belief, do require some religious belief. They do believe in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. We should put forth our protest against this innovation, striking at the foundation of our Freemasonry.

Bro. Drummond, from the Committee on Correspondence, makes a special report on this matter. We clip the following:

While this Grand Lodge yields to no man or body of men, in its emphatic belief in the freedom of conscience and the brotherhood of man, it recognizes these as the result of a belief in the Fatherhood of God. From time immemorial, a belief in God, the Creator and Father, has been the fundamental principle of Freemasonry, and from *this* principle *all others* flow as results. To abandon this principle, therefore, is to destroy the deep laid foundation upon which our whole Masonic Temple is builded. Our reply to the Grand Orient is, "No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution."

We therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France, by amending its Constitution in such a manner that atheists may be admitted as Masons, has ceased to be a Masonic body; and all Masonic intercourse with it, its subordinate lodges, or the members of its obedience, is hereby forbidden.

The report was adopted.

He also notices the application of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales for recognition. Action was deferred. See our report.

The following, with other decisions, are of record:

1. A Past Master of a chartered lodge may, in the absence of the Master and Wardens open the lodge, preside therein at the transaction of ordinary business, including the election of officers, as well as the conferring of degrees, and also may close the lodge.

2. A lodge cannot properly confer the Master Mason's degree at the request of another lodge, the requesting lodge not having waived jurisdiction of the candidate. The constitution does not authorize the conferring of degrees or admitting to membership without a previous application and a ballot being had thereon. The conferring of the third degree constitutes the recipient a member of the lodge. One lodge cannot elect members for another lodge.

10. A Masonic hall, after dedication, cannot be used for other than Masonic purposes. A lodge having been obliged to vacate its hall may, if necessary, having obtained consent from the proper authority, temporarily occupy a hall used by another society, until a suitable hall can be procured.

11. A person who has irregularly received the degrees in a regular lodge, and who desires to be formally healed as a Mason, must petition the lodge which he wishes to enter. The lodge must ask of the Grand Master a dispensation to act upon the petition, and send the

dispensation fee. The ordinary course will then be taken with the petition. After a clear ballot is had, the person must be re-obligated in all the degrees, and a record thereof made.

The first decision is the reverse of our regulations on this subject. Sec. 6, Art. 4, says: "The Master cannot authorize any one to open the lodge in his absence, to the exclusion of the Wardens present; and in the absence of the Master and both Wardens, a lodge cannot be opened for any purpose, except by the Grand Master or his *special* deputy."

We have always understood it to be the theory, that in the absence of Master and Wardens, the only remaining authority in the premises rested with the Grand Master. A Past Master cannot exercise any more authority in the lodge than can any other member, until lawfully invested with official prerogative. The ancient regulations confirm this view: "And in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no brother is present who has been Master of that lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Past Master then present; *though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge, or in his absence, the Junior Warden.*" Italics ours.

We believe that a Masonic hall should not be used for other than Masonic purposes, either before or after dedication, but we do not believe that a cere- be held responsible, but free to act as their *Masonic* interests dictate. We have before referred to the principle involved in the eleventh decision; and mony invests it with any peculiar or additional sanctity. Each lodge should should like to ask, where is the justice or sound reason for holding a candidate responsible for the blunders of the lodge? The civil law will not justify the withholding of rights lawfully acquired, and we cannot understand why we should disregard a principle that is at the foundation of *all* good government.

The Grand Master refers to a text book compiled by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, and which has been distributed to the lodges of the jurisdiction; and concludes his address with the pleasant assurance, that lodges are enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

A proposition to revive a standing regulation which prevented the withdrawal of members of lodges, except to form a new lodge or joining another, did not meet with favor. The following regulation was adopted:

Resolved, That with the consent of his lodge a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder.

The following is from the Committee on Jurisprudence. Adopted:

The question whether one lodge can properly do the work of another has been frequently decided in other States, but never before in this. Your committee know of but one instance

in this State in which one lodge has conferred the degrees for another. In other States, the decisions are in conflict in respect to many of the consequences of such action.

The prevailing decision is that the lodge which confers the degrees is the mere *proxy* of the other lodge, and the work is the work of the latter, of which the candidate becomes a member, even under a constitutional provision as explicit as our own.

The committee fully concur with Grand Master Moore in his doubts as to the expediency if not the authority, of thus conferring the degrees. In this jurisdiction an objection by a member after ballot, and before initiation, is equivalent to a rejection, and even after initiation objections may be made to advancement, and must be considered and determined. This right of objection may be wholly lost if another lodge can confer the degrees. There are other complications which may arise; and your committee recommend that the Grand Lodge decide that one lodge cannot confer the degrees upon the candidate of another lodge, except when one waives jurisdiction and the other accepts the candidate as its own in the regular manner.

Since the foregoing was written, Grand Master Burnham has announced a decision upon the same question, in which the authority of one lodge to confer the third degree for another lodge, is denied.

We recommend that his decision, modified so as to apply to all the degrees, be confirmed as follows:

"One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees.

A regulation on the subject of dimits was presented by Bro. Drummond, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the Craft.

Sandwiched in the proceedings, we find the report on Correspondence by Bro. Drummond; and like everything from his pen, attracts attention. In reviewing Arkansas he says:

The fundamental principle of Masonic charity and benevolence is *individual obligation*. All measures, tending to change this obligation from the *individual* to an *association*, are really subversive, in a greater or less degree, of the ancient plan of Masonry, which never contemplated that the individual brother can relieve himself from his obligations by substituting relief by an association, to whose funds he should contribute. It is true that, in consequence of there being so many impostors, an organized method of distributing charity became in many places a necessity. But as the tendency of that method is to lessen the personal responsibility resting upon each brother, it should not be extended. We have therefore been opposed to attempts to create Masonic charities on an extended scale for this reason, as well as the manifest difficulty of managing such institutions through our Masonic organizations, created for entirely different purposes.

Good doctrine.

He quotes liberally from our proceedings of last year, and speaks in very complimentary terms of the address of Grand Master, Joseph Robbins. With the large majority of views entertained by Bro. R., he is in sympathy. On

the subject of "Masonic Prayers" he dissents from the opinion, that they must be of that character in which all men, who believe in God, agree.

As a question of ritual, Bro. Robbins is undoubtedly correct, but not otherwise. Speaking of a decision, that the record of a conviction for the same offense (of which a brother may be charged before a lodge) in a civil court is not sufficient to warrant the lodge in finding a verdict of guilt, he remarks:

We dissent from No. 7, holding, as has been decided by many Grand Lodges, that the judgment of conviction by a civil court of an offense is *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and, unless controlled by other evidence, requires the conviction of the party by the lodge. The evidence, by which a conviction in court is obtained, is very frequently unattainable by the lodge: and judgments of courts are, by all codes, evidence for or against the parties to them: and we see no reason whatever for discarding this kind of evidence in lodge trials, any more than any other kind of evidence which human experience has found to be reliable.

On another decision of Bro. Robbins, he is in agreement with our opinions.

We are not prepared to concur in No. 30: it seems to us that the character of the document must be determined by its contents, and not by the manner in which it is served: moreover, if a member actually receives a summons addressed to him, it matters not *how* he receives it, and he is bound to obey it: of course a lodge cannot act upon a service of a summons by mail, without actual proof that the party received it, and we apprehend that the decision should be limited to the effect of a service by mail.

He does not know of any remedy for non-affiliation, and says:

It requires money to support a lodge: to raise this money by voluntary contribution throws the whole burden on a few, and keeps the lodge in a chronic shortness of funds: if a man *can* pay for lodge priveleges, and will not, we believe Masonry is better off to have him out of the lodge than in it: but, although out of the lodge, he is a Mason, and entitled (as we hold) to such recognition as each brother conscientiously feels that he ought to accord, but not entitled, *as of right*, to any of the privileges springing from a lodge organization. This is no remedy for non-affiliation: but we believe it is the wisest plan to adopt in reference to the matter.

He takes exceptions to our comments on the validity of the charter issued to Prince Hall Lodge, by the Grand Lodge of England.

We recognize the fact that there are scores of lodges that could not, from the Grand Lodge record alone, establish their legal existence; but this cannot be advanced as a pretext for assuming the legitimacy of the Prince Hall affair. As we understand it, these colored men were never recognized by the Masonic authorities of Massachusetts, and must have secured a (so called) charter without any lawful knowledge on the part of the Grand Lodge of England that the petitioners were Masons.

We do not believe with Bro. Drummond that lodge "equity is utterly fallacious." The secret constitutions of the fraternity explicitly provide for the regulations that are to govern us in our relations to each other. Legal rules are proper when they do not contravene this fundamental law, but when a Grand Lodge accepts jurisprudence that denies the lodge the right to exercise the cardinal doctrines of the brotherhood in matters of discipline,

or upon any question in which personal rights or interests are in question, it assumes a position utterly at war with *Masonry*.

He decides that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory is a lawful organization. We have devoted much time to this subject, and have arrived at the same conclusion. He makes quite an extended report on the application of the Grand Lodge of Cuba for recognition. In concluding it he says:

The Grand Lodge of Cuba cannot be recognized for several reasons:

1. Because there was a regular Grand Lodge then existing in Cuba, or else the Grand Lodge of Cuba was formed by a convention composed in part of the representatives of clandestine lodges.

2. Because the officers undertaking to represent their lodges were not authorized by their lodges to do so.

3. Because the convention was not legally called, nor all, or even a majority, of the regular lodges in the Island notified thereof.

4. Because a majority of the regular lodges in the jurisdiction did not participate in the movement: if we regard those chartered before the alleged "suicide of the Grand Lodge," *nine* did not participate, and it is not claimed that more than *six* did; if we regard *all* the lodges, *twenty-four* did not participate, and not more than *nine* did.

He then very pertinently submits the following propositions to Bros. Simons and Vaux, who, it will be remembered, are the particular champions of "Cuba."

1. If the Grand Lodge of Colon was not a regular Grand Lodge on August 1, 1876, had it not been irregular during the three years previous?

2. Is a Lodge, chartered by an irregular Grand Lodge, a regular lodge?

3. Were the three lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon between 1873 and 1876, which took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, regular or irregular?

4. If irregular, is not the Grand Lodge, which they took part in forming, for that reason irregular, also?

5. Are the Masters and Wardens of a lodge authorized to represent their lodge in the formation of a Grand Lodge, without a vote of the lodge empowering them to do so?

6. Can a minority of lodges in a given jurisdiction legally form a Grand Lodge for that jurisdiction?

7. Must not, at least, a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction be notified of a convention to form a Grand Lodge, in order to make their action valid?

In our report of last year we referred to these questions, but believing that the sovereign powers of Symbolic Masonry of primary importance, we confined ourselves to that aspect of the question. Commenting upon our conclusions he says:

He concludes that neither of the two Bodies claiming to be Grand Lodges are legitimate, and the Grand Lodge accepted his conclusion. He holds that the lodges, by giving in their adhesion to the Supreme Council, forfeited their charters and became extinct. While it may be possible that their course made them liable to forfeit their charters, yet, inasmuch as no judgment of forfeiture was ever declared against them, they can scarcely be said to become extinct. Nor are we ready to cut off, as illegitimate, all the Masons of the nations other than the English-speaking nations, or to declare that their form of organization is so irregular as to make them clandestine. Nor do we assent to the proposition that, when a Grand Lodge becomes extinct, the lodges regularly chartered under its jurisdiction become extinct also.

If no "judgment of forfeiture" was pronounced against the lodges that *buried* themselves in another organization, their annihilation as bodies of *Craft* Masonry was not the less positive. So we think. We believe with Bro. D., that the extinguishment of a *Grand Lodge* does not affect the life of the constituent lodges; but when the latter surrenders its charter to a *foreign* organization, it is dead.

By and by, and in another connection, we shall have more to say of Grand Orients. We are reading them up. As a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies, we are glad to find from the constitutions of our Order published by our distinguished brother Albert Pike, 1859, that the three first degrees were never a part of the A. A. Rite, and as Bro. D. says: "The connection of those degrees with it in some countries, is an innovation of their own. * * * The Grand Orient of France, among its many unmasonic acts, connected the two systems together, but the bodies of the A. & A. Rite do not recognize that Grand Orient as a *Masonic* body, any more than he (Bro. Vaux) or his Grand Lodge does." This accumulating evidence strengthens the position of our Grand Lodge on this subject.

Bro. Drummond gives us the benefit of his statistical inquiries. We quote in part:

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1878.		1877.		1876.	
	Grand Lodges.	Total.	Grand Lodges.	Total.	Grand Lodges.	Total.
Members	54	592,443	52	602,089	50	594,617
Raised	51	23,861	50	30,695	48	34,208
Admissions, &c.	51	16,744	46	17,976	46	19,231
Dimissions	51	17,681	49	18,920	47	18,475
Expulsions	48	986	49	1,039	47	908
Suspensions	37	770	37	1,064	31	775
" non-payment dues	48	21,051	49	17,261	47	15,084
Deaths	52	7,038	50	7,102	48	6,804
Rejections	29	4,374	28	6,142	28	6,340

If our report was not assuming too large proportions, we should devote more space to his interesting discussions. It is scarcely necessary that we express thanks for his kindly notice of our jurisdiction.

Statistics—Lodges, 181; membership, 19,436.

M.·. W.·. Edward P. Burnham, Saco, G. M. R.·. W.·. Ira Berry, (of course) G. Sec'y.

MINNESOTA, 1878.

A Special Communication assembled in St. Paul, Dec. 16th, last; over which R.·.W.·. E. W. Durant, Deputy Grand Master, presided.

Thirty-four constituent lodges united with the officers of the Grand Lodge in conveying the remains of Grand Master, James C. Braden, to their final resting place. We noticed his decease in our review of Texas, whither he had gone in search of health.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication was held January 15th. The address of R.·. W.·. Bro. Durant opens with an extended notice of the late Grand Master:

The sad duty devolves upon me to formally announce to you the death of our late Grand Master, Bro. J. C. Braden who departed this life in the city of San Antonio, Texas, December 9th last, at the early age of forty-two years.

Death to our brother had no terrors, save the severing of those dearest, sweetest ties on earth, that bind us to our friends, our wives and little ones.

Calmly he put his house in order for the last great day of life, the first great day of death. Little he thought of himself, but his every thought and wish seemed to go out with caressing tenderness for his wife and little ones.

I am glad to say that Bro. Braden during his last sickness was the recipient of that loving care of his Masonic brethren that has so long made the order memorable for its deeds of love and kindness. Our brethren of San Antonio, with loving hands performed the last sad offices due from the living to the dead, and the widow and the fatherless, though in a strange land, found in the fraternity true and affectionate friends in the dark hour of their affliction. Bro. R. H. Neal, Worshipful Master of Anchor Lodge, No. 424, of San Antonio, Texas, with Bro. C. E. Fisher, were with the family of our Grand Master, during his last hours, rendering every attention that could alleviate the sorrows of those who stood by the bedside of him who was so soon to enter the gloomy portals of the world beyond. When the spirit of our brother had taken its flight, and but his unconscious form remained, Masonic hands, actuated by the same brotherly love, performed the last sad duties due to our dead brother, and with kind words and deeds, did all that in their power lay to lighten the grief of his widow and little ones. The same good offices to the dead and widowed were bestowed by the brethren at Houston, Texas, St Louis, Mo., and at St. Paul.

Bro. Braden's remains were followed to their last resting place by a large and imposing cortege of our brethren, and as the sun sank slowly below the horizon on Sunday, December 16th, we tenderly and sadly placed all that was mortal of our late Grand Master in the silent tomb.

Brethren, the character of our Grand Master was such as merits our warmest commendation. His character was of that rare type that men delight to honor, and my brethren, the honors that we have paid, and on this day pay, to the memory of our deceased brother, are not mere offerings to the dead, or mere consolation to the living, for honors paid to the memory of such a man go beyond, and become incentives to those who witnessing such scenes cannot remain insensible to the fact that men's lives live after them in the memory of their fellow men. As a citizen Bro. Braden was strictly moral and of rare ability; as a soldier, our State and country can testify of his worth, recorded as it is, in the history of hard fought

battles; as a husband, devoted and affectionate, and solicitous always for the happiness and welfare of her who in early life he had chosen to walk with him life's pathway hand in hand.

* * * * * * *

The temple built by King Solomon has passed away. The story of its magnificence lingers and floats down the ranks of dead centuries, a thing of beauty. But the spiritual temple built by our brother shall endure as long as the hills of God shall stand.

My brethren, the lesson of our sad bereavement comes to us with an appealing cry, for noble thoughts, noble words, and noble deeds. It comes with a force and pathos to which I can give no expression, and so I leave this lesson to be treasured up in the hearts of each of you, with the kindly remembrance of our dead brother.

We did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this distinguished brother; but the fact of being at the head of the Craft of Minnesota, is a testimonial to his worth as a citizen and Mason, that the fraternity generally, can appreciate.

The Deputy Grand Master also pays a very fraternal tribute of respect to the memory of Bro. Richardson, late Grand Tyler, who died September 9th, 1877, at the advanced age of 72 years:

To the fraternity, who through long acquaintanceship had learned to know and love our departed brother, I need not remind that the genial smile and kindly salutation of Bro. Richardson was one of the pleasant memories connected with each communication of this Grand body. Never more will he receive from the Grand East on earth again, the command, "receive from me the implement of your office, and repair to your station." No my brother, although your station may be filled by brethren zealous in the performance of their duty, your memory will be cherished by us as an upright man, a citizen a soldier true and steadfast to the great principles that makes the perfect man, as a brother Mason who measured his every action by the plumb line of rectitude, holding always strictly in view the cardinal principles of our order, we feel and deplore the loss we have sustained.

Four dispensations for new lodges were issued, and others declined.

Brother Durant submits a few decisions, but none that require particular notice.

Brother A. Goodrich, presented a series of resolutions on "Colored Masonry." The Grand Lodge declined to entertain them for the reason that the action of last year was thought sufficient. During the year 1875, the Grand Secretary, E. D. B. Porter, defaulted in a considerable sum of money. He was expelled. A good example to follow.

The attention paid to the late Grand Master by the Masons at San Antonio, and their kindness to his family, received warm expressions of gratitude and commendation.

In this connection it is pleasure to furnish an abstract from the report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Pierson:

I wrote to W.·. Bro. Neal, Master of Anchor Lodge, asking for a statement of expenses, *Bro. Neal appears to be one of those Masons who prefer not to let the left hand know what the right doeth, as no reply has been received.* I suggest that the Grand Secretary be instructed to officially ask for a statement of expenses from Anchor Lodge; and that an appropriation be made sufficient to cover the presumed amount. (Italics ours.)

On the evening of the first day of the session of the Grand Lodge, a Lodge of Sorrow was held, over which "Ill. Bro. A. T. C. Pierson 33°," (Whew!) P.·.G.·.M.·., and acting as W.·.M.·., presided.

"Ill. Bro. R. A. Jones 32°," Grand Orator, in concluding his address, thus speaks of the distinguished deceased:

It was my good fortune to have known Bro. Braden many years, and in all the paths of life, as patriot, husband, father, brother, friend, he proved himself a noble, a true man.

No shadow ever touched his integrity, no shame ever was found at his door, no evil can be traced to his doing.

A man of strong convictions and good heart, he was ever true to the right, and patient with the erring. His was a charity that "sufferth long and is kind, that envieth not, is not puffed up, vaunteth not itself, seeketh not her own, not easily provoked, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but in the truth. Beareth all things, hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things, that *never faileth*."

"Ill. Bro. Charles Griswold 30°," presented a feeling and glowing tribute to the memory of the faithful Grand Tyler.

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. Pierson always attracts attention. We do not have his report of last year before us, but our impression is, that he has given less attention to comment than formerly.

His reply to Bro. Sayre, of Alabama, will meet with general approval:

"Caucasian race," we never saw the phrase in any of the earlier Masonic books, but have seen the phrase, "free born." About one hundred years ago the Grand Lodge of England considered the initiation of Omdit-ul Omrah Bahauder, a Hindoo, of so much importance, as demonstrating the Universality of Masonry, that she sent him a copy of the "Book of Constitutions superbly bound," and a "blue apron, elegantly decorated," and gave to the initiating officer the rank of a "Past Grand Officer" of the Grand Lodge.

We submit that our Alabama brethren are the first to deny the long vaunted boast of Masons that the institution is universal.

In this part of the country we have been taught not to go behind the returns, that we cannot discriminate, but must accept the whole or none, now, if our Alabama brethren have had the same teachings we cannot understand upon what principle they can recognize any of the lodges outside of the United States, for they all do it, make Masons of negroes, and so too does several of our own lodges.

We remember having heard that within the last fifteen years, the Nassau brethren were recognized by Alabama Masons, and negroes were made in that lodge; but enough, let us stick to the universality of Masonry, the free-born restriction, and the ballot-box, is amply sufficient to protect the Craft from unworthy members.

Under Kansas he says:

The action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was right. If Alpha Lodge desired to remain in allegiance to her mother lodge, she had a perfect right to do so, there are abundant precedents in the history of Masonry in this country to sustain her action.

It will be remembered that Alpha Lodge, located in Indian Territory, but chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, declined to yield obedience to the former new Grand Lodge. If the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory is a lawful body, the views of Bro. Pierson would demolish every Grand Lodge in

existence. We know that lodges have been rebellious, and have been, and are now permitted to occupy the anomalous position which Bro. Pierson appears to justify; but for the only reason that new Grand Lodges have exercised charity in the belief that reflection would induce a better understanding of law and duty. We rest our conclusions on the well established law, on this Continent, of Grand Lodge jurisdictional rights. A Grand Lodge is unworthy of the name, and should not be tolerated, if it fail, after reasonable leniency, to vindicate its authority.

We do not agree with Bro. Pierson, that "Coercion is not a Masonic term." He sometimes shoots at random; but we do endorse his objections to eternal jurisdiction over rejected candidates.

Illinois receives fraternal notice. The Annual Address of M.·.W.·. Bro. Robbins is largely and approvingly quoted.

Statistics—Lodges, 129; membership, 6,730.

M.·. W.·. E. W. Durant, Stillwater, G. M. R·. W.·. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, G. Sec.

MISSISSIPPI, 1878.

The Sixtieth Annual Grand Communication was held February 6th.

We invite attention to quotations from the practical address of Grand Master, John Y. Murry:

We have cause to congratulate each other in the fact that harmony prevails throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, with a few slight exceptions. It may be safely asserted that there is as complete harmony between subordinate lodges and among the brotherhood, as ever existed in the Order, since the organization of this Grand Lodge, when comparative numbers are considered. Still I have to report what was said in my address twelve months gone by: "Our numbers are not increased as in some former years," and for the same reason as was then given—"hard times"—only it has been intensified. I consider this a good omen—although we all may regret the cause, taking it for granted I have given the correct one,—for I cannot believe the greatest danger to the Institution lies in the mere want of numbers. Much of the danger is to be found *within the lodge;* consequently, in proportion as our numbers are, the *quality being bad*, just in the same ratio will injury accrue to Freemasonry. In fact, the purging which has been going on in our jurisdiction for the past few years, while it has reduced our membership roll, has made us much more powerful for good. This agency should not be relaxed, and when there is added to it *strict tyling*, that is to say, allow none to enter our portals except the *truly* worthy, and in a short time the genuine essence of Freemasonry will be *felt*, *seen* and *heard*, all around us.

It is implied in what I have said that it is not the uninitiated, or even the Anti-Mason who is endangering our Masonic Temple most; nay, verily, the assaults of foes from without dwindle into insignificance when *contrasted* with the influence of *bad men* within who have deceived us, and who have, perchance, been too strongly recommended by *personal* friends among us. Overzeal of *the friends* in trying to break down *even well founded* opposition to the reception of a candidate, or, as is very often the case, in trying to drive other members from their honest conviction of duty, where efforts are being made to get rid of the unworthy, very often produces discord, and sometimes results in irreparable injury to subordinate lodges. Only men of the strongest moral courage *dare* to use the negative vote in the *one*, or affirmative in the *other* class of cases. My idea of duty, in such matters, is this: "oppose with firmness the unworthy applicant," and when a piece of timber has been brought in, "which is unfit for the builder's use"—when the fruit of the tree is evil instead of good,—go forward with equal firmness and earnestness: "cut down and cast it out."

The Grand Master is of the opinion that connection with other secret societies has a tendency to impair a Mason's usefulness. So are we.

A good General does not scatter his forces in the presence of an enemy; neither should we divide our attention with other organizations if we expect to accomplish much in the interests of the Craft. Years gone by we were associated with every secret organization within *our reach;* but experience convinced us that to be of the least importance to any, we must cling to one and abandon the others.

We do not coincide with Brother Murry in the opinion that "the higher degrees of Masonry, as organized and worked separately and apart from the Blue Lodge, have seriously injured Ancient Craft Masonry." A true Mason will sustain the lodge regardless of all other fraternal relations.

It is a mistake to say that there is anything higher in Masonry than the degree of Master Mason; the "degree" of Past Master not excepted. Degrees and Orders that follow, are the product of ambition, and of which the *Craft* cannot have knowledge or association. There are questions intimately associated with this topic, that must soon be determined, else we may drift beyond secure anchorage. New organizations are constantly springing into existence claiming a common parentage, and it may be that these "branches" will impair the parent trunk, if permitted to appropriate *its vitality* without restraint.

The decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous. He is very much opposed to the joint occupancy of lodge halls with other organizations. He also determines "that the loss of one-half of the little finger of the right hand is not a physical disqualification." We would be obliged to these brethren of easy virtue on this subject, if they will draw a line, and tell us at *what point* they think this class of disability should disqualify. Somewhere between the finger and shoulder?

Brother Murry is of the opinion that a suspended Mason should be charged with dues from date of suspension to restoration. We are not. It does not seem just to demand money for anything in the absence of a consideration.

In the following he correctly defines a dimit:

Three things only are requisite to constitute dimission: first, payment of all dues; second, application in writing at a stated meeting; third, entry in lodge minutes that a dimit was granted. After these prerequisites have been complied with, membership *de facto et de jure* (remember I was writing to a lawyer) is severed, and the issuance of forty certificates of dimit would not make him any *less* a member. He is no longer entitled to lodge privileges and benefits, nor is he subject to lodge dues.

He again says:

April 9th, Bro. Foster, secretary of No. 362, informed me that a brother had obtained a dimit from the lodge and in a few days thereafter abandoned his wife and eloped with another woman, whereupon the lodge had called a meeting and *rescinded* its action granting the dimit, and also resolved to publish the unworthy brother to the world, by sending out circular letters. After which the brother had written very insulting letters to the lodge, using much profanity. Bro. Foster also stated that the brother had been arraigned for trial before the criminal court and confined in jail within the jurisdiction of another lodge, and asked whether lodge No. 362, or the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offender was at the time, should try him. Answer—First. The action of the lodge *rescinding* its former act of dimission is null and void; secondly, the lodge in whose jurisdiction the accused resides has the right to try him, but if it refuses, or fails to do it, then No. 362 may try him; but in either case he must be tried as a non-affiliate.

June 9th, I received a communication from the Committee on Complaints and Offenses of No. 308, asking how the lodge should proceed in order to suspend a member during the pendency of a criminal prosecution against him. This matter had been before your Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, and by this Committee forwarded to me for my deliverance upon it, which I made in the following manner, substantially: In the absence of any law prescribing the mode of procedure in such cases, I have decided (and that, too, in the case at Meridan) that the lodge may proceed upon charges, notice, etc., as in cases where there is no prosecution in the civil courts against the accused, *until* it comes to fixing the penalty. Here the departure is to be made, and the lodge should vote on definite suspension—that is, until the case shall be disposed of in the courts, omitting for the time being the two higher grades, expulsion and indefinite suspension, make full entries of everything in lodge minutes; and by resolution continue the case until the expiration of the sentence of definite suspension, at which time take up the case and *finish* it, by voting on the two higher grades of punishment.

From the first of these opinions the Committee on Jurisprudence dissent, and state:

Question. At a stated meeting of —— lodge, a dimit was granted Bro. A., but before its issuance by the secretary, Bro. B., who was not present at the time the dimit was granted, presented objections thereto, and informed the secretary that Bro. A. had been guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, and that he, B., was prepared to prefer charges against A.; has the secretary the right to withhold the dimit until the next stated meeting of the lodge, and can the lodge rescind its action had at the last meeting in that behalf?

Answer. The principle involved in this case was first announced by this Grand Lodge in 1870 and reasserted in 1871. Sec. 67 and 68 R. and R., clearly give the lodge jurisdiction of the case. Had the lodge, at the time application was made to it for a dimit, been in possession of the facts which were afterwards communicated to the secretary, it would have delayed the granting of a dimit, and ordered an investigation, and the secretary, as the official organ of the lodge, acted wisely, and showed his zeal for the institution of Masonry by delaying the whole matter until the lodge should again meet, when the statements made to him would be laid before the lodge, for such action thereon as might be deemed best for the harmony of the lodge and the good of Masonry. The simple granting of a dimit does not deprive the lodge of jurisdiction. The lodge should cause the charges to be preferred, and prosecute the case with a view of ascertaining the whole truth of the matter. If the brother

be found guilty, as charged, he ought to be punished, but if innocent, he should at once be furnished with the certificate of his dimit.

We are very decidedly of the opinion that the Grand Master is correct. What the lodge *would have done* had it been in possession of certain facts, cannot justify it in assuming that the dimit granted was not a lawful act. The member, when once released from affiliation, or becoming invested with any Masonic right, cannot be forced to a surrender except by lawful process. A dimit *was* granted, and from that moment the brother was a non-affiliate, regardless of the absence of a certificate. There does not seem to be any necessity for this determination of the committee, because a Mason cannot escape discipline.

The second opinion of the Grand Master is a novelty. It seems unpardonable to assume, for *any* purpose, the guilt of a brother, simply because he is under duress by the civil authorities. Again, it would be a singular procedure to try an offender, find him guilty of an act that demands expulsion, and then decline to inflict the penalty because the civil tribunal had not adjudicated the case.

We do not understand that our discipline has any relation to the courts. An offender may be in prison, but this fact *alone* would not justify a penalty by the lodge. It would be *prima facia* evidence of guilt, but not so conclusive as to afford sufficient grounds for the arrest of his Masonic rights.

The Grand Master announces the decease of the venerable brother Benjamin Springer, Past Deputy Grand Master; also, the death of Bro. Gouley, of Missouri.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence make an extended and valuable report. Among the questions discussed is the following. We present the views of the committee, that the Craft of our jurisdiction may understand the methods of other Grand Bodies:

At its last annual grand communication the Grand Lodge granted further time to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence to consider whether a lodge has the right to try a brother twice for the same offense. The committee regret that in the absence of the chairman, P. G. M. Barkley, they have been deprived of his learning and judgment in the decision of this important question. They have, however, given the subject mature consideration, and trust that they have reached a correct solution.

Rule XIII of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Subordinate Lodges on Trials, provides that the Master presiding at a trial, or the lodge may, for good cause shown, grant *one* new trial. In the judgment of the committee this is a wise and useful regulation. If by a second trial it is intended that after the final conclusion of a trial, the subject matter is to be re-opened and a second investigation, with all its incidents, including acquittal, or conviction and punishment, is to be proceeded with, we see no reason why the matter may not be indefinitely prolonged, until a result is reached in accordance with the views of the most zealous and determined actors; in other words, until one or the other party is worn out with the controversy. Surely there must be a time when a trial ought to be brought to a close. If after two trials such as are now permitted, a just result is not reached, there is no probability that a third or a fourth investigation would result in a conclusion more in accordance with the very truth of the case, or that the brethren would be more likely to deal justly and fairly with themselves or the accused. Such a procedure would engender a train of evils far

more dangerous to the welfare of the Fraternity than the occasional escape of a wrong-doer or the unmerited conviction of the few who suffer unjustly at the hands of their brethren. It might be that the peace and harmony of a lodge would be perpetually broken by the repetition of trials, one of which is sufficient in most instances, to leave the "trail of the serpent" behind it. Instead of extending, we would favor a contraction of the rule, and restrict the danger of lodge disruption to one trial rather than incur that of extending it through a number, after the blood of the members has been warmed by the arguments *pro* and *con*.

We do not understand the question submitted to us to be "can a brother be *twice* punished for the same offense?" or "after a part of the punishment has been suffered, can the brethren reconsider the matter and proceed to inflict other or further punishment?" but if such be the case, we need only say that after a careful search we have been unable to find the subject referred to by any Masonic writer, and as it seems to us that either proceeding would be contrary to all the instincts of natural justice, we trust we have not misapprehended the scope of the inquiry submitted to us.

On the application of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba" for recognition, action was deferred. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized.

An effort to adopt the following amendment to the by-laws, was defeated:

Dimits should not be encouraged, but any member in good standing may petition the lodge for a dimit, in writing, setting fourth his reasons for asking the same, and if the lodge shall deem said reasons satisfactory, the dimit may be granted on payment of all dues.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for bi-ennial sessions of the Grand Lodge, was also defeated.

An amendment "to the General and Permanent Regulations" of the Grand Lodge, dividing the jurisdiction into twelve districts, and the appointment of a D. D. G. M. for each, was agreed to.

Intercourse with "all persons owing allegiance to the Grand Orient of France," was interdicted. The Protestant Orphan Asylum located at Natchez, received an appropriation of five hundred dollars. Worthily bestowed.

The Report on Correspondence is a clever production of 136 pp., by Bro. J. M. Howry. In his review of Alabama, he expresses *us* exactly:

We give it as our deliberate conviction, after years of observation and reflection, that we have too many lodges—too many members. We throw our doors wide open, and some lodges are afflicted with a member or two whose main business seems to be to hunt up every man he can find and get him to "join the Masons," when our rules and teachings positively forbid it. We want them to come of their own will and accord, or not come at all. A reaction must take place, and if it has begun in Alabama, we trust it will extend westward and embrace the whole circle of the Grand Jurisdictions, until we attain a proper equilibrium and a sound and healthy condition. Prosperity does not depend on the quantity, but the quality of the material we work into our moral and Masonic edifice.

Under Connecticut he announces the opinion, that if an officer of a lodge can be suspended from the functions of his office by the Master, it is also proper to "exclude a member from the exercise of rights and privileges in the lodge until they are acquitted of charges reflecting on their moral character, and also on the character of the whole fraternity." We think, that by the time our good brother has finished up another report, he will have a better understanding of his obligations.

In justification of his views he quotes the suspension from *office* of a former Grand Secretary of Iowa, for appropriating the funds of the Grand Lodge. We do not comprehend the analogy.

His review of Illinois is very fraternal. Our distinguished Grand Master is largely noticed. Thanks.

Statistics—lodges, 322; membership of 247 lodges, 8,416; net loss during the year, 520.

M.·.W.·. Charles T. Murphy, Durant, G. M. R.·.W.·. I. L. Power, Jackson, G. Sec.

MISSOURI.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Communication convened in St. Louis, Oct. 9.

M.·.W.·. Zenophon Ryland, presiding.

A very correct likeness of our departed friend and brother, George Frank Gouley, accompanies the proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master is of exceptional ability and excellence.

Fraternal allusion is made to the decease of Bros. Dove and Gouley. A special Memorial Committee was appointed to prepare a fitting tribute to the memory of the latter, and from which we shall make selections. The Grand Master also announces the loss of Past Grand Master, William E. Dunscomb. Of the latter, he says:

> No man in the State possessed a more unstained and spotless character than Brother Dunscomb. His work and dealings as a man of business called for no correction, owing to the precision and accuracy with which he transacted everything committed to his care. In recognition of his true nobility, he was made Grand Master in 1867. A mysterious Providence suffered his mind to become shattered and broken in the last years of his existence. The tenderness and care bestowed upon him in his affliction demonstrated how strong a hold he possessed upon the Masonic Fraternity. The gentleness and kindness which he acquired in a life-time of usefulness never deserted him, even after the light of his reason was darkened. His remains were sent to Jefferson City, and were deposited in the grave with appropriate honors, the services being conducted by Past Grand Master S. H. Owens.

The difficulties referred to last year, with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, have been adjusted and fraternal relations established.

The new Grand Lodge of New Mexico received kindly notice and recognition.

The decisions of the Grand Master are numerous. We quote the second, third and eighth:

2. The loss of two fingers of the left hand constitutes no physical disqualification under the laws of Masonry.

3. It is suggested that there is a seeming conflict in the rules of this body upon the subject matter of physical qualifications. We should adhere strictly to the rule, and "make no man a Mason that is not upright in body, not deformed or dismembered, at the time of making, but of hale and entire limbs, as a man ought to be," as affirmed in 1850, or declare, as in 1871, that ability to conform literally to the ceremonies of initiation into the several degrees meets the ancient qualification of "sound in mind and member." While requiring adherence to the decision "that a petition for the degrees should not be received from a person who had lost the use of one eye," I deemed it expedient to refer the question back to the law-making power, that in its wisdom, by harmonizing any apparent conflict in our decisions, it may adopt such a rule as will permit no departure from the Landmarks of Masonry, nor be antagonistic to the enlightened spirit that characterizes our Institution.

8. "Can a lodge of Masons, when requested to conduct the funeral ceremonies of a deceased brother, who was also a member of non-Masonic associations, share with such associations the right of appointing pall-bearers, or allow them to participate in the ceremonies at the grave?"

The difficulties surrounding this question are recognized. If no request is made, we have no right whatever to appear in procession with other associations which have been requested to perform the last sad rites of burial over the remains of a deceased brother. This is a rock of offense to such associations. If the request is legally and properly made to a Masonic lodge, then, in performing these ceremonies, it must have absolute control, and in those jurisdictions permitting other associations to assist at the grave, the lodge performs its ceremonies last. This gives offense.

We cannot afford to apologize to other associations for our laws. They have been handed down to us from generation to generation, and we can suffer no infringement upon them. The lodge on such occasions is at labor, and no one not a Mason can participate therein. Non-affiliated Masons cannot appear in our processions. Why exclude them, as well as our Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, if profanes are to assist in this labor? There is no question of courtesy here. It is a question of Masonic law, and is not rightly viewed in any other light.

There is no prohibition against any other associations following the lodge in procession to the grave, thus testifying their respect to the dead, but they are excluded from all further participation.

This is the only rule that will prevent conflicts on such mournful occasions, and is in strict accordance with our principles.

Decision.—That a Masonic lodge is at labor when conducting funeral services, and in the performance of this or other Masonic labor in public it must have absolute control: and, while exercising this control, no non-Masonic association shall be permitted to participate, This, of course, does not extend to religious exercises.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, on these questions, is as follows:

The subject of "physical qualifications" comes up in some quarter of the jurisdiction regularly every year. It is here the loss of an eye, there of a finger or two, and somewhere else a thumb, or even an arm or leg. It also happens that those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose a member or limb are good men, and their friends think it unjust that they should be deprived of the privileges and benefits of Masonry through an accident for which their moral character is in no way responsible. This is a question which must be met and adjusted on a basis of common sense, to be either just or generally satisfactory; and our

forms and rituals furnish the key to such a solution. The original object of many of our forms of initiation was to place a bar against the admission of any one who had not the free and unhampered use of all his limbs. Ability to conform to our ceremonies implied that he was also able to make his own living, and not be a burden on the Order; and, if need be, to render bodily assistance to a brother in distress. These conditions were exemplified in the rule: "We should make no man a Mason who is not upright in body, or who is deformed or dismembered at the time of making, but he must be of hale and entire limbs, as a man ought to be," which was affirmed by our Grand Lodge in 1850. It has been necessary to construe and apply this rule to individual cases from year to year, and men have been ruled out for the lack of an eye, and admitted when their defect was the loss of one or two fingers of the left hand. A strict construction of the old regulations would, doubtless, exclude all physical or mental defects that are apparent. Let us construe the law and usage at once, and for all, according to the forms and ceremonies of initiation, making them the infallible test of bodily and mental qualifications, by reaffirming the rule of 1871: "Ability to conform literally to the ceremonies of initiation into the several degrees meets the ancient qualifications of 'sound in mind and member.'"

This rule can work on unjust ostracism, and it is understood by all Masons. Let it be adopted.

* * * * * * * *

The subject of "mixed funerals" has come up again for discussion and adjudication. The question presented to the Grand Lodge is thus stated:

"Can a lodge of Masons, when requested to conduct the funeral ceremonies of a deceased brother, who was also a member of other non-Masonic associations, share with such associations the right of appointing pall-bearers, or allow them to participate in the ceremonies at the grave?"

The Grand Master argues this question in the true Masonic spirit: the ground he takes is eminently sound, and his conclusions are just. The impregnable stronghold of the argument is that in the whole conduct of funeral ceremonies the lodge is at labor. It is not "called-off" for the procession from the lodge room to the grave and return, as many have supposed, but is at work in open lodge. Now it is well known that we do not, and cannot, permit non-Masons to participate with us in the proceedings and work of the lodge. It is equally well known that, according to our law, Masons cannot turn out in public, unless they have certain specified work to do, and have sole charge of that work. So far as funeral services are concerned, the lodge cannot perform them at all unless it takes sole and absolute charge. This is unbending Masonic law. Under its inflexible operation no question of courtesy can arise, whether another association shall be permitted to unite with us in the funeral services of a deceased brother, conducted according to Masonic forms. The question at issue is, whether we can permit a non-Masonic association to unite with us in the performance of Masonic labor, as another jurisdiction which has had to wrestle with this subject has pointedly put it. This view of the case is endorsed by our Grand Master, and the argument irresistibly led him to the following decision:

"In the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic lodge, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control by the lodge must be absolute, and, while the lodge is exercising that control, no non-Masonic association shall be permitted to participate. This, of course, does not exclude religious exercises by ministers of the Gospel, nor does it prohibit non-Masonic associations from following in the procession, and thus testifying their respect for the dead."

Which rule is approved, and made the law of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master concludes this section of his address with the following reverential and eloquent tribute of devotion to our Great Light:

The question has been asked with practical force, should a Master elect be installed into office who is habitually guilty of denouncing the Bible? It was put at rest by the accused

acknowledging the error of such conduct, and promising its avoidance in future. From the very nature of Masonry there can never be added to the solemn religious test which the profane finds applied to him ere he crosses the threshold of her mystic Temple. Perish the hand that will attempt to mar or overthrow it. Masonry has never claimed to exercise, nor has she any desire to encroach upon, the prerogatives of the Church. She finds man in darkness, and on her altar, as the first object of his vision, open wide the sacred volume stands. It is given to him as the rule and guide for his faith and practice. He is not commanded to accept or reject it as a whole. It is simply spread open before him. The joy that filled the heart of the devout Israelite when the "book of the law," long lost, was found, still finds its place in the Masonic heart. The light of our lodge homes will never be dimmed so long as that Book is kept open. While its open pages are the foundation on which rests the square of truth, and it is touched by the circle drawn by the elevated points of the compasses, darkness will be dispelled, and the enemies of Masonry will strike at her in vain. He who, by denouncing the Bible, would thrust discord into his lodge, and become a disturbing element, will find himself led therefrom throttled by the cable-tow of harmony. Like the proud bird that hurls his breast against the storm, seeking to reach the light of the sun beyond the cloud, finds itself dashed to the earth with soiled and broken plumage, so the Mason that thrusts himself against our Book of Constitutions, in searching for light beyond, will find himself at last thrown down by the contact into deeper darkness of ignorance and error, amid the rubbish of our Temple. "For the miracles of God have ceased, and Nature, secure and unmolested, is no longer called on for testimony to her Creator's voice. No burning bush draws the footsteps to His presence chamber; no invisible voice holds the ear awake; no hand cometh forth from the obscure to write His purposes in letters of flame. The vision is shut up, and the testimony is sealed, and the word of the Lord is ended, and that solitary volume is the sum total of all for which the chariot of heaven made so many visits to the earth, and God himself tabernacled and dwelt among us." It was the day-star of the hopes of our fathers—their pavilion of peace. So may it be ours.

We can well understand why there should exist diversities of opinion on physical qualifications. The ancient charges upon which this subject rests, is as follows. We give it *verbatim et literatim:*

"All preferment among Masons is granted upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the Lords may be well served, the Brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised: Therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this Fraternity: Only candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient Imployment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him uncapable of learning the Art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother and then a Fellow-Craft in due Time. Even after he has served such a term of years as the Custom of the Country directs; *and that he should be descended of honest parents:* that so, when otherwise qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the lodge, the Grand Master, and at length the Grand Master of all the lodges, according to his merit." *Italics ours.* If any brother can furnish a satisfactory rule, excepting exclusion because of any physical disability, we should be pleased to see it. This seems to us to be the only *safe* interpretation of the law; notwithstanding that this rigid construction may not have been contemplated. Our boy, looking over our manuscript, pointed significantly at the italics in the quotation.

We have called the attention of several distinguished Craftsmen to this section of the charge—brethren who express a profound interest in the welfare of their successors. M.·.W.·.Bros. Cregier and Hawley denounce it, and insist that it is obsolete, (!) while M.·. E.·. Grand Master Hurlbut does not propose to anticipate any trouble in that direction. Grand Master Robbins not heard from.

The third paragraph of the eighth decision is not unlike many other propositions that have been allowed to gravitate into too close proximity with good sense. We noticed this question of open lodges in the streets, dwellings, churches—anywhere and everywhere—in our review of Kentucky, page 62, 1876.

Four dispensations were issued for the organization of new lodges, and three applications declined. Four charters were arrested. One of the latter refused to convict a culprit upon unquestioned testimony. The Grand Master treats the offender with a prompt reminder that lodges are not asylums for felons:

The lodge that will shelter within its sacred walls men who have justly been found guilty of feloniously violating the laws of the land, and assert such false and heinous precepts as have been referred to, deserves no leniency. It is a standing menace to the good name and harmony of our Institution. Such sentiments are the outgrowth of those spirits that are inimical to the perpetuation of our principles. In the name of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and of Freemasons everywhere, I entered my solemn protest against such doctrines, and arrested the charter of Zeredatha Lodge. The papers connected with the case are herewith submitted.

O, for more Ryland's.

Reports from thirty-six districts were received. "The condition of the Craft throughout the State is promising." Intemperance and non-payment of dues are the main sources of disquiet and annoyance. The Grand Master insists that a firm and just enforcement of the law is the only way to correct these evils.

We cannot resist a quotation from his conclusion. Read it:

It has been said that a famous light-house off the coast of Cornwall, England, was first built by an eccentric genius, who, proud of its structure, from its balcony defied the storm. The night came when the sea swallowed up its tower and builder. It was built a second time of wood and stone, by another, who perished in the flames that destroyed it. Yet the third time it lifted up its head under the skill of the builder, who from the rock of the foundation took the stone of superstructure. Upon its lower course was inscribed, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." And on its key-stone, above the lantern, the simple tribute, "Laus Deo." And the structure still stands, holding its beacon light to the storm-tossed mariner.

The Temple we are erecting has for its foundation stone, "Trust in God." In faith, hope and charity, we draw from this foundation material for our superstructure, and so long as we shall labor with temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, our building shall rise in wisdom, strength and beauty.

The Committee on Grievances were employed with seventeen cases.

Measures were perfected looking to the speedy liquidation of Grand Lodge indebtedness. A motion was adopted appointing a committee to make "provisional contract" for a burial lot to be located in the vicinity of St. Louis.

If we had not already occupied so much space, it would be a gratification to present the reader with the entire report of the Committee on Memorial to our late Brother Gouley.

We have given Grand Master Ryland's address in another place; and so much of the report is before the Craft through other sources, that we content ourselves with a single paragraph from the address of Brother Goodin:

In speaking of him I shall use no fulsome expression, no fulsome phraseology, to conceal imperfection or to hide a fault, for what is man without these? Yet, so far as George Frank Gouley had faults, they were errors of the judgment, and never, never, errors of the heart. And I feel that I can give offence to none who knew him, when I say that if they failed to recognize in him sterling merit of a high order, it must have been from a moral obtuseness, unable to appreciate one who, as far as may be, was in himself the exemplification of manly excellency. I shall not enter into any detailed history of the life of our brother, nor of his Masonic connection. The latter has been done to some extent by the Most Worshipful Grand Master; but I wish most particularly to refer to those traits of character which rendered him a man prominent among his fellows. As a Masonic journalist he was among the most efficient of his day. His knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence was varied, and erudite his interpretation of its laws; on this point his opinion was everywhere sought and respected. The high position with which he was honored by our Grand Lodge, and which, by his long continuance in it, he alike honored, was the best evidence of his Masonic ability, integrity and efficiency. As a general writer, while he may have lacked the pathos which would influence impulse, his mind was analytical and acute, his comprehension broad, his purposes honest and true. As a speaker he was eloquent, but it was the eloquence of intellect and mighty will, not the persuasive tones which might stir to sentiment or touch the springs of emotion. He sought to guide the mind, not to move the heart. His speeches were logical, strong, cogent, forcible. As a debater he was a powerful adversary, but still ever was he the courteous opponent. There was no sacrifice which he would not make for a friend, yet no personal bias could swerve him from what he considered the line of duty. He was laudably ambitious, but his every effort was made as he conceived for the greatest good of his fellow men. He was courageously firm in the advocacy of truth, and he possessed that indomitable pluck which would have led him to a martyr's end rather than yield his convictions of right; yet, tenacious as he was of these convictions, he never dogmatically forced them upon others. This combination of vigorous intellect, generous friendship, laudable ambition and dauntless courage, which formed his character, are very rarely found united. In all these characteristics he was great; he was great in all the elements which go to make a strong, useful, honest man. In his death the Masonic Fraternity of Missouri have lost one of their most useful—yes, they have lost the most useful of its members, for wherever the Engligh tongue is spoken and Masonry exists, there must the impress of his labors be found in its behalf. In his demise his confreres have lost a good, able, loving instructor; his friends, a genial companion; society, a worthy member; the State, a respected citizen; and, although his daily labors will no longer be present with us, yet the world is better that he has lived.

Much of the Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Gouley. Bro. Luke concludes it with work well done. Illinois is fraternally noticed. Bro. Burrill objects to the "Bun" part of his name.

Statistics—Lodges, 388; membership, 23,220—a decrease of 519 from last report. The statistical tables are very full.

M.·.W.·. Thomas C. Ready, St. Louis, G. M.; R.·.W.·. John D. Vincel, St. Louis, G. Sec'y.

MONTANA, 1877.

The proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Communication of October 2d, is embellished with a likeness of the Grand Master, M.·. W.·. Brother Julian M. Knight.

From the address of the Grand Master, we are glad to find that "peace and harmony have prevailed; and that with few exceptions the subordinate lodges are in a prosperous condition." On the subject of making lodges more attractive, he remarks:

Every lodge should collect sufficient dues from its members to support itself in a creditable manner. It is not my intention to advocate extravagance, but I do think that our lodge rooms should be comfortably furnished, and well warmed, well lighted, and well ventilated. They should be made so cheerful and attractive—such a pleasant place to spend an evening, that a brother will feel that he is deprived of a great pleasure when circumstances prevent his attending a meeting. If the financial condition of the lodge will permit the expense, there is nothing that will contribute more toward the enjoyment of the members than a good library; and our leisure moments can be employed to no better advantage than by reading good books. Brethren, let us make every effort to render our lodge rooms more attractive.

Try quarterly social gatherings, including your families. Get up for these occasions a good cup of coffee or tea, sandwiches, &c.; something inexpensive, and spend two or three hours in brief speeches, interspersed with music. *We never knew a failure.*

The Grand Master says;

I am of the opinion that the standing resolution adopted at our Sixth Annual Communication, A.L. 5872, declaring that "indulgence in the vices of intemperance, gambling, licentiousness and profanity, is virtual high treason to the most vital and essential tenets of Masonry," has not been as strictly enforced as it should have been. If we desire to maintain the honor, and advance the prosperity of the Fraternity, we should not, in our intercourse with the world, disregard its principles, or neglect the duties which it teaches. Indulgence in those vices not only injures the individual Mason, but it brings disgrace upon the entire Fraternity. Masonry is not a temperance organization; yet temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of the Order. Masonry is not a religious Order; but it advocates a high standard of morality, and teaches us to square our actions by the unerring rule of God's sacred word.

It is well enough to discuss this subject, but far better that Grand Masters should see the statute respected. Men have but little respect for law if its administrators are timid or inefficient. Masons *must* obey the moral law. This is mandatory; consequently the passage of prohibitory resolutions is a confession that our authorities are at fault. If a Mason is a transgressor, calling his attention to the fact through these annual methods will, ordinarily, excite a smile of derision.

Bro. Hedges, from the Committee on Correspondence, reported a resolution recognizing the new Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Agreed to. He also reported upon a like application from the so-called Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon, but did not recommend immediate action. Concurred in.

Under California, we indulged in a little animadversion under the impression that the claim of that Grand Body, in behalf of one of its subordinates, upon Silver Star Lodge, of Montana, was not fraternal. We find however, that the expenditure was by direction of the latter, consequently a proper claim, and to the credit of Montana, promptly met.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported an amendment to the constitution. Adopted:

> No charter or dispensation for constituting a new lodge shall be granted to any person or persons whomsoever residing without Montana, if within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge; nor shall any charter be granted to any persons within Montana until after they shall have worked under a dispensation and shown themselves qualified to confer the degrees and properly carry on the business of a lodge.

We do not understand the necessity of the first half of the provision.

The same committee reported an amendment to the by-laws, requiring the petition of fifteen, instead of eight, Master Masons necessary for a dispensation for a new lodge. Not agreed to. This committee also reported the case of one J. Sidney Osborn, who, a number of years since, received the degrees in one of the lodges of the jurisdiction. Now residing in Minnesota, he applied for a dimit. It appearing that he became a member of the lodge under an assumed name, the application was denied and the lodge ordered to strike the name from the records. The report excited considerable discussion.

The Committee on Jurisprudence was directed to report, at the next session of the Grand Lodge, a uniform code of by-laws for constituent lodges.

The report on Correspondence, by Bro. Hedges, is brief but concise. We are under many obligations for his kind words, and hope to merit the confidence of just such brethren. There is a vein of *Masonry* in all his utterances, genial and fraternal.

Statistics—lodges, 16; membership, 664; decrease for the year, 13.

M.·. W.·. William A. Clark, Deer Lodge, G. M.; R.·. W.·. Cornelius Hedges, Helena, G. Sec.

NEBRASKA, 1877.

The Twentieth Annual Communication was held in Omaha, June 19th.

M. .W·. George H. Thummel, presiding.

After fraternal notice of the decease of Past Grand Master R. S. Bruns, of South Carolina, and the lamented Gouley, of Missouri, both Reprentatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, he speaks very encouragingly of the affairs of his jurisdiction. He also alludes to the applications for recognition by the so-called Grand Lodges of Ontario and Colon. The first was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, while the latter appears to have been pigeon-holed.

The Grand Master brings up a matter of dispute with the Grand Lodge of Indiana. From the report of a special committee we gather these facts:

That in 1871 Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, expended the sum of eighty-three dollars in the care and burial of a brother of Noblesville Lodge, No. 15, of Indiana; that in 1875, Western Star Lodge, No. 2, of Nebraska City, expended the sum of fifty dollars and fifty cents, over and above contributions, in the burial of a member of Turpin Lodge, No. 401, of Indiana; that requests in due season were made upon the Indiana lodges to reimburse the several lodges the amounts by them expended, respectively: that no compliance was made, except that Western Star Lodge received a remittance of ten dollars; that by resolution of this Grand Lodge, upon petition of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, our Grand Secretary was directed to call the attention of the Grand Lodge of Indiana to the matter (see page 45, proceedings of '72); that no attention, beyond the acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter, has been received by our Grand Secretary. In 1875 the matter was again before this Grand Lodge (see page 54, proceedings of '75), but action was deferred. At the last communication of this Grand Lodge the question received a new impetus from a petition of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, to be reimbursed by this Grand Lodge for expenses incurred by it in the care of a brother of Turpin Lodge, No. 401, of Union City, Indiana (see page 29, *et seq.*, proceedings of '76).

Much unfraternal feeling has grown out of the controversy, but which the good sense of the brethren will undoubtedly dispose of We do not propose to sit in judgment; our only object being to examine briefly, principles involved, that are of general interest and importance.

In the first place, we utterly repudiate any suggestions that places Masonry in the role of mutual assurance associations—direct, or indirect. Our belief is, that this narrowing down our charities within the limits of trade obligations, is repugnant to the vital principles of *Masonry*.

We have heretofore insisted, and still insist, that the entire theory and practice of Masonic government, together with every relation to each other as brethren, have their root within the circle of obligations, tenets and professions. Before reviewing this part of the subject, there is another principle involved, that, in a purely commercial point of view, cannot be overlooked. Mr. A is not authorized to incur indebtedness for Mr. B without his knowledge or assent. If a lodge in Arkansas finds a brother upon its hands, a member

of an Illinois lodge, as a business transaction, the former cannot administer relief to the brother without the knowledge or approval of the latter, if it is intended to hold the lodge for the expenditure. If the lodges of each jurisdiction were corporate bodies, it would not be contended that the Arkansas lodge could successfully prosecute such a claim.

Again: If it be admitted that lodges are responsible one to the other in such matters, it would be idle to attempt to carry out the plan, unless it was made obligatory that the lodge granting relief, should consult the body in whose behalf aid was granted. It would seem a reflection upon the intelligence of the reader to farther pursue this part of the subject.

Referring now to the Masonic aspect of the question, it is found that *we* are to administer to the needs of worthy brethren (not to members of our lodge only) in the *exact line* of their necessities, and our *ability*. Our covenants do not tolerate the idea that we are to respond to such obligations with any expectation of material compensation. If it were otherwise, the entire fabric of Masonry as a fraternal benevolent organization would wreck. Under many circumstances it is a benevolent act to *loan* money, but this is not the *charity* contemplated by our rituals. It is quite true that there are a multitude of acts or favors that we may extend to each other growing out of the supreme Masonic thought, but these are not the *charities* of the lodge. The distinct feature of *Masonic* charity pre-supposes a brother in distress and without the ability to meet his wants. These contributions, as we understand it, are free-will offerings, without remote expectation of compensation

We must insist that if it is proper for lodges to exact remuneration for *charity* (!) bestowed upon a sojourner, it is equally proper for individual Masons to do the same thing. If a brother presents himself for relief, I can, in the presence of such a system, demand a return of my offering. Do our Nebraska brethren seriously entertain a proposition so palpably hostile to the entire theory of *Masonic* charities? It would seem so from the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

1. Is it the duty of a constituent lodge under this jurisdiction, in the event of a member thereof requiring and receiving pecuniary assistance at the hands of a lodge in a sister jurisdiction, to reimburse the lodge so rendering assistance the amount thus advanced?

2. Is it the duty of a constituent lodge in this jurisdiction to reimburse a lodge of this or a sister jurisdiction for the expenses incurred in the care and burial of sojourning Masons, members in good standing of such other lodge?

The committee reported:

1. It is, so far as his actual necessities may require.

2. It is, if the deceased brother was in indigent circumstances.

Which report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Five dispensations were granted for new lodges, and one charter surrendered.

The Grand Master does not report any decisions.

The Committee on Jurisprudence decided that as the law of the jurisdiction required the application of eight Masters to form a new lodge, therefore not less than eight members should constitute a quorum. Disagreed to.

The Grand Lecturer and District Custodians represent much improvement in the workings of lodges.

The special committee to whom was referred the "colored" question, presented through Past Grand Master Furnas, an able report of considerable length, with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does not recognize the so-called African or colored Masonic organizations, or membership, as existing in this State, or the United States of America.

Resolved, That, regarding initiation, each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction must be governed by the landmarks of the Fraternity, and the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Resolved, That, regarding admission to membership, subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction cannot elect a brother who does not last hail from a lodge chartered by a Grand Lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Sound.

The oration of W. Bro. Mack W. Wilcox is of more than ordinary excellence. We do not admire his disposition to "lock arms" with "Star degrees." A few sentences will indicate the character of the production. Read them:

He only is a true Mason in whom light and morality abound. It is to be regretted that members of our Order, who not only have the impressed lessons of Masonry, but the pure teachings of Christianity, should yet fail in the performance of the excellent duties which is the privilege of all to perform. As a single unmanly act soils individual character, so a single unmasonic act drapes the Order. It is the duty of all men, but more especially of Masons, to avoid all of those excesses that interfere with moral advancement. As Masons we have work to accomplish—a destiny to fulfill. The day has long passed for building temples; we no longer engage in material architecture.

* * * * * * * *

Our principles, properly exemplified and practiced, would place us at the head of the column in the army of reform. As Masons, we claim much; much is expected of us. We regard the internal; the world only views the external. May the time speedily come when signs and emblems will not be necessary to designate our membership; when we shall all be known by our upright acts, daily conversation, and by a strict observance of all the tenets of our Order. A pure and unsullied manhood is the proudest distinction on earth; there is no higher honor—no greater glory—than to stand among our fellows as upright men and Masons.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge Convened on the afternoon of the first day of its annual communication to consecrate a "lodge-room," supposed to be located in Omaha. This is inferred from the remarks of the Grand Master, and the fine address by Past Grand Master Robert C. Jordan.

The report on correspondence is not published. Statistics: Lodges, 65; membership, 2,989.

M.·.W.·. George W. Lininger, Omaha, G. M.; R.·.W.·. William R. Bowen, Omaha, G. Sec'y.

NEVADA, 1877.

Our brethren assembled in their Thirteenth Annual Communication, June 12th.

M.·.W.·. Bro. George Robinson, delivered a very brief address. He thus speaks of the condition of the Craft:

I am happy to say that, notwithstanding the great depression in business and financial affairs throughout this jurisdiction, I can congratulate you upon the flourishing condition of the lodges in a material sense; while I am still more happy, and indeed proud, to say that general peace, harmony and accord prevail within our borders. I have not been called upon to exercise any of the disciplinary powers vested in me as your Grand Master. As a rule, the brethren seem to be thoroughly imbued with the principles of our great Fraternity; and the exceptions are so few, and occur in such unimportant points, as, while they display only the ordinary weakness of human nature, assure us in the trust reposed in the humanizing influence of our tenets.

After alluding to some unimportant official work, he says a thing or two worthy of attention:

The foregoing comprises all my official acts since the last Annual Grand Communication. The constitution makes it the duty of the Grand Master to recommend such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the Fraternity. At this time I have no legislation to recommend. Politically it has been said, "the world is governed too much," and it is quite possible that Grand Lodges are prone to legislate too much. With a constitution based upon the true theory of Masonic Government, and a strict observance of the Landmarks of the Craft, it is scarcely necessary to take up much of the time of the communication with the making of new rules and regulations. When the matters appertaining to such individual cases as shall come before the Grand Lodge are interpreted in the light of existing regulations, the constitution, and the Landmarks of Masonry, our duty in this direction will have been well nigh ended. It is better to work by the line already marked than in a new departure to change the fundamental law or regulation of long standing in order to make them fit new cases. It is better that the law remain settled than to strive after perfection by innovation.

The following amendment to the constitution, presented last year, was not agreed to:

No Master Mason, a member of a lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be entitled to a dimit in any case, except for the purpose of affiliating with another lodge, nor until the lodge of which he is a member shall receive official notice from the Secretary and under the seal of the lodge applied to for membership of the fact of such application having been made. Upon the receipt of such notice and the payment of all dues, a member in good standing may be dimitted by making application at any stated communication of his lodge.

In response to a resolution upon the subject, a special committee make this report:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. GASTON, limiting expenditures in the burial of a deceased brother who dies outside the jurisdiction of his lodge but within the confines of our own State, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that, notwithstanding we are too well aware of the fact that ofttimes

extravagance and even *recklessness* characterizes the interment of our deceased brethren, thereby presenting an ostentatious display which we deem ill suited to our benevolent "Art," nevertheless we fail to see the propriety of attempting to legislate in this direction, believing that more of evil than of good results would accrue thereby, and hence it is better to trust to the judgment of those charged with the *solemn duty* rather than hedge them about with arbitrary instructions or statutory laws.

The views of the Committee were approved. Good doctrine.

Mandatory benevolence, in its application to lodge or personal responsibility, is contrary to the fundamental law. The foundation of all regulations upon this subject rest upon esoteric provisions only—depending entirely upon the "worthy" character of the applicant, and our "ability" to meet the demand. A Mason is not invested with any claim upon the Fraternity that is measured by *dollars and cents*. There are certain rights that inhere from our relations to the Craft; but we do not have any *right* to insist that our demand for material aid *shall* meet with favor. It is true that we promise, under certain conditions, that we will relieve the wants of brethren, "their widows and orphans," but the *law* never says that we *shall* do it. A Grand Lodge, therefore, is without authority to impose any obligations in this regard that are not recognized and provided for by the fundamental law. The entire genius of the institution revolts at the thought of becoming a mutual insurance association. If the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario had been, otherwise, a lawful body, this particular feature of the organization would have been a bar to its recognition.

Furthermore, as a business principle, one lodge is not justified in contracting liabilities for another without its consent.

We sincerely hope that this unmasonic attitude of some of the brethren will be abandoned.

Here is a poser:

Resolved, That in consideration of his valuable services to the Craft, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge is hereby authorized and directed to issue to our Very Excellent Bro. Robert H. Taylor a certificate of life membership, certifying his good standing in the Fraternity for life, so far as his Masonic standing as a Master Mason is affected by his being or not being a contributing member of some constituent lodge may be concerned; and otherwise, but without fee, in accordance with the fourteenth section of the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

We should like to see regulation referred to.

Past Grand Master Horatio S. Mason, was reported ill. A resolution of sympathy was adopted.

The report on correspondence by Bro. Robert H. Taylor, reviews the proceedings of thirty-five Grand Bodies, Illinois included. It is a pleasure to find a brother of his experience and ability in accord with our views. Under California he says:

A worthy distressed brother is entitled to the relief of Masons wherever he may be, and the moment they demand to be reimbursed they declare that the relief they afforded was not Masonic charity. A Grand Lodge has not, in our opinion, the *power* to require one of its

constituent lodges to restore the relief granted to one of its members, any more than it has to require the brother relieved to make such restitution. The obligations of Masonry respecting Masonic charity are too sacred to be tampered with and hampered by legislation.

He is also of opinion that lodges should not charge an affiliation fee. He cherishes considerable affection for side degrees—sorry to say. In his review of Texas, he takes Bro. Cushing to task for animadverting upon that aged impostor, the degree (!) of Past Master. We are entirely in sympathy with Bro. C. The obligation is well enough—yes, proper; but to hedge it around with grips and signs, is to create a degree unknown to the lodge. Symbolic Masonry knows nothing *above*, *below* or *beyond* the *orthodox* degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. Mason; and whatever is added thereto is a sheer fabrication and should be discountenanced.

Bro. Taylor submits an interesting digest of discussions. He concludes them thus:

Treason consists not alone in levying war against the government under which we live, or in giving aid and comfort to its enemies, but the foulest treason is against a brother, and the blackest traitor is the Mason sworn not to cheat, wrong, or defraud a brother, secretly plotting to injure that brother in business or reputation, and "upon the square" finding some other brother willing to receive and keep his infamous secret, becoming thereby a partner and sharer in the guilt.

Sound.

Statistics—Lodges, 19; membership, 1,515.

M.·.W.·. Merrill T. Freeman, Elko, G. M.

R.·.W.·. Samuel W. Chubbuck, Gold Hill, G. Sec'y.

NEW YORK, 1878.

The Ninety-Seventh Annual Communication was in session June 4th, with M.·.W.·. Joseph J. Couch presiding. Constituent lodges were largely represented.

The address of the Grand Master opens with notices of the decease of several brethren of his jurisdiction; and among them, R. W. Bro. Orin Welch of Syracuse. Of him he says:

R. W. Orin Welch died at Syracuse, March 21, 1878. "The life history of Orin Welch is not made up of startling events or brilliant achievements, but its story tells of honest, manly endeavor, of an honorable upright course. * * * It may be safely said that no man had more friends, and no man fewer enemies. His was a plain, straightforward, manly nature—just what it seemed to be, without a sham or a pretense." This brief extract from his obituary is a just portrayal of the characteristics of our deceased brother, as we recall him. His intimate friend, M. W. Clinton F. Paige, conducted the solemn Masonic service at the grave. In the Grand Lodge Bro. Welch held the office of Grand Marshal from 1863 to 1867, and of District Deputy Grand Master from 1867 to 1869.

He also makes fraternal mention of the decease of R W. Bro. Harris, of New Hampshire, and M. W. Bro. Chaytor, of Delaware.

Under Foreign Relations, he expresses the opinion that the reports of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence are understood to give the opinions and acts of Grand Bodies in correspondence, together with individual opinion; but that the Grand Lodge is not to be held responsible for the latter. The Grand Master says: "While fully appreciating the valuable services of our committee, * * * we at the same time readily distinguish between the running comments of a committee and the deliberate acts of the Grand Lodge." These remarks were for the benefit of some European jurisdictions who, it appears, have been in the habit of accepting these committees as Grand Lodge oracles. A more intimate acquaintance with the "Corps" by these foreign brethren, would make any such explanation by the Grand Master unnecessary.

A conflict of jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut induced much discussion. It appears that two members of a New York Lodge united in the restoration of a dormant lodge of Connecticut. The Grand Lodge of the latter claimed that, under *its* law, these brethren became members of the resurrected lodge, and without the assent of the New York Lodge. Grand Master Couch very properly, as we think, denies the assumption, and holds that these brethren are still under the jurisdiction of New York, and cannot be relieved of their relation thereto, except by virtue of *her* law. The reverse of this proposition would soon annihilate jurisdictional boundaries. The Grand Master says:

> This is not a simple declaration of the effect of local laws applied to a case within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, but is the ultimate conclusion of the committee in a matter that involves the rights of independent Grand Lodges. The doctrine therein contained is, in general terms, that membership held under the jurisdiction of one Grand Lodge may be severed by the executive or legislative act of another Grand Lodge, whenever a member chances to be domiciled within the territory of such other Grand Lodge. This is an affirmative answer to the question propounded by our own Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in these words: "Can a Grand Lodge in one jurisdiction unaffiliate members of a subordinate lodge in another jurisdiction without the knowledge or consent of such lodge?" Our committee based their negative answer upon the fundamental principle, "that each jurisdiction has the sole right to govern and control its own members and their Masonic relations until membership has been lawfully terminated in accordance with the local law."

The position of the Grand Master was accepted by the Grand Lodge.

Brother Couch also insists, the Grand Lodge assenting, that dues are not chargeable after involuntary unaffiliation. The penalty in our sister jurisdiction for non-payment of dues, is "unaffiliation." In some jurisdictions it is known as "dropping from the roll." Referring to conflicting opinions upon this and other questions, the Grand Master says:

> In theory, our constitution is the fundamental law. It contains those principles and provisions of Masonic government which are intended to be permanent. It furnishes the criterion by which the validity of all general or special legislation is to be tested, and supplies the

standard to which all details of organization and administration must conform. But in practice we have no fundamental law. We have instead a double system of law-making. We legislate on the one hand by making frequent amendments to the constitution, and on the other by adopting decisions of Grand Masters, and giving to such decisions the force of general regulations.

It is true that in this regard we simply continue methods which were in use prior to the adoption of the present constitution, and it is because we are departing from the theory upon which our constitution was revised, and are falling into this habit of former years that we have occasion to pause and reflect. Observe the working of these separate and distinct methods of law-making as they run side by side through a series of years. A constitution is adopted and distributed among our seven hundred subordinate lodges. It is potential in all matters of organization, administration and discipline. Questions arise regarding the force and application of its provisions; these questions are decided by the Grand Master, and these decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, become laws. These laws once made are not changed. Meanwhile, changes are made in the constitution. New provisions are added and old ones modified or repealed. The original text disappears from the printed copy, and the amended text takes its place. After a time we shall find that decisions made in conformity with the constitution have ceased to accord with that instrument; that laws enacted at different times are irreconcilable with each other, and thus by logical steps we surely approach that confused and uncertain administration of conflicting laws which existed, in fact, prior to the adoption of our present constitution.

* * * * * * * *

In this connection it is well to note that by our present constitution "all general governmental powers, whether executive, legislative or judicial," are reposed in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master is empowered and charged "to exercise all the executive functions of the Grand Lodge, when it is not in session." He is also clothed with certain judicial functions. But he is nowhere invested with legislative powers; and in doing such things as are inherent in and pertain to his office, he is controlled by the proviso that they "are not in conflict with this constitution." Under the law, then, it follows that Grand Masters' decisions are made in the discharge of executive or judicial duties, and in no way partake of the nature of legislative enactments. They express the force and effect of existing laws applied to specific cases. They are, in essence, authoritative conclusions derived from mixed premises of law and fact, and should find their full justification in the law and facts that call them forth. To separate these conclusions from their premises and give them the force of general regulations certainly tends to confusion. There can hardly be a doubt that our laws will be better defined and more easily understood if we discriminate clearly, and always between the several functions of enactment, of administration, and of adjudication.

"In theory," the secret constitutions of Masonry, with its esoteric landmarks, are the fundamental law, as much as is the Bible to Judaism or Christianity, or the Koran to Mahomedanism. Written constitutions are the outgrowth of our enlarged boundaries, but do not have any force when they contravene the fundamental law. There are prerogatives embraced in the unwritten constitutions with which a Grand Master is invested, that are older than Grand Lodges, and with which no enlightened Grand Lodge should attempt to interfere. In the line of these prerogatives he is both the executive and judicial head of the Grand Lodge; and we hold, that under them, a Gand Lodge cannot annul his exposition of law, during his occupancy of the Grand East. We have, for many years, been of the opinion that it should be the first duty of a Grand Lodge, upon its assembling, and after the Grand Master has presented his report, to elect and install its officers; then the administration of its retiring presiding officer could, at the same session, be lawfully disposed of.

The Grand Master objects to special legislation in the interests of particular lodges. Correct.

He concludes his address with a review of the recent action of the Grand Orient of France. We have only space for a limited quotation from an elegant peroration:

Though the wonderful progress of the past shall be accelerated in the future, man will continue to find disclosures of God in nature, God in history, and God in humanity. Thus it appears that this symbol of the burning bush retains its sublime significance through all the changes of time, through all the vicissitudes of man's earthly experience. When, therefore, the report comes to us that certain parties profess to practice a Masonic rite in which there is no God, we unhesitatingly declare that such rite is not Masonic, and to call it so is an utter perversion of terms; for, in the full light of our symbolism, of our traditions, and of our world-wide precepts and charges, we know full well that no atheist can be made a Mason and that no Godless temple can be erected on the foundation of Ancient Freemasonry.

Four new lodges were chartered, and nine authorized under dispensation.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Austin, concludes his report with the statement, that "this is my *twenty-fifth*," and that during the time, he has served "under *fifteen* Grand Masters."

The finances of the Grand Lodge are in a hopeful condition. The capitation tax for the Hall and Asylum Fund was continued.

An attempt is being made to establish district conventions for the election of representatives to the Grand Lodge. The design is to introduce some plan that shall lessen expenditures.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are very full, and embrace a large amount of valuable information and suggestion. As a whole, the Craft of New York are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

The report on correspondence is, of course, by our distinguished brother John W. Simons. In his notice of Illinois, he says:

The annual address is a document of nearly forty pages, treating in a clear and logical manner the various topics presenting themselves for consideration in so large a jurisdiction. It is above the dignity of a report, and is indeed a message.

He assents to the view of Grand Master Robbins, touching the use of Christian prayers in the lodge; also to his opinion, of the right of a Master to summon a member to sit up with a sick brother. He also endorses Bro. Robbins on the subject of re-imbursement for aid "extended by a lodge to the member of another."

Bro. Simons speaks a kind word for our work of last year, and hopes that further thought will modify our position on Cuban Masonry. His notices of Foreign Grand Bodies are, as usual, very full of interesting detail. We must be content, however, with limited quotations. Under the German Grand Lodge League, we find the following on lodge jurisdiction:

If a candidate resides in a place where or near which there is a lodge, and seeks for admission in any other lodge, such lodge must ask for information of the former, which information should be given within six weeks.

If in that time no answer be returned, the inference will be drawn that nothing can be said against the candidate, provided always the letter of inquiry has reached its address.

But if, on the other hand, objections are made, the inquiring lodge has to consider them conscientiously, but if finding them unimportant, they ought to be settled with the other lodge in a brotherly spirit.

Should a settlement between the two lodges not be arrived at, the lodge to which the application was made has to bring the subject before the Grand Lodge.

A candidate cannot be proposed in any lodge of another jurisdiction within a year from the day of his rejection or postponement.

If he should apply after the lapse of one year for admission into a lodge of another jurisdiction, this last one has to inquire of the first one whether the objections to the admission of the candidate prevail any longer, and in such a degree that they think him unworthy to be admitted into the lodge under the other jurisdiction and to the Masonic Fraternity.

If this lodge insists upon her protest, the other lodge is not permitted to consider his application any further.

It will then be the business of the Grand Lodge to make final decisions on these propositions recommended by the Grand Lodge Diet, and which will probably be most useful to the Masonic Fraternity, and thus settle the details between themselves and cause a good understanding between their sister lodges, so that in this respect there would be a perfect harmony among the German Freemasons.

A circular emanating from M.·. W.·. Bro. Eckstein, of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, will afford its own explanation:

The political union of our Fatherland has called forth similar exertions in the sphere of letters; we have learned by experience to estimate how valuable it is to unite isolated powers. In our lodges, too, the idea of an entire union of all the German lodges has found more friends and patrons, and there are many signs visible that in many places they work enthusiastically for such a union, that all the separated members may unite under one flag, and to enable them to fight more consciously and energetically against intolerance and spiritual darkness than heretofore.

A call for the formation of a German National Lodge has been heard from different sides, and has almost everywhere been sympathetically received: but, owing to the individuality of our people, the Masonic union proceeded slowly. The present time seems to be favorable to form *one* united, powerful German Grand Lodge out of the Grand Lodge League, which every right-minded critic has been greeting as a progress; it will be so if the brothers without paltry or frivolous particularism, thoughtless self-sufficiency, or narrow-minded prejudice, will act on it with forbearance, and if the historic traditions be adapted to the times, and only that retained which is attainable.

The difficulties which work against the union of all Grand Lodges in one living body, are numerous enough, to be sure, but the gap may be bridged over, as has been done in other countries, especially in England, under quite similar circumstances, so that we can grow strong in harmony and come into more intimate connection with other elements of culture than we could under our late relations.

The following chief outlines are an attempt at solving satisfactorily this difficult question, from which German Masonry cannot withdraw any longer:

At the head of the whole Fraternity is one Grand Lodge with the name "United Grand Lodge of Germany," with its seat in the Capital of the Empire.

Every German Grand Lodge, as it was called heretofore, has to give up a part of its independence, and each one will continue as a Mother Lodge.

For every Mother Lodge and St. John's Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge there will be drawn up a Constitution on the basis of the fundamental laws, to be adopted by the Grand Lodge Diet, in which Constitution only the three symbolic degrees, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, are recognized.

After debating this project for some time, it was referred to the subordinate lodges for action thereon.

A good opportunity for Bro. Vaux's powers.

Statistics.—Lodges, 718; represented at the present Communication, 666; membership, 78,050; lodge dues May 1st, $89,329 25.

M.·.W.·. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, G. M. R.·. W.·. James M. Austin, New York, G. Sec'y.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1877.

A Special Communication was held November 17th, 1876, in memory of R.·.W.·. Bro William H. A. Keans, deceased. The M.·.W.·. Grand Master thus speaks of him:

The masonic record of our eminent brother is inseparably connected with the history of our ancient Craft in this jurisdiction. From his early manhood an active member of the Fraternity, he was soon advanced to the responsible position of Master of the lodge, ruling with firmness and courtesy. In the Provincial and District Grand Lodge under England he held, during many successive years, responsible positions. At the organization of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick he took an active part, giving to the convention of lodges the benefit of his matured judgment, conservative sagacity, and great Masonic experience. Chosen as the first Treasurer of Grand Lodge, he was annually re-elected by acclamation, and continued in that important office until the last annual communication, when he was unanimously advanced to the distinguished position of Deputy Grand Master.

I need not recall to your memories the thoughtful, earnest words with which, in Grand Lodge at the time of installation, on the 28th of September last, he acknowledged the honor conferred on him by his brethren. While then referring to his failing health, he assured the Craft that during so long as it pleased the Great Architect of the universe to prolong his life, his best services would be, as ever, devoted to the Fraternity. These were his last words among us. Within two days thereafter he closed a long, active, and distinguished Masonic life, and full of years and honors, passed to his place in the "Temple not made with hands."

Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Tenth Annual Communication assembled in St. John, September 26, M.·.W.·. Robert T. Clinch presiding.

The address of the Grand Master opens with brief allusion to the terrible fire that laid waste the city of St. John the preceding June. Nothing but the regalia of the Grand Lodge was saved. The library and other valuable property was lost. Our report of last year gave details of the disaster.

An authorization for a new lodge was granted.

The Grand Master refers to the decease of Bro Henry Card of his own jurisdiction; also, to the loss of the Fraternity in the death of Bro. John Dove, of Virginia, Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, England.

The Grand Secretary reports substantial aid to the suffering brethren of St. John; also, generous responses to his applications for Grand Lodge proceedings to take the place of those lost by fire.

Bro. John Street, jeweler, of Montreal, presented the lodges of St. John full sets of elegant lodge jewels, and Bro. Henry M. Alexander, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the necessary collars, together with a ballot box. It is a real pleasure to mention this generosity. God will always bless just such brethren.

The following standing regulation was rescinded:

That any brother hailing from a lodge beyond the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, desiring to be received as a visitor in any lodge within the province, and who cannot be vouched for, shall, previous to undergoing an examination, be required to produce a certificate from the Grand Lodge to which he belongs; and if he cannot produce such certificate, no examination shall take place, and he shall be refused admission.

Action upon the application of the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba, for recognition, was deferred for one year. The application of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was similarly disposed of.

The proceedings close with a report of the Grand Secretary as Secretary of the Board of Relief.

Total contributions for sufferers by the late fire to September 30, 1877, in gold, $5,048 57. Of this amount Illinois contributes $1,388 42. Amount expended to same date, $2,669 00.

Statistics—Lodges, 33; membership, 2,236.

M.·.W.·. Robert T. Clinch, St. John, G. M.

R.·.W.·. William F. Bunting, St. John, G. Sec'y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1877.

The Annual Communication was held in Concord. May 16.

M.·.W.·. John A. Bell in the Grand East.

The Grand Master congratulates the "Grand Lodge on the general peace and harmony which has prevailed throughout our jurisdiction." He notices the decease of Brethren Edward W. Harrington, Francis Russell and Ira Rust, all Past D. D. G. Masters. He also alludes to the loss of Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, and the Venerable Bro. Dove, of Virginia.

Several decisions are reported, from which we select:

I. That a ballot for advancement is not upon proficiency merely, but upon general fitness for Masonic membership, and carries with it all the consequences which follows the original ballot.

In making this decision, I am aware that I reverse the rulings of my two immediate predecessors. But my knowledge of the struggle which led to the change in the Constitution from one ballot to three, and of the reasons which finally lee the Grand Lodge to make the change, would not permit me to assent to their decision, and thus by what might seem an indirection to practically nullify the action of the Grand Lodge. Furthermore, very few lodges I am satisfied have ever made any connection between the examination and the ballot, as there clearly should be if the ballot is on proficiency only. The Grand Lodge has hesitated to approve the decision of my predecessors. I deem it a matter of importance that the Grand Lodge should finally and authoritatively settle this question, and recommend that either my ruling or that of my predecessors be approved by this Grand Lodge.

II. Masons should appear in public *as such*, for the performance of some Masonic work, and for no other purpose.

III. In the absence of any constitutional provision, a candidate should present himself for initiation, or for the degrees, within a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a matter for the Master to determine, under all the circumstances of the case. It should be such that there should be no suspicion of any change in him or in his relations to the lodge. If for any cause there is reason for supposing that a ballot now would result differently, he should present a new petition.

IV. The general principle is that lodge membership is voluntary; and a brother clear on the books and free from charges has a right to withdraw from membership at his pleasure. He is not, however, entitled to the certificate of character and the recommendation to other lodges, which usually form a part of the certificate called a dimit. These the lodge may grant or refuse at its pleasure. Nor would his dimission free him from the lodge jurisdiction over him for purposes of discipline.

The Committee on Jurisprudence concur in the opinions of the Grand Master, excepting in the first decision. They ask further time for its consideration.

Alluding to the second decision: There are such diversities of opinion as to what should be embraced in the catalogue of "Masonic Work," that we

should have been extremely gratified if our distinguished brother had appended a list. Such decisions, though frequent are too vague to be appreciated. A review of the subject will be found under Michigan.

Respecting the fourth decision: We are at a loss to understand how a qualified dimit can issue. Perhaps we do not comprehend the intent of the Grand Master. If it is designed to convey the opinion, that if Bro. A, whose life as a man and Mason disturbs the olfactories of the community and brethren, applies for a dimit, that he is only entitled to a statement that he has withdrawn from membership; and, in the absence of that other "certificate of character and the recommendation to other lodges," it is to be taken that his application for membership cannot be entertained with safety unless accompanied by that latter and customary form of fraternal benediction, then there is a glimmer of reason for such procedure; but from the "general principle that lodge membership is voluntary," and as a sequence, a member in good standing by being clear of the books and no charges of record against him, has a right to depart at *pleasure*, we dissent.

We are not of the opinion that lodge membership is a rope of sand. All Masonic law and practice *must* be rooted in our tenets and professions. Membership therefore, involves two primary propositions. First, my unequivocal acceptance of the fraternity and all that such relationship implies; and secondly, and in return, fraternal care and consideration, together with rights and privileges that are guaranteed by the lodge. I am not at liberty to disregard my part of the contract. Neither is the lodge permitted, without cause, to disrupt my relations with the fraternity. If it be true that a member can depart at pleasure and in defiance of objections, it is none the less true that a lodge can, on its own election, cast me from its folds. Masonry is founded in *justice* and *equality;* consequently we cannot assent to the doctrine that a lodge must come to its knees at the beck of a dissatisfied or refractory member. If *he* can *expel* the lodge without assigning reasons for the act, the lodge is certainly invested with like power. We do not assent to either proposition.

The Grand Master authorized the formation of two new lodges; one to be known as "Bible Lodge." He has also visited fifty-four of the seventy-five lodges of the jurisdiction. These visitations brought to light many irregularities, which were corrected.

The reports of District Deputies are very full, showing much interest in the welfare of the Craft Bro. Daniel W. Edgerly, of the First District, merits particular commendation. The Committee on Appeals was engaged with two cases.

The business before the Grand Lodge was limited, and of local interest only.

The following amendment to the constitution was proposed:

Whenever the Grand Lodge shall reverse or abrogate the decision of a particular lodge, uspending or expelling a brother, and shall restore him to the benefits and privileges of

Masonry, he shall, thereby, be restored to membership within the body from which he was suspended or expelled.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. Joseph E. Bennett, (100 pp.) contains a large amount of valuable information, and reflects much credit on behalf of his industry and sound judgment. Illinois receives fraternal attention.

Statistics.—Lodges, 75; membership, 7,647.

M.·.W.·. John A. Bell, Exeter, G. M. R·.W.·. John A. Harris, Concord, G. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY, 1878.

The Ninety-first Annual Grand Communication assembled in Trenton, January 16th. Lodges were largely represented

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Marshall B. Smith, alludes in his address to the decease of several brethren of the jurisdiction; among them, the venerable R.· W.·. Haley Fiske, P. D. G. M., at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

The Grand Master, in referring to the Grand Instructor's report, remarks, that some lodges *decline* to receive the authorized work. He therefore advises that lodges should be required to comply with the regulation providing for schools of instruction; but if this cannot be accomplished, the law should be abolished. The obnoxious law was repealed, and our Jersey brethren are once more sovereign and independent.

The decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous. We give those that will be likely to interest our readers of this jurisdiction:

A lodge should not assess its members for any purposes other than those specified in a by-law of that lodge or ordered by the Grand Lodge, without the consent of all the members who may be affected by such assessment.

A lodge is under no obligation to pay bills for funeral or other expenses unless such expenses were incurred by express permission or direction of the lodge, or in accordance with some provision of its by-laws.

A notice in the newspapers is not *a legal summons*. It is only information to those concerned.

Any by-law of a lodge requiring a brother to return his traveling certificate, or "deposit it on the pedestal," prior to taking his seat as a member, is null and void. The "certificate" must be returned, but membership can only be affected by death, dimission, suspension, expulsion, or the dissolution of the lodge.

When a lodge surrenders its warrant and becomes extinct, its members cannot affiliate without certificates from the Grand Lodge. For a like reason, candidates who have been rejected in such lodge cannot apply to any lodge for initiation without the consent of the Grand Lodge, if in session, or of the Grand Master in the interim.

The trustees of a lodge may be incorporated, and thus exclude from courts of law all matters except those of finance; but the incorporation of lodges makes them practically independent of this Grand Lodge, and is unmasonic, and hereby prohibited.

The Committee on Jurisprudence object to the first, and say:

They are of opinion that a lodge has not the right to assess its members, except for annual dues, as provided by the by-laws, and therefore cannot recommend the adoption of the decision as presented.

There are suggestions that present themselves in the last decision that merit attention. The Grand Lodge endorsed the views of the Grand Master. We are in entire sympathy with the concluding words of his address:

We are here not only for legislative purposes, but to guard the trust left to us by the Masonic fathers. That trust is a system animated by the spirit of universal benevolence, unmarred by the strifes of sect or party; its watchword is human brotherhood, its mission peace and love. While claiming no divine origin, it builds upon the foundation truth that the "Lord reigneth;" atheism and unbelief are therefore alien to its system. The book of the law of God—the Holy Bible—is set forth as its only rule of faith and practice, and is lifted up as a beacon light for humanity. No other "book of the law" could have any signification in Masonry, for all the teachings, symbolism and lectures of the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry are drawn directly from Holy Scripture. That sacred Word of God is reverently opened upon our altars as a silent witness to the unseen presence of Deity. It is borne forth in ceremonial procession, that the world may know that the "light" by which true Masons work is from the throne of HIM who is "God over all, blessed forever."

The gospel of charity, proclaimed at Jerusalem, and on Moriah's summit among the everlasting hills—where hewers and burden-bearers toiled, where Craftsmen wrought, and where kings built up Jehovah's temple—this we send forth among the nations. We have no conflict with revealed religions; we only join in the great work of doing good. Such are our principles, and such our work, so far as I understand them.

If we are but faithful to our trust and to our duty, the world may continually witness such fruits as these—the hungry fed, the naked clothed, the poor relieved, the dead reverently buried, the widow and orphan provided for, the civil ruler honored, God obeyed and worshipped.

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters represent the Craft, with few exceptions, enjoying fair prosperity. Some of them are able papers.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is excellent.

The following inquiries were submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

1. When a member of a lodge in good standing has been elected to the position of Warden, and it appears that at the time of such election such elective officer was under physical disability, is he entitled to be installed notwithstanding such disability?

2. What physical disability, if any, will prevent a duly elected Warden from being installed?

In response, the committee say:

Should the physical disability of a Warden or other elective officer of a lodge be of such a character as to prevent him from performing the necessary duties of his office, he should not be installed.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a special report recognizing the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," which was adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the subject of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, respectfully reports that by a careful examination of the history of Masonry in Cuba, since the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Colon in the year 1859, they find the following to be true, namely:

That the Grand Lodge of Colon existed as an Independent Sovereign Masonic Power for a few years, and was recognized as such by American Grand Lodges.

That after a time it submitted to an authority claimed by the Supreme Council, accepted the Constitution of the Supreme Council, and became its subordinate.

That on the 18th of September, 1867, it officially proclaimed itself to be a section of the Grand Orient under the Supreme Council, when it proclaimed a new Constitution; for this latter act it was disciplined by the Supreme Council, on the 5th of September, 1868, was suspended from labor, and twenty-five days thereafter assented to this dictation by informing its subordinate lodges of what had been done, enjoining their obedience.

That after a while the Supreme Council proclaimed the Constitution of 1859, revived the Grand Lodge, making it subordinate to the Consistory, a subordinate of the Supreme Council.

That in 1873 lodges were instructed to report direct to the Supreme Council.

That in 1874 lodges were requested to send delegates for the election of officers to the Grand Lodge, which request was signed by a 33°(G. M.), and an 18°(G. S.), neither of whom had been legally elected.

That during the year 1875 the Grand Lodge again proclaimed the Constitution of the Supreme Council, and that this was in force at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba.

On this state of facts, the committee believes that the Grand Lodge of Colon surrendered its sovereignty, and has none of the attributes of an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge; that after its surrender it had such existence and authority only as the Supreme Council saw fit to bestow.

That in point of fact, on the first day of August, 1876, there was not, and for years prior to that date there had not been, an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge in the Island of Cuba; but,

That, on the first day of August aforesaid, one was established by the Lodges of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, to be called the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, which now seeks recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

We did not intend to add anything to what we have already said on this subject; but the report is so filled with inaccuracies that further notice of the matter seems necessary.

It must have been a "careful examination of the history of Masonry in Cuba" that leads the committee to state, "that the Grand Lodge of Colon existed as an Independent Sovereign Masonic Power for a few years," when the facts are, that it existed just twenty-two days, and *no more.* It was organized on the 5th day of December, 1859, and surrendered every semblance of an "independent sovereign" existence on the 27th day of the same

month. On this point, we give the following from the paper adopted by the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," at its organization, August 1st, 1876:

WHEREAS: When the G.·. L.·. of Colon was instituted on the fifth day of December, 1859, there was not in the Island of Cuba a Sup.·. C.·. of 33° or any other body to confer the hierarchical grades higher than the three ancient and original degrees which constitute the most Ancient Institution of Free and Accepted Masons of the World.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-seventh day of the same month and year, or twenty-two days after, the S.·. C.·. of Charleston founded in Santiago de Cuba a S.·. C.·. of the 33° for all the Island and West Indies, etc. etc.

WHEREAS, The G.·. L.·. of Colon, sovereign and independent as it *was*, and without any explanation, *submitted itself to the absolute authority of the Sup.·. C.·. acknowledging and observing the Constitution, that this Body promulgated in the same date of its* institution to rule in the G.·. O.·. of Colon, etc. etc. Italics ours.

After presenting some other data, the committee say: "On this state of facts, the Committee believe that the Grand Lodge of Colon surrendered its sovereignty, and had none of the attributes of an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge; that after its surrender it had such existence and authority only as the Supreme Council saw fit to bestow." The committee wish, we suppose, to convey the impression that the "Surrender" of the Grand Lodge of Colon did not take place for a number of years after its organization, for the purpose of establishing the legitimacy of the lodges that were present at the organization of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba." This will not do, because the facts will not justify the assumptions of the Committee. If, then, the Grand Lodge of Colon, after its "surrender" had none of the attributes of an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, the lodges created by it cannot have been lawfully constituted.

This is an important question, and should receive earnest consideration; for when Grand Lodges assent to the proposition that a Supreme Council, Grand Orient, Grand Chapter or Grand Commandery, can exercise authority, direct or indirect in Craft Masonry, we yield a point that is vital to our existence. Attention is directed to the report of Bro. Drummond on the subject. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized. A resolution was adopted recommending contributions for the erection of a monument on the battle field of Monmouth.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that candidates for Masonry have been elected in this jurisdiction in violation of the Sixth General Regulation; therefore,

Resolved, That all persons initiated in lodges in this jurisdiction in violation of the Sixth General Regulation, if any there be, are, and they are hereby declared to be, irregularly made, and are not entitled to the benefits and rights of Masonry until properly healed.

Resolved, That the Master of any lodge where such irregularity has occurred, be and he is hereby required to report the same to the Grand Master.

We will venture the suggestion that if lodges are in the habit of violating the law, it would be more advisable to punish them than to inflict penalties upon innocent parties. When a candidate is made a Mason by an authorized lodge, his rights cannot be impaired except for an offense.

The Grand Orient of France received attention:

WHEREAS, It being reported in the public prints that the Grand Orient of France has abolished within its jurisdiction one of the Landmarks of Masonry, as follows: "That every Mason must believe in the existence of God as the Grand Architect of this universe;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge appoint a committee, the duties of which committee shall be to inquire into the facts of the case and report the results of their inquiry to the Grand Master, who shall thereupon take such action as may be deemed advisable by him.

We have read the Report on Correspondence by Bro. James A. Norton, with a good deal of pleasure. With the large majority of his views we can homologate. He is a little "off color" on the "Cuba" question, but our belief is that he is too much of a Symbolic Mason not to give the matter more critical attention. Our Jurisdiction receives kindly notice.

Statistics—Lodges, 147; membership, 12,025.

M.·. W.·. Marshall B. Smith, Passaic, G. M. R.·. W.·. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, G. Sec.

NEW MEXICO, 1877.

In response to a call directed to the several lodges of the Territory, a convention assembled in Santa Fe, August 6th, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Body. Three lodges were represented; each having voted to participate in the organization. The proceedings appear to have been entirely regular.

M.·. W.·. Bro. William W. Griffin was elected G. M.; R.·. W.·. David J. Miller, G. Sec'y.

We regret to notice that R.·.W.·. Bro. George W. Stebbins, G. J. W., lost his life April 16th, last, by being thrown from a carriage.

After agreeing upon a ritual, and after the adoption of a constitution and code of by-laws, the new Grand Lodge closed its labors, to meet in Santa Fe on the first Monday of January, 1879.

We congratulate our brethren of New Mexico on this important consummation.

They have an abundant experience to be gathered from the successes and failures of others, and our hope is, that they may always be in a position to

exert a large and useful Masonic influence. God speed you brethren, in every good word and work.

If the volume now before us had been on our table prior to the last session of our Grand Lodge, we should have then recommended the recognition of this young jurisdiction.

Statistics—Lodges, 4; membership, 165.

Address the Grand Master and Grand Secretary at Santa Fe

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1877.

We have before us the proceedings of a Convention held in Sydney, Dec. 3d, 1877, to organize a Grand Lodge. Eleven lodges were represented, seven of which are constituents of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and four of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Upon inquiry of Right Worshipful D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, we find that there are constituent lodges as follows:

Of the Grand Lodge of Scotland	28 lodges
Of the Grand Lodge of England, over	30 "
Of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, about	6 "
Making a total of about	64 bodies

The brethren of New South Wales who are instrumental in this organization, rest their claims to legitimacy upon the fact that more than "three lodges" were engaged in the new enterprise. We apprehend that this doctrine does not hold good unless the "three lodges" comprised a majority of the bodies of the territory, or, that the majority of all the lodges assente d to the organization; which they might have done without being present.

Furthermore, we do not find that the brethren notified all the lodges of their purposes, but the conclusion is (from their own record) that they acted in opposition to the expressed wish of the majority. We here append a circular letter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

FREEMASONS' HALL,
Edinburgh, 7th March, 1878.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND DEAR BROTHER:—I am instructed by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland (Bro. Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.), and the Grand Committee, to inform you that certain brethren belonging to lodges in New South Wales, holding of the

Grand Lodge of Scotland, have, in conjunction with others of the Irish Constitution, formed themselves into "The Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and now seek recognition as a lawfully constituted body.

In asking you to withhold from this irregular and unconstitutional body recognition in any form, I beg to state that of the twenty-seven Scotch lodges in New South Wales, eight only were represented at the meeting at which the schismatics threw off their allegiance to their respective Grand Lodges.

Bro. Dr. Sedgwick, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, and Bro. William Higstrim, Worshipful Provincial Grand Secretary, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, are doing all in their power to counteract the disloyal movement above referred to—and in this they have the cordial and fraternal co-operation of the District Grand Master and lodges under the English Constitution.

From information received from the Province, it appears that a great majority of the Scottish brethren are not only determined to remain staunch in their allegiance, but repudiate the idea of severing a connection which they are so desirous to maintain with their Mother Grand Lodge.

I have therefore respectfully to request that you will have the goodness to caution the lodges under your jurisdiction against admitting either as a member or visitor any brother seeking to gain admission as a member of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales

I am, Most Worshipful Sir and Dear Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

D. MURRAY LYON,
Grand Secretary.

That no injustice may be the result of hasty action, we recommend the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" for recognition, be referred to the Committee on Correspondence for further consideration.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1878.

The Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction met in its Ninety-first Grand Communication, December 4th.

The address of Grand Master Horace H. Munson, is a paper of much excellence. It is not only an able review of his administration, but so filled with the sunshine of a genial and devoted officer, that it is not remarkable to find the brethren of the old "North State" enjoying a large degree of harmony and prosperity.

We do not make quotations to fill up these pages. Read them thoughtfully:

The wheels of time move on. Slowly indeed they seemed to turn in our boyhood days, but with advancing years they grew apace 'till now, standing (as I do) where the shadows of the past and lights of the future meet in my half century pilgrimage, they revolve so quickly, that scarcely do we enter upon a new year, ere we are called to note its end.

It is not pleasant always to retrospect the past, too many sad and bitter memories crowd into the twelve months as they go so swiftly by. Rather would we with faith hopefully point to the future, resolving that upon its page no record of conscious wrong shall be inscribed; that repeated acts of charity and benevolence shall mark our way, so that our closing hours may be gladdened with thoughts of a well spent life, and the promised glorious immortality.

* * * * * * * *

We now stand upon the threshold of a new Masonic year. The past is valuable only for the experience it brings and for the lessons it teaches. By it we are warned of the rocks upon which, it may be, our happiness was nearly wrecked, and are taught to avoid those quicksands upon which, it may be, our moral character nearly foundered. Masonry, we are taught, is a progressive science, but our experience teaches that with some its spirit may be too greatly progressive. Too often we meet with those who, conscious of superior knowledge above their fellows, seek offensively to demonstrate their ideas of Masonic reform, as they bear about high sounding titles, and adorn their persons with many emblems of Masonic greatness. Such persons do harm to Masonry, because, being its acknowledged votaries, the world judges by what it sees and hears. When our sensibilities are thus intruded upon, we are reminded of the man who thought,

As a step in the way of reform,
(The stupid, stupid ass,)
To take the sun from off his throne,
And light the world with gas!

Our Masonry teaches a meek and quiet spirit; charity for all unenlightened brethren; a modest seeking to overcome, it may be, honest error, an exemplification in our own walk and conversation of that friendship, love and truth, so beautifully taught in our rituals; an earnest, hearty, continued effort, without ostentation, to benefit the human race; a looking after and alleviating distress; a thoughtful care of orphan children; a diligence in our respective callings; a liberal benevolence; all these go to make up an unselfish, true and beautiful Masonic character. Let us emulate that pattern, so conspicuous in Masonry, whose virtuous conduct, unfeigned piety and inflexible fidelity to his trusts made his life work not only a blessing to those by whom he was surrounded, but a guide for us and countless generations yet to come.

The Grand Master recommended the appointment of D. D. G. Masters. The suggestion does not appear to have been acted upon. The system works well in this jurisdiction. Some modifications might be introduced that would relieve the Grand Master of a large amount of labor, and add greatly to the dignity and importance of the Deputy.

If lodges and members were required to correspond through these officials with the Grand Master, and they, permitted to have a larger supervision over the interests of the Craft of their Districts, it would, we think, secure greater efficiency, and strengthen the influences of the system.

The Grand Master devotes considerable attention to the interests of their Orphan Asylum. From the report of the Superintendent, Bro. I. H. Mills, the Craft will be pleased to know that it is doing a good work, notwithstanding some difficulties in securing its support.

Inmates last year, 103; admitted, 53; discharged, 32; leaving in Asylum Dec. 4th, 124. The cost of supporting each orphan is $6 per month, including repairs on the premises. The Grand Lodge appropriated two thousand dollars for its support, and also ordered an assessment of five dollars for each initiate, together with sixty cents yearly upon each member of constituent lodges.

The Grand Master refers in very fraternal terms to the decease of Past Grand Master, William Getty Hill, M. D., who died May 4, 1877, at the ripe age of 71 years. A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge assembled May 6th, over which R.·.W.·. Eugene Grierson presided; who, with the representatives of 18 lodges, conducted the funeral ceremonies. In announcing the death of Bro. Hill, the acting Grand Master says:

In his death *we* lose a friend, his *family* a protector, the *poor* a sympathizer, the *profession* a votary, the *Fraternity* an ornament, *Christianity* an exemplar.

He was called *suddenly*, but not *unexpectedly*. He kept his lamp trimmed and the oil burning ready for the feast. He cherished the constant remembrance of another life than *this*, another judge than *man*, another ordeal than *human opinion*. He did his duty at *all* times, in *all* places, to *all* men. 'My brethren, we have to-day mingled emotions of *sorrow* and *gladness*. We *mourn* that Dr. Hill is dead! we *rejoice* that Dr. Hill shall never die! So dear to him did the path of duty become from faithful habit, that, as old age gently withered his strength, he tottered on towards honor and immortality.

He went down to the grave calmly, without a struggle, and without a fear. His example will teach on earth, while his spirit rejoices with God. His loved ones commit his ashes to our care; we commit them to the tomb! *Peace to those ashes.*

Several decisions are of record, and all good law.

M.· W.·. Bro. Munson condemns in forcible terms the tendencies of French Masons to infidelity. This matter was referred to a special committee, and the following report adopted:

The committee to whom was refefred that portion of the Grand Master's address which alludes to the fact that the great fundamental principle which underlies Masonry, to-wit: the belief in the God of the Bible, has been stricken from the constitution of a body of men who claim to be Masons, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we denounce this innovation upon one of the ancient landmarks of Masonry, as a blot upon civilization, the entering wedge by which Masonry will be brought into disrepute, and ultimately be made a by-word and reproach to Christianity; that the seal of condemnation of this Grand Body should be put upon this movement in its incipiency, not to explain the belief of this Grand Lodge, but that those that are to come after us shall be apprised of the unmistakable position taken upon this question, and have the benefit and support of those who have gone before them.

The Grand Secretary reports three dispensations for new lodges, three continued, and one charter surrendered. The Grand Lodges of Dakota, Manitoba, Wyoming, and Prince Edward Island, were recognized.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. E. G. Reade, is a brief affair of one and and one-half pages. He concludes as follows:

The virtues which we find most enjoined are, education of the young, care of the widows and orphans, help for the poor, and charity for all. The vices most denounced are, idleness, the man who, instead of being a help, is a burden to his brethren; drunkenness, which

destroys usefulness and decency, and entails wretchedness and shame; and profanity, which dishonors God.

These everlasting teachings commend our Order to earth and to Heaven.

We see that Past Grand Master, George W. Blount, occupies the reportorial chair, vice Bro. Reade, who is now at the head of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Statistics.—Lodges, 237; lodges extinct, 123; membership, 8,017.

M.·.W.·. Horace H. Munson, Wilmington, G. M.; R.·.W.·. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, G. Sec'y.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1877.

The representatives of fifty-two constituent lodges assembled in the Twelfth Annual Communication of this Grand Body, January 6th.

M.·.W.·. J. Winburn Laurie, presiding.

These was also present, M.·.W.·. Bro. Robert T. Clinch, Grand Master of New Brunswick, and M.·.W.·. Bro. B. Lester Peters, Past Grand Master of the same jurisdiction.

The first business of the session was the dedication of "Free Masons' Hall," recently erected in Halifax by the Grand Lodge. The occasion was of extraordinary interest and significance. We quote from the daily *Reporter and Times:*"

To-day's celebration reminds us of the rapid growth of Freemasonry the world over, especially during the last few years. Marked progress has been made, not only in the civilized, but even what we call the uncivilized, world. It shows increased vigor in India, in China and Japan, and even in Africa; while in the United States, in Canada, and all our colonies, it has grown during the last quarter of a century, and particularly within the last decade. But in no country has the progress of the Fraternity been so marked as in England, from which, what may be called "modern" Masonry has spread into all other countries. The Grand Lodge of England was established in 1717, and in 1813 existing differences among English Masons as to certain points of order and ceremonial were settled by the acknowledgment of the one common jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons' Hall. From this latter year the great progress of modern Masonry may be dated, but its greatest advancement is rather of the last ten or even five years. The English monarchs and princes from the reign of King Athelstane (A. D. 926) down to the present era, have from time to time given encouragement to the Craft or become actual members of it. The greatest impetus of all imparted to it was the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the English Masons in the spring of 1875, when the ceremony in the Albert Hall presented a most striking spectacle. The number of lodges under the English Constitution alone is now little short of 1,600, comprising well-nigh 500,000 members, to say nothing of Masons "unattached," while in Scotland and Ireland nearly 1,000 regularly constituted lodges are reckoned, and hardly a week passes without a new one being consecrated in some part of the United Kingdom.

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It may be asked, what is the secret of this popularity of Freemasonry, and what is the special influence at work which makes it just now more popular than ever? A full answer to this would involve a long disquisition. Suffice it to say that the first and chief attraction of Masonry is the mystery with which it is surrounded, combined with an activity more than respectable, and a universality greater than has been attained by any religion in the world. Although the fact has been questioned, it is generally believed that Masonry is of pre-Christian origin, and since its origin its principles have remained unchanged, and one great central idea has continued to run through all its forms and ceremonies, though they have received, from time to time, in different countries, certain modifications, additions and diminutions. Here, then, we have the great fact that a world-wide institution has existed for an immense length of time, and that up to the present moment the outside world is in absolute ignorance of the specific forms and ceremonies, the signs and pass-words, connected with this wondrous Fraternity; its general principles, which it makes known itself, are all that non-members know of it. This is in itself enough to attract candidates for admission, prompted as they probably are in very many cases by no higher feeling than that of curiosity.

The Bible used on this occasion was subsequently presented to the Grand Lodge by James Robertson, Esq., of Middleton, and is of historic interest.

It appears that the late R't Reverend Dr. Charles Inglis, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the first Colonial Bishop in the British Dominions, was Rector of Trinity Church, New York, during our first contest with mother Britannia. The good Doctor, loyal to King George III, persisted in prayer for his good health and reformation. A *difference of opinion* was the consequence; and rather than submit to the presence of "Uncle Samuel" in Church liturgy, the Rector found a home in Nova Scotia. This unselfish devotion attracted the attention of the Monarch, who responded with this Bible.

The annual address of the Grand Master is quite brief.

He recommends an appropriation for the establishment and support of a Library and Reading Room.

We regret to learn that he has been absent from his jurisdiction, much of the year, in consequence of ill health. Our distinguished brother makes mention of his cordial reception by his brethren of the Grand Lodge of England; and the fact of "being the first Grand Master of an independent jurisdiction that had ever visited that Body."

His recommendations, approved, in regard to Grand Lodge Representatives, have our hearty concurrence:

I have not yet received replies to all my communications on the subject of interchanging Grand Lodge Representatives, but I submit a list of brethren so far nominated by me for your approval; in pursuance of the views expressed by me that, as a rule, no brother should represent more than one Grand Lodge, I have, although with regret, forwarded my resignation of the honorable position of representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and R. W. Brethren Geo. Fraser and C. J. McDonald have also resigned the duplicate representations held by them.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters are ably prepared papers, and represent reasonable prosperity throughout the jurisdiction. The fact that there has

been an increase of membership during the past year of financial depression, is very satisfactory.

Two constitutional amendments were adopted: One, making it mandatory upon lodges located in Halifax to occupy Freemasons' Hall; and the second, making annual dues to the Grand Lodge 75 instead of 60 cents *per capita*. There was also a regulation adopted, providing for the consolidation of lodges

One enthusiastic brother offered the following, which, after a lively discussion, was laid over for further consideration:

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge recognizes the fact, that intemperance is a very great and growing evil, and whereas, temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry.

Therefore resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommends temperance to every Mason in this jurisdiction, as being calculated to promote the best interests of its members, and pledges itself at its next meeting, to take some decided step towards an organization in connection with the Craft, pledged to total abstinence.

The purposes of the brother are entirely commendable; but our opinion is, that Masonry must stand by itself, and employ its own peculiar methods in dealing with vice. We cannot afford to jeopardize our existence as a moral force, by associating, as Masonic bodies, directly or indirectly with other agencies for the suppression of wrong doing. More than this, it would be a *departure* that would ultimately crush the entire fraternal fabric.

If vice is prevalent in a lodge, the lodge is alone responsible; and the Grand Master, in the absence of a disposition to discipline the unworthy, should not hesitate in the performance of a plain duty. Such a lodge has not the semblance of a right to exist; and the Grand Master who would tolerate its presence on the roll of constituent bodies, does not comprehend his relations to the Craft.

We are glad to find a report from M.·.W.·. Bro. Laurie, Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, near his Grand Lodge. We made a similar report to the Grand Lodge of California, in October last.

Bro. A. H. Crowe presented a report on correspondence, written by his associates, Bros. Treneman and Moore. Bro Crowe was prevented by ill health from participating in the labors of the Committee.

Our jurisdiction receives fraternal notice, and our remarks on the subject of uniform laws for the government of the English speaking jurisdictions of this continent, are approved. Our brethren will notice an initiatory movement in this direction, inaugurated at the last session of our Grand Body.

Statistics—Lodges, 67; membership, 3,499.

M.·.W.·. J Winburn Laurie, Halifax, G. M.; R.·.W.·. Benjamin Curren, Halifax, G. Sec'y.

OHIO, 1877.

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Communication was held in Columbus, October 16th.

M.·.W.·. Charles A. Woodward, in the Grand East.

The Grand Master announces the decease of Bro. Joseph Covert, Nov. 4, 1876; of P. G. M. Lucius V. Bierce, Nov. 14, 1876; of Rev. Bro. A. H. Washburn, Dec. 29, 1876; of R. W. Bro. Kent Jarvis, Jan'y 15, 1877; of R. W. Edgar A. Hopkins, July 3d, 1877.

The bluff, kind hearted "Uncle Joe," was among the first of the Cincinnati Craft with whom we became acquainted, years ago. We felt a pang of sincere sorrow when we learned that he would no more announce us from his station.

Three new lodges have been authorized. The Grand Master presents six decisions:

I have been frequently called upon during the year for opinions upon questions of Masonic jurisprudence, a very large portion of which were unimportant, and not worthy of note, and I submit only the following for your consideration:

1. A lodge cannot confer the distinction of honorary membership upon one of its own members.

2. A lodge may not adopt a resolution whereby members who have not paid their dues for the current year shall be deprived of their right to vote at the annual election of officers, because members cannot be deprived of their rights of membership by a mere resolution of the lodge.

3. A brother who has applied to a lodge for affiliation, and has been rejected, can apply to any other lodge within our jurisdiction, and may be elected to membership therein, the Prohibitory Rule 31 of the Code having reference to applicants for the degrees only.

4. Charges having been regularly preferred against a member, and having been entertained by the lodge, trial must ensue, unless said charges are withdrawn, which can only be done on motion and by vote of the lodge.

5. It is not proper for a lodge, in the absence of any by-law upon the subject, to require any of its officers to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

6. A lodge having been regularly opened in stated communication at the time specified in its by-laws, and then regularly closed, cannot be re-opened for the transaction of business, and any business transacted under such circumstances is illegal and void.

A Master having been elected who was engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the laws of the State, the Grand Master prohibited his installation, and ordered a new election. Correct.

Our brethren of Hanselman Lodge continue dyspeptic on the "color" problem, and call for a remedy. The Grand Lodge concluded not to extend its practice as a "healer," and dismissed the patient.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations recommend:

In view of the fact that a large number of lodges are not self-supporting, and are a constant drain upon the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, your committee therefore recommend that no dispensation or charter shall hereafter be granted for any new lodge, until satisfactory information be given to the Grand Master and to the Grand Lodge, that said new lodge will be self-supporting, and that the lodges giving their consent will be left in a condition not to become a drain upon the Treasury of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on unfinished business reported several propositions for changes in the organic law. Among them is one to reduce mileage, another requiring lodges to pay their representatives. Both disagreed to. We presume the brethren were quite unanimous in this expression.

The Committee on Jurisprudence declined to concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master, for a single ballot for all the degrees."

There are several objections to the practice of our Ohio brethren. The particular one, and that which claims serious consideration, rests in the *fact* that an Entered Apprentice is a member of the Masonic household, and as such is invested with rights and immunities so well known to the Fraternity. For this reason our jurisdiction permits a single ballot for the three degrees, and then insists that an objection to advancement cannot be entertained, except for *good and sufficient reasons.* The lodge is to be the judge of proficiency, or of other qualifications, should the question be raised in either case. This regulation acts as a positive bar to much of the discord that came of the old practice, and to which our Ohio brethren cling.

The same committee are of opinion that a lodge is justified in adopting a by-law prohibiting members in arrears for dues from holding office, at the same time agree with the Grand Master, that a lodge cannot inflict this penalty by resolution. We are too near-sighted to comprehend the distinction. We have always understood that a standing regulation was of equal force with a by-law. Be this as it may, we stand squarely upon the proposition, that there is nothing in *Masonry* that will tolerate a lodge in inflicting a penalty in the absence of a fair and impartial investigation, or upon confession, in lodge, of overt acts.

Action upon the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Cuba, New Mexico and *Ontario*, were deferred until the next Annual Communication.

The Committee on Grievances were not troubled with very onerous duties. A good symptom in a large and important jurisdiction.

An unsuccessful effort was made to adopt the District system:

Resolved, 1. That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of amending the constitution by districting the State into Grand Divisions, as well as Representative Districts, to be so adjusted that no lodge shall be deprived of a *per capita*, or other representation, at any annual session of the Grand Lodge, and such as will be conducive to the economies and other grand interests of Masonry.

2. That such committee shall meet at such time or times and places as they find best suited to their labors.

3. That said report shall be made to the next session of the Grand Lodge for such action as by the constitutional provisions shall be required.

Governor, Bro. Thomas L. Young, was introduced, and in response to the fraternal greetings of his brethren, declared that "he would rather be Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, than the Governor of the State." Our distinguished brother was not, probably, aware that the Grand Treasurer reports but a small balance in the treasury. Our experience is, that these Governors have their weak points

Bro. Caldwell presents one of his peculiar reports on correspondence. After taking from the shelf and dusting off the colored man, he gives us one of the most valuable compendiums of Masonic history that we have ever examined.

The controversy of 1845, between Harmony Lodge, No. 3, at Jacksonville, and the lodges of Chicago, is given in full.

We venture an extract, which we believe will interest our readers:

WHAT HEATHEN PHILOSOPHERS SAY OF DEITY.

Pertinent to what was hinted here by Bro. Hall, I quote from sacred authology of ancient nations, some of them even before the time of Jesus:

FROM THE ARABIC.—"Moses cried, 'Where, O Lord, shall I find thee?' God said, 'Know that when thou hast sought, thou hast already found me.' One asked a Bedouin, 'How knowest thou that God exists?' He answered, 'Does the dawn then need a torch to be seen?'

"The Methnevi says, 'Supreme Being soars above thought and imagination. We are lost when we would comprehend or even suspect that which he is. How vain, then, to seek words worthy of that Being? Let it suffice us to adore in reverent silence.'"

FROM THE PERSIAN—*The Heart.*—"Thou wilt be asked, 'By what dost thou know God?' Say, 'By what descendeth in the heart.' Say unto mankind, 'Look not upon the Self existent with this eye; ask for another eye, the eye of the heart.' 'How can he who knoweth not himself know the Lord?' 'True self-knowledge is knowledge of God.'"

EGYPT—*The Unknowable.*—"Inscription on the Temple of Isis at Said: 'I am that which has been, which is, which will be, and no one has lifted the veil that covers me.'"

FROM THE HINDOO—*Pantheism.*—"Foolish are they who are perpetually inquiring where the Deity resides. God dwells in all things in his fullness. Kine are of divers colors, but all milk is alike: altar-flowers are of many species, but all worship is one. Systems of faith are different, but God is one. If a man knows not himself, how should he know the Deity?"

FROM THE KORAN—*The Nearest.*—"God best knows the impious. With him are the keys of the secret things; none knoweth them but he. He knoweth whatever is on the land and in the sea; and no leaf falleth but he knoweth it; neither is there a grain in the darkness of the earth, nor a green thing or sere, but it is noted in his decree. No vision taketh him in, but he taketh in all vision."

FROM THE ZENDAVESTA—*The Best.*—"God appears in the best thought, the truth of speech, and the sincerity of action; giving, through his pure spirit, health, prosperity, devotion, and eternity to this universe. He is the father of all truth."

SAFI ORACLES.—"Which is the great name of God? Communicate to me his least name, and I will return to thee the greatest. Every day he is in action: one day of his is equal to a thousand years of man's. O thou whose light manifests itself in the vesture of the world! Thy names are manifested in the bounty of great hearts. Recognize the mark of

God in every place, and never place the foot without its own limit. The world is the image of God."

From the Koran—*The Unchangeable.*—"When the night overshadowed Abraham, he beheld a star. 'This,' said he, 'is my Lord;' but when it set, he said, 'I love not gods which set.' And when he beheld the moon uprising—'this,' said he, 'is my Lord;' but when it set, he said, 'surely if my Lord guide me not, I shall surely be of those who go astray.' And when he beheld the sun uprise, he said, 'this is my Lord: this is the greatest!'—but the sun too, went down; and Abraham said, 'O my people, I turn my face to the Father of the heavens and the earth!'"

From the Koran—*The Light.*—"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All that is in the heavens and the earth praiseth God, and he is the mighty, the wise. He is the first and the last; the seen and the hidden: and he knoweth all things! He will bestow on you light to walk in. God is the light of the heavens and of the earth. His light is like a niche in which is a lamp—the lamp incased in glass—the glass, as it were, a glistening stone. From a blessed tree it is lighted, the olive—neither of the East nor of the West—whose oil would well-nigh shine out, even though fire touched it not. It is light upon light. Hast thou not seen how all in the heavens and the earth uttereth the praise of God?—the very birds as they spread their wings? Every creature knoweth its prayer and its praise? The East and the West are God's; therefore, whichever way ye turn, there is the face of God He will guide to himself him who turneth to him, and whose heart rests securely on the thought of God. What! shall not men's hearts repose on the thought of God? They who believe and do the things that be right, blessedness awaiteth them."

Persian Tradition.—Nanac lay on the ground, absorbed in devotion, with his feet towards Mecca, a Moslem priest, seeing him, cried, 'Base infidel, how darest thou turn thy feet towards the house of Allah? Nanac answered, 'And thou turn them, if thou can'st, toward any spot where the awful house of God is not.'"

The Hebrews (from the Psalms)—*The Rejected Stone.*—"God reigneth; let the earth be glad; let the multitude of lands beyond the sea rejoice. Clouds and darkness are round about him; righteousness and justice are the foundation of his throne. His lightnings enlighten the world; the heavens declare his righteousness. Light is sown for the righteous, and joy for the upright in heart. The stone which the builders refused is become the chief corner-stone. This has been from the Most High: It is wonderful in our eyes. This is the day which God hath made, we will exult and rejoice in it."

Egyptian—*Ascription of Praise by Hermes Trismegistus.*—"Who can bless thee, or give thanks for thee or to thee? When shall I praise thee, O Father; for it is neither possible to comprehend thy hour nor thy time? Wherefore shall I praise thee, as being something of myself, or having any thing of mine own, or rather as being another's? Thou art what I am, thou art what I do, thou art what I say. Thou art all things, and there is nothing which thou art not. Thou art then all that is made and all that is not made—the mind that understandeth; the Father that maketh; the good that worketh; the good that doeth all things. O All! receive a reasonable homage from all things. Thou art God."

Hear what the Hindoo says as to observances:

"Without purity of mind, to what end is the worship of God? Why say, 'I will go to Benares?' Why long for the sacred wells? How shall the true Benares be attained by the evil doer? Though we roam the wilds, sanctity is not in them; nor is it in the sky; nor on earth, at the confluence of holy streams. Make thy body pure, and thou shalt behold the King. The devout man, by the gradual progress of his soul, shall attain his desire. He who is converted into pure mind, knows the great secret. Convert thy body into a temple, and restrain thyself; give up evil thoughts, and see God with thy internal eye. When we know him we shall know ourselves. Without personal experience, the mere savor of the Scripture will not remove the fears of the aspirant; as darkness is never dispelled by a painted flame. Though he roam to Sacred Concan, no dog will turn into a lion; going to holy Benares will

make no pig an elephant; and no pilgrimage will make a saint of one whose nature is different. Be thy creed or thy prayers what they may, unles thou hast a little truth thou shalt not attain the path to happiness. He who possesses the truth is the twice born. The source of final happiness is inherent in the heart; he is a fool who seeks it elsewhere; he is like the shepherd who searched for the sheep which was in his bosom. Why should you collect stones from the hills and build fine temples? Why torment yourselves so, while the God, as a living being, constantly dwells within you? Better is the house-dog than the inanimate household goddess; and better than all demigods is the Lord of the universe. That, like the morning star, that dwells in the inmost heart of every man, is our refuge."

Statistics—Lodges, 473; membership, 1876, 29,296.

M.·. W.·. W. M. Cunningham, Newark, G. M.; R.·. W.·. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, G. Sec'y.

OREGON, 1877.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Communication, convened in Portland, June 11th.

M.·.W.·. J. H. Kinzie presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is very full. He says many good things; among them the following:

Masonry may be older or newer—we know not and probably never shall know when or where it originated, or how; but these were the rules prescribed by the All-Wise and All-Merciful for the rational creatures of His hands, before the foundations of the world were laid. Throughout all the globe we inhabit—throughout the vast immensity of creation, obedience to these commands constitutes the moral happiness of rational beings. Living faith and active benevolence are the real foundations of Freemasonry. Masters and Wardens of lodges, keep that fact in view of your brethren; your words and style may be rude and unpolished, but if your heart be in them they will awaken admiration and sympathy. It is generally supposed, by those who do not object to Masonry as a positive evil, that it is at least a harmless, charitable association; but, in truth, the real spirit of Masonry is not confined to the relief of a brother's physical wants, or the preservation of his life when in peril—of which we have all heard many interesting instances—such occasions seldom occur, but every day affords opportunity to promote our brother's temporal good by lawful and honorable means; to help him by enabling him to help himself; to extend our sympathy to his troubles, and our charity to his failings and imperfections; to make peace between friends; to warn one of his danger, another of his errors; to be patient, tolerant and forgiving toward all. And it is because Masonry brings into exercise qualities of which all acknowledge the excellence, that it has its vitality, universality and importance.

The Grand Master has visited nearly forty lodges, and the D. G. Master fifteen others. The Grand Wardens also report the condition of lodges in their immediate vicinities.

The Grand Master says: "From these reports and my own personal observation, I find not over two-thirds live, energetic, working lodges, and the balance sadly lacking vitality and force. 'Tis true peace and harmony prevails; but alas! in the case of these one-third, it is but synonymous of stagnation." In the light of personal experience, we are of opinion that if two-thirds of the lodges of any jurisdiction are in good working order, it is about as much as we can reasonably look for.

We must not forget that a revulsion from great prosperity to the present unfortunate condition of finances, will induce lethargy in all benevolent organizations. It would be a marvel if Masonry should escape a depression so universal. The best and most active of brethren may meet with reverses, or may be burdened with a business that has become precarious or uncertain; consequently cannot give that attention to the Craft that they would be glad to under more favorable circumstances. A man's business, around which cluster the interests of home and kindred, cannot be neglected. It should demand his *first* attention. This declension is not doing real injury; but, on the contrary, as a rule, is bringing to light the true friends of the Fraternity, and ridding us of floodwood.

Several decisions are reported. The first, with all its surroundings, is rather peculiar:

On August 14th I received the following from a P. G. M.:

Question No. 1. Is the following action of Harmony Lodge No. 12 in accordance with the "ancient landmarks?" viz.:

The ballot was spread, and it being dark, the W. M. ordered it re-spread with same result; the candidate was therefore declared duly rejected. A few days after a member of the lodge informed the W. M. that he believed he had, through mistake, deposited a black instead of a white ball.

At the next regular communication, the W. M., after informing the lodge of this brother's statement, ordered the ballot again spread, and the same being clear, he declared the candidate duly elected, and he was made an Entered Apprentice shortly afterwards.

On receipt of this question I went to Portland and investigated this action of the W. M. of Harmony Lodge No. 12, and found the above correct, except that said W. M. had notified the brethren whom he ascertained had been present at the time the candidate was rejected, that his petition would again be balloted upon at following meeting and the reason therefor.

The Grand Master issued the following edict, with his replies to the question:

By order of the Grand Master, the action of W. M. of Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., in initiating a candidate after he had been duly rejected, because a brother had informed said W. M. that he had cast the rejecting ballot by mistake, is hereby declared illegal and void, and said candidate is stayed from further advancement until healed—and W. M. of Harmony Lodge No. 12 did wrong in allowing subsequent ballot and initiation of petitioner, as contrary to Masonic law and the secresy of the ballot."

And I also stated the following, which answers the question first asked:

1. The Master or presiding officer alone can order a reconsideration of the ballot; but he only on the same night and before any member has departed. And cannot after a member has left the lodge, or at any subsequent meeting.

2. The by-laws adopted by this Grand Lodge say—"In no case shall more than a second ballot be had to correct real or supposed mistakes."

3. No member has a right to explain his own vote, for if one has, they all have, and the rejection having been announced from the chair, the petitioner having been duly rejected, rests on the law that governs receiving petitions of rejected applicants, and a new ballot cannot be effected except after due time and a new petition.

Passing by the fact of balloting in the absence of light, and the local law upon the effect of the second ballot, we are at a loss to understand *why* the the irregularity of the initiate. Was he less a Mason because of an irregularity in his election? Certainly not. The degree was conferred by a lodge authorized to do the work. *This makes a man a Mason*: But if the lodge erred in any part of the necessary procedure, it was responsible to the Grand Lodge, which could have imposed a penalty; but neither the lodge or Grand Body could properly inflict a disability upon the candidate who had, under the instructions of the lodge, and as he had a right to suppose, complied with the law.

The Grand Master decides that the loss of an eye disqualifies for degrees. The Grand Lodge did not concur. See Connecticut.

On the subject of ritual, the Grand Master suggests uniformity; while the committee to whom the matter was referred, "are of opinion that at this time this Grand Lodge cannot recommend the use of any particular ritual in Lodge Work. Rituals of merit will commend themselves to the Craft, and be read (!) by subordinate lodges, without a rule or recommendation from this Grand Lodge on the subject." This view of the committee is explained, in a measure, by the concluding paragraph of their report:

Your committee deem it impolitic to publish anything relating to matters mentioned in the second resolution, which prohibits the use of Mnemonics, &c. This resolution might be taken as an admission that there are keys, &c., to our work, while the fact is otherwise. Your committee join the M. W. Grand Master in his condemnation of the practice to which said resolution refers. We trust that it does not exist among the Craft in this jurisdiction. In order that nothing may go forth from this Grand Lodge to indicate that we are troubled with this evil in any degree whatever, your committee ask that all reference to the same in said address, be withdrawn.

This same old cat was in our meal, years ago. We were *scratched*. Where is Bro. Rob Morris?

A resolution was adopted providing that members of lodges "stricken from the roll" for non-payment of dues, shall not only be held for past dues, but for dues accruing during such disability.

An attempt to introduce a system of D. D. G. Masters, failed.

The Committee on Correspondence, to whom was referred the remarks of the Grand Master on the decease of Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, make an extended and fraternal report. The same committee, on application for recognition by the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba, report: "That the Grand Lodge of Oregon proffers Masonic recognition to the Grand Lodge of Cuba, Havana, to whom the Grand Lodge of Oregon sends fraternal greeting."

The committee seem, in this case, to take for granted that the views of Bro. Simons, of New York, are orthodox. Perhaps they are; but we venture the suggestion that our brethren of Oregon take another look at the question, unless they are content to aid in casting the hateful shadow of servility over Craft Masonry.

The report on Correspondence by P. G. M. Chadwick, is a courteous and dignified review of thirty-six jurisdictions. When a brother of his ability speaks well of us, we are inspired with a renewed determination that each succeeding effort shall be in advance of the last.

Statistical—Number of lodges, 58; membership, 2,380. Charters surrendered, 11; of these, 7 lodges have become connected with other Grand Jurisdictions, 3 extinct, and one consolidated with No. 18.

M.·.W.·. Robert Clow, Dallas, G. M.; R.·.W.·. Rockey P. Earhart, Portland, G Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1877.

A Quarterly Communication was held June 6. R.·. W.·. Robert Clark, Grand Master.

The Grand Master acknowledged the receipt of a portrait of the late Rev. John Chambers, D. D., who, at time of his death, was Senior Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

A series of resolutions were adopted, expressing sympathy for the Grand Lodge of Missouri and the Fraternity generally, in the loss of Bro. Gouley.

The Grand Lodge then closed to meet in Quarterly Communication, September 3d.

The Grand Secretary presented an annual report of lodge membership—

Lodges, 375; membership, 37,811.

This is slight falling off from the membership of 1875.

The Committee on Correspondence presented a resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, opens Masonic intercourse and fraternal Masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, and the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the report of his committee, presented to and approved by this Grand Lodge at its communication, held March 1st, 1876, with the fraternal hope that thereby the best interests of the Craft may be guarded and secured.

The first business before the Quarterly Communication of Dec. 3d, was the election of Grand Officers. R.·.W.·. James Madison Porter, was elected Grand Master, in the place of R.·. W.·. Robert Clark, who declined a re-election.

The reports of the various financial agencies of the Grand Lodge make very flattering exhibits.

We take the following from the report of the Library Committee:

In order to place the Grand Lodge in its proper position as regards its being the oldest Grand Lodge in America, a short but concise history of the establishment of Freemasonry in this country has been prepared from authentic authorities now extant, which proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Masonry was first established in this city about the year 1730.

Step by step can be traced the ineffaceable marks of the existence of genuine Freemasonry here, and the connection between the Moderns and Ancients is made clear.

It may not be known that the earlier minutes of the Grand Lodge prior to 1779 have been lost or mislaid; nothing is known of them previous to that time. In order to trace the earlier history, we have given full extracts from the minutes of Lodge No. 3, from 1767.

Part I, just issued, brings the minutes down to 1786, at which time the Grand Lodge separated from the Grand Lodge of England, ceasing to be a Provincial Grand Lodge and becoming the present Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old constitutions for Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

The Committee on Appeals reported:

That the action of ——— Lodge No. —, in admitting honorary members, was erroneous, and that it promptly strike any such from its roll of members.

Perhaps Bro. Vaux will be kind enough to state, another year, the objections to honorary membership. In this jurisdiction the system is not objected to. It is not largely practiced, but when brethren have acquired honorable distinction, they are sometimes rewarded for their usefulness to the Craft by being made honorary members of lodges. This is only a mark of appreciation however, and does not carry with it *any* prerogative of active membership. We do not discover the harm that arises from the practice.

The Annual Grand Communication assembled Dec. 27th.

R.·.W.·. Robert Clark, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master opens his address with a record of twelve visitations, in which two hundred and twenty-nine lodges were represented. We heartily endorse all that he says in this connection:

At all of these meetings there was a very large attendance of the brethren, and great interest was manifested by them to receive instruction; and the reception given to the Grand Officers was such as to elicit from us the highest praise for their brotherly attention. The value of these communications between the Grand Officers and the brethren, and the lodges in the various parts of this jurisdiction, can hardly be estimated, without witnessing their effects. It should be the aim of the Grand Officers to cultivate the closest ties of fraternal feeling and interest between the brethren and the Grand Lodge. This interest, sympathy and regard show, in the knowledge which these visits create, that the Grand Lodge feels that the harmony and prosperity of the whole Fraternity is its highest glory, and worthy of its most

assiduous efforts to establish. There is so much instruction that can only be communicated in person to the officers and members, and also those of the brethren who are called upon to take active labor in the subordinate lodges, by Grand Masters and other Grand Officers who accompany him on these fraternal visits, that in this point of view they are of the highest moment.

Of the financial prosperity of the Grand Lodge, he says:

I cannot but congratulate every member of the subordinate lodges, as well as the members of the Grand Lodge, at the unexampled result of the financial year just terminated. Many public institutions, which have relied on the ability and fidelity of those who conduct their economic and monetary affairs, are, in the present state of trade and business, failing to hold their places in the estimation of the public.

The Grand Master indulges in a little innocent but old-time penchant for domestic congratulations:

It is a cause of just pride to the Fraternity under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, that within the past few years the evidence of respect of the other Grand Lodges of the United States for our Grand Lodge has increased and grown in a very marked degree. It was once and not unfrequent, that our sister Grand Lodges seemed to take pleasure in the utterances of what was no doubt regarded by them as innocent or harmless attempts at cynical criticism on what they deemed the exclusiveness and self-conceit of this Grand Lodge. We were twitted with the paucity of the official published proceedings, the absence of disquisition, either in Grand Masters' addresses or other official papers that were presented in print for public perusal, or for that of the brotherhood.

Pennsylvania modestly listened to all this with a patience inexhaustible as its prudence, and waited for that coming time when the policy of this Grand Lodge would be vindicated by the common acquiescence of the Craft in the propriety of its course. This time has come. When now the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania speaks to those who wish to hear, on subjects which directly and unquestionably concern the common welfare of all Freemasons, it is with profound satisfaction that we find her words are not unnoticed, or her views unheeded.

It is rarely that Pennsylvania deems it her province, or her duty, to interfere on questions which pertain to the well-being of Masons outside of her own borders. The reason must be one of such importance as to justify it on the strictest interpretation of that paramount duty which only permits it. Such occasions have occurred, and may occur again, when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania accepts the responsibility of expressing her opinions. It has ever been done in the closest obedience to that "charity that suffereth long and is kind," and thinking no evil, performs a duty under the solemn sense of its obligations.

There can be no contention, when perfect love casteth out all other considerations than those which relate to the integrity of the landmarks, usages and customs of the Fraternity, which cannot be assailed anywhere without producing the remonstrances or, if need be, the resistance of those whose obligations enforce every effort in their defense.

In noticing the increasing respect which is manifested by our sister Grand Lodges for our jurisdiction, I feel it an opportune moment to make these remarks, and at the same time to offer to them severally the gratification this has produced, and which I here desire emphatically to express.

We have been quite familiar with this distinguished Body for more than a quarter of a century, but have never before known that there has existed any want of respect for it; neither have we understood the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to be "the *cynosure* of neighboring eyes." It occupies a large place in the affections of the Fraternity, but not larger than many others.

The Grand Master thus concludes a very fine address:

I cannot, my brethren, fail to congratulate you and every brother of this jurisdiction at the spirit of harmony, unity, and true Masonic feeling which governed the last communication, and the decorum, ability, and calm thoughtfulness which were conspicuously evidenced by the brethren present at that communication, and the wise results reached by their deliberations are worthy of commendation. I mention it at this time because I hope it is the sign of the latent determination of the Craft to make the Masonic Fraternity an example of those virtues which can best be cultivated under its benign teachings.

The close of my administration finds the Craft in this jurisdiction prosperous, harmonious and consolidated into a brotherhood of earnest, faithful, confiding Freemasons, who regard with love and reverence their Grand Lodge, and exhibit an abiding faith in the virtues of the Craft, and in its high destiny, and regard as a sacred, solemn duty, God helping them, to maintain its landmarks inviolate, doing their work in the Temple dedicated to Him, and resting under the favor of Heaven.

The Committee on Correspondence, through its well known and highly appreciated chairman, Bro. Vaux, submitted a brief but comprehensive report:

The significance of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as a fraternal agency, cannot be over estimated. Bro. Vaux says:

Pennsylvania has no mission in Masonry either to proselyte or reform. As we received the faith, so we propose to hand it over to those who come after us, neither changed nor altered in jot or tittle. But Pennsylvania feels that she has a mission to preserve, conserve, protect and defend the foundations of Freemasonry. Not exulting, not proclaiming, not superserviceable, not meddlesome, not as a busy-body seeking for a cause to intervene in the affairs of others that do not concern her, yet firm as the eternal hills, bold as truth, sincere as a Samaritarian devotee, modest, earnest and unpretending, Pennsylvania will exercise her high prerogative as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to enter her judgment against those who are false to Freemasonry, and within her jurisdiction put prohibition on false doctrine, heresy and schism.

His remarks upon Masonry in Germany will attract attention:

Without any desire to renew the expression of our views as to the condition of Masonry in Germany under the "Grand Lodge League," and the extraordinary proceedings styled Masonic, which resulted in the formation of that "League," we cannot consent that the novelties which have been thus presented to the Craft in the United States should be excluded from this reference.

The principal objection to this "German Diet" of so-called Masonic bodies is that it arrogates to itself a sort of Teutonic supremacy over the Craft. The phlegmatic arrogance by which rationalistic dogma asserts itself in cities and citadels of the modern "illuminati" in the land of the language of the Nibelungen Lied, the Vilkena Saga, the Empire of the Hohenshaufens and the country of Gœthe, may be appreciated by the universities, or defended by disciples of the doctrine of evolution, which rejects the concrete wisdom of mankind and accepts hypotheses that are made from hypothetical premises; but the ancient Craft cannot follow such examples, or defend such teachings as applicable to its landmarks.

Freemasonry is a law unto itself. Its virtues, its principles, its peace, security and perpetuity depend on its isolation from the profane, and their ever-shifting purposes for what they term "progress."

The world to-day is filled with witnesses of a destruction which has signalized consequences of new theories, in conflict with accepted truth.

To protect our landmarks, to preserve their integrity unimpaired in our jurisdiction, we labor in that sublime faith which is "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen."

We are under obligations for his kindly notice of our jurisdiction. We wish to say, however, that Most Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph Robbins, was the "predecessor" of "Right Worshipful Theodore T. Gurney." We make the explanation to relieve Bro. Vaux of a misapprehension under which he seems to labor.

We cannot close this review without quoting his nonchalant dismissal of Bro. Drummond, of Maine:

In noticing Pennsylvania specially, if we understand Bro. Drummond, he criticises our report on the German Bund, and portions of our report on the recognition of Cuba. We do not intend to reply to these criticisms, for they are unworthy of serious contravention. If the terms "Ancients" and "Moderns" are regarded by Bro. Drummond as equivalent to the distinctions between the "York" and "A. and A. Rite," then all further remark on the subject by us is useless. There is one singular position of Bro. Drummond, as to the power of the A. and A. Rite, that causes us to smile as we read it. Bro. Drummond tries to make it appear that, because the A. and A. Rite does not exercise control over the three symbolic degrees, its power to do so is extinct. As well might he argue that the seclusion of the anchorite destroys its virility; but may be it does in Maine. Bro. Drummond's report is like all that comes from his pen—able, interesting and exhaustive. Bro. Drummond, please take notice, *this* is not an *ex parte* opinion.

Bro. James M. Porter, Philadelphia, R.·.W.·. G. M.; Bro. John Thompson, Philadelphia, R.·.W.·. G. Sec'y.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1877.

Quarterly Comunications of May, August and September, of 1876, convened in Summerside, Port Hall and Georgetown.

The Second Annual Communication assembled in Charlottetown, February 21st.

M.·.W.·. John Yeo presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is exceedingly brief. The Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Texas, California, Massachusetts, Maine, Louisiana, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Oregon, Idaho, and South Carolina, have recognized this Grand Body.

Two authorizations for new lodges granted. The Grand Master has made several visitations, with satisfactory results. He reports the Craft progressing favorably, and in good financial condition.

It appears that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, Mother Bodies, "have not thought us worth their notice, as they have never acknowledged the receipt of our memorial or proceedings."

Old England never did encourage rebellion; but cordially accepts the inevitable, after a little reflection. Give the good old mother time: she is generally stubborn, right or wrong, but never vindictive.

An unsuccessful effort was made to change the quarterly communications to half-yearly.

R.·.W.·. Bro. Higgs, Grand Secretary, was complimented for his efficiency.

The ritual of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was adopted.

Statistics—Lodges, 9; membership, 584. Total Grand Lodge revenue, $341 10.

M.·. W.·. John Yeo, Port Hill, G. M.; R.·. W.·. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, G. Sec'y.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1878.

The pamphlet before us contains a record of the transactions of the Quarterly Communications of May 15th, August 15th, and November 25th, 1877; together with the proceedings of the Third Annual Communication, held in Charlottetown, February 20th.

M.·.W.·. Bro. John Yeo, at the quarterly of May 15th, decided that, "in his opinion, there was nothing in the constitution or landmarks for disqualifying a hunchback from being initiated into Masonry." The Grand Lodge does not appear to have taken any exception to the decision. Each year's experience strengthens the conviction we have so frequently expressed, that there is but one safe rule to adopt in regard to physical qualifications. It is quite true that a strict construction of the regulation frequently appears unwise, but it seems to us that it is far better that it should thus *appear*, than for Grand Lodges to differ so widely on an important subject.

Bro. Yeo is doubtless of the opinion that such enlargements are not more objectionable on the back than in front. Either may be *abnormal*.

The Grand Master was unavoidably absent from the Annual Communication. We find in his address a number of interesting items. Our good Bro. Ira J. Bloomfield, has been appointed to represent the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We take this occasion to congratulate our brethren on their selection.

The Grand Master advises us of two new lodges, making eleven in the jurisdiction.

He alludes to the decease of Past Master Bro. Neil Rankin, "who was an active worker, and held in high estimation." He also notices the decease of Bro. George Frank Gouley, of Missouri.

At the last Quarterly Communication notice was given of several amendments to the organic law; among others, one to dispense with Quarterly Communications. The Grand Master was of opinion that this change would not at present be desirable. He notices the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland regarding its severance of relations with the Grand Orient of France, and approves the determination of the former.

A communication was received from Bro. Ramon Illa, asking recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba. Consideration of the matter was deferred.

The following effort to amend the Constitution was lost:

Resolved, That on page 55, Art. 6 of the Constitution, the word "two" on the seventh line, be struck out, and the word "one" substituted.

The purpose of the proposed amendment was to make balloting on applications for degrees or membership, unanimous. We regret the defeat of a regulation as old as Masonry. The ancient regulations are as follows: "But no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the *unanimous* consent of all the members of that lodge *then present*, etc., etc." *Italics ours.*

The time for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge was changed from February to June 24th.

We do not find a report on Correspondence.

Statistics—Lodges, 11; membership, 566.

M.·. W.·. John Yeo, Port Hill, G. M.; R.·. W.·. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, G. Sec'y.

QUEBEC, 1877.

The Eighth Annual Communication was held in Montreal, Sept. 26th.

M.·.W.·. James Dunbar on the Throne.

The address of the Grand Master is brief, but practical and comprehensive. He congratulates the Craft on numerical achievements, and the financial prosperity of the Grand Lodge:

The increase of Freemasonry during the past few years has been very remarkble, and particularly in the United Kingdom, where, according to recent authority, it has been computed that nearly one out of every four or five men of the upper and middle classes is a Mason.

The Grand Lodge of England has now three Princes occupying the three first chairs,—the Prince of Wales being Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught Senior Grand Warden, and Prince Leopold Junior Grand Warden.

If the children have a moiety of the integrity of the good Queen Mother, we will not object to the Grand Lodge of England making as much of them as she is inclined.

Speaking of Princes, we have a few in Chicago—say five hundred, more or less—and filled to the brim with "Royal Secrets." It is a magnificent, benevolent spectacle to look upon them at a banquet. Like all other exalted characters, they take kindly to good things.

The Grand Master makes the gratifying announcement that fraternal relations have been established with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The correspondence is published. Missouri still withholds recognition.

The Grand Lodge sanctioned an appropriation of two hundred dollars for the relief of St. John brethren.

Dispensations for three new lodges have been issued.

The Grand Master recommended the resumption of reports on correspondence. A committee was appointed. Amen.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters are very readable papers. R.·.W.·. J. T. McMinn, D. D. G. Master of the Montreal District, recommended that measures be instituted by the Grand Lodge to assert its supreme jurisdiction. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the recognition of this Grand Lodge—through the establishment of fraternal relations in the interchange of Grand Representatives—by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and in view of the fact that there still exists in this jurisdiction, a subordinate Lodge working under charter from that Grand Body, as well as three subordinate lodges working under charters from the Grand Lodge of England; therefore, it is expedient, that a definite period be now fixed when those several lodges shall return to their respective Grand Lodges their charters, and receive from this Grand Lodge a duplicate thereof, so that the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec may be preserved intact in accordance with the well understood regulations defining the territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges on this Continent.

And, inasmuch as the interests of the Craft in this jurisdiction require that no unnecessary delay shall ensue in carrying out this resolution, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master is hereby instructed to cause the same to be communicated forthwith to the Grand Lodge of England and Scotland respectively, with a respectful notification that their several subordinate lodges shall on or before the 1st of January next comply with the terms thereof.

A lodge having placed an E. A. on *probation for six months*, the Board of General Purposes presented a sound view of the case:

We are bound to say that we consider the action of Golden Rule Lodge No. 5 arbitrary and unconstitutional, and would recommend that the lodge be ordered, at its next Regular Communication, or whenever the brother making the complaint presents himself for the purpose to examine him,—and if he be found sufficiently advanced to pass him to the Second Degree, and within the usual time thereafter, upon his undergoing a satisfactory examination and proving himself qualified, to raise him to the Sublime Degree of a M. M., unless, indeed, a distinct and sufficient charge has been previously preferred against him, and he be in due time tried and convicted thereupon.

Dual membership was extinguished.

The Committee on Rituals reported progress. Their labors in revising the first degree met with favor. The evening was occupied in its exemplification.

The first business of the morning session was to present Past Grand Master J. H. Graham with a silver tea service, in recognition of his distinguished services.

The various reports of the Board of General Purposes are models of clear and concise statement. The Board recommended that the consideration of the application of the Grand Lodge of "Cuba" for recognition, be deferred. The Board say:

In view of the fact that all possible means have been exhausted by this Grand Lodge, to bring about an amicable settlement with these lodges working under Foreign Grand Lodges without effect, the Board recommends that the proper steps be now taken to establish the authority of this Grand Lodge over all subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec is an *independent sovereign* Grand Body, and so recognized by the Grand Lodges of this continent, with but one exception. Standing in this relation to the Craft, it is her solemn duty to insist upon her jurisdictional rights *regardless of consequences*. Our brethren of Quebec have been patient and forbearing; more so than would have been Illinois under like circumstances.

We find a memorial page to our distinguished brother Gouley, deceased.

Statistics—Lodges, 62; membership, 2,810.

M.·.W.·. Bro. Melbourne M. Tait, Montreal, G. M.; R.·.W.·. I. H. Isaacson, Montreal, G. Sec'y; Rev. Bro. H W. Nye, Ironhill, Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

Since the foregoing has been placed in the hands of the printer, we are in receipt of the following proclamation:

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Montreal, P. Q., 28th June, 5878.

To the M. W. the Grand Masters, Officers and Brethren of all Regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, to whom these presents may come Greeting:

BRETHREN: It was with profound regret that I felt it my duty to issue the following proclamation.

To all brethren in obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, has granted warrants to form two lodges of Masons at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, one to be called "King Solomon No. 622," and the other "Argyle No. 625." And

WHEREAS, It has been officially announced that the said lodges are to be erected, constituted and consecrated by virtue of such warrants, and their officers to be installed on the 24th day of June, instant. And

WHEREAS, By such action, the Grand Lodge of Scotland has unjustifiably and unlawfully invaded the territory and jurisdiction of "The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," in violation of the laws and traditions of the fraternity affecting the establishment and sovereignty of Grand Lodges, and in a manner calculated to interfere most seriously with the welfare and harmony of the Craft in the said Province. And

WHEREAS, such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland has occurred after unconditional recognition by her of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as having and exercising supreme Masonic jurisdiction in said Province, which recognition she subsequently withdrew without just or lawful cause.

Be it therefore known unto you all, that in vindication of the sovereignty of "the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," and of the inherent rights and prerogative of our ancient, honorable and loyal fraternity, and in justice to all those Grand Lodges whose recognition has been extended to her;—I therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of "The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," declare and proclaim that the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in granting said two warrants, was and is unfraternal and unconstitutional; that said warrants are irregular and illegal; that the lodges to be formed thereunder will be irregular and illegal lodges; that all Masons named in said warrants are now, and all persons becoming members of said lodges will be irregular Masons; and I hereby further declare and proclaim all Masonic intercourse to be suspended, and to cease between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and the G. L. of Scotland, and all lodges and brethren in obedience thereto; and all brethren of the G. L. of Quebec, are hereby commanded to hold no Masonic intercourse with any brother in obedience to the said G. L. of Scotland, as far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned; and this edict shall be, and remain in full force and effect, until revoked by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge of Quebec. And it is hereby further ordered that due proclamation of this edict be made to all brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge; of all which they will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly; and also that the same be communicated to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 21st day of June, A. L. 5878.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.

MELBOURNE M. TAIT,
Grnad Master.

Some historical data will be necessary for a clear understanding of the unfriendly attitude of these Bodies; particularly that of the Grand Lodge of Scotland towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized on the 20th day of October, 1869, and has since been recognized as an independent sovereign Grand Lodge of symbolic Masonry by forty-two Grand Lodges of the English speaking jurisdictions of the continent of North America, (including that of Illinois) together with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and various other Grand Bodies of Europe and South America.

At the date of its institution, four lodges, three working under English authority, and one, Elgin, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, declined, and still decline to accept the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a governing body. Every effort has been made by the latter, consistent with her dignity as a Masonic power, to induce these lodges to respect the rights and authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and also to induce the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England to aid her in the undertaking. Our sister

jurisdiction had reason to suppose that the former had assented to her jurisdictional claims; for, on the 5th day of February, 1877, the Grand Lodge of Scotland did "unanimously resolve to open fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec." In accordance with this recognition, an interchange of representatives followed.

Soon after, on the 4th day of October, 1877, believing that the Grand Lodge of Scotland could not interpose reasonable objection to the absolute supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within her established jurisdictional limits, the latter suggested to the former, the "propriety of directing that Elgin Lodge take such steps as may be necessary to place itself under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

In response to this request and resolutions accompanying it, the Grand Lodge of Scotland authorized the following communication to Elgin Lodge, a *copy* of which was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

"In opening fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, our Grand Lodge could not have had the slightest intention of recognizing any right upon which might be founded a demand for the severance of the tie existing between it and its daughter lodge of Montreal. Should such a right be insisted upon, I feel certain that rather than accede to the demand, the Grand Lodge of Scotland will authorize the recall of its commission to its representative near the Grand Lodge of Quebec." It was recalled.

The reply of the Grand Master of Quebec, of May 17th, 1878, to the determination of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, covers the whole ground of the controversy; also affirming a well recognized principle, tenaciously insisted upon by every English speaking jurisdiction on this continent, that political and Masonic boundaries should be *coterminous*.

We do not wish to judge harshly, but in the present aspect of the case, we must believe that the establishment of two new lodges, immediately succeeding the disruption of fraternal relations, was a malicious defiance of the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Not only this, but a direct declaration of disregard for the jurisdictional claims of every Grand Lodge in America. We do not believe that this determination of the Grand Lodge of Scotland admits of remote justification; consequently, we hope that every Grand Body on this continent will at once adopt measures to show the Grand Lodge of Scotland, that she cannot invade our rights with impunity.

RHODE ISLAND, 1877.

Preceding the Semi-Annual Communication of November 20th, 1876, we find several special, and one festival communication. At the latter some business was transacted, and the following report presented and adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the annual address of the M. W. Grand Master, delivered in May last, respectfully report that they have examined the same carefully, and present the result of their considerations in the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by this M. W. Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That the edict issued on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, A. L. 5876, by the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of this jurisdiction, in relation to clandestine Masons, be, and the same is, hereby approved and confirmed.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island deems it necessary to declare, and hereby does declare, that each State and Territory within the United States, wherein there is now existing a Grand Lodge recognized by and in fellowship with this Grand Lodge, is a separate and distinct Masonic jurisdiction, under the sole government of the Grand Lodge so recognized therein.

Resolved, That the above declaration being the fundamental law of Masonry, the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has never acknowledged, and will not acknowledge the right of any Grand Lodge or Grand Orient to claim, hold, or exercise Masonic authority over any portion of any State or Territory wherein already exists a regularly recognized Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That it is not within the power of any Grand Lodge to legally surrender any portion of its authority or jurisdiction to any other Grand Lodge or Grand Orient, or to permit any other Grand Lodge or Grand Orient to exercise concurrent authority within its own territorial jurisdiction.

Resolved, That if, at any time, any Grand Lodge, recognized by and in fellowship with this Grand Lodge, shall surrender its sole and exclusive territorial jurisdiction to any other power or authority, or shall recognize any other Grand Lodge or Grand Orient as holding jurisdiction within its territory, then and in that case this Grand Lodge will cease to hold Masonic fellowship with such Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of this jurisdiction be, and he is, hereby requested, whenever it shall come to his knowledge that any Grand Lodge has so surrendered its authority or divided its jurisdiction, to issue his edict suspending all Masonic intercourse between the lodges and members of this State and the lodges and members of the jurisdiction under the Grand Lodge aforesaid.

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to pay to the publisher of the "Freemasons' Repository" the cost of publishing therein the official directory and papers of this Grand Lodge, as the same shall be approved by the M. W. Grand Master.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction to pay to the publisher of the "Freemasons' Repository" the cost of printing therein the directory of said lodge.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge declares the connection of Masonic emblems with the business of individuals to be unmasonic.

Sound, every word of it.

The Semi-Annual Communication convened in Providence. M.·. W.·. Nicholas VanSlyck in the Grand East.

The Committee on Correspondence reported adversely to the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. Concurred in.

Brother Addeman, in behalf of a Special Committee to whom had been referred the proposition "to provide for a Board or Commission on Masonic Trials," reported that they did not deem it expedient that the Grand Constitution should be amended in the direction suggested. The committee subsequently asked further time for the consideration of the question. In this connection, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when in any lodge a trial shall be ordered, the Master of such lodge shall cause notice thereof, and of the time and place where such trial is to be held, to be sent to the M. W. Grand Master and to the Grand Secretary, at least seven days before such trial.

An Emergent Communication assembled April 12th, 1877, in Wakefield, to attend "the funeral of M.·.W.·. Stephen Ayrault Robinson, a Past Grand Master," of the jurisdiction.

The Eighty-Seventh Annual Communication assembled in Providence, May 21st.

The transactions of the session were largely devoted to local interests. It gives us pleasure to know that the Grand Body is relieved of all financial embarrassment.

There is nothing presented in the address of the Grand Master that calls for particular mention; except that he declined a re-election:

Four years have now elapsed since you placed this jewel upon my breast, and to-day it must be placed upon the breast of another. As I have heretofore informed you I have looked forward to this day to dissolve the official relationship that has existed between us as your Grand Master. This determination has not been made without mature consideration of my duty to the Craft, its claims upon me and the effect upon your welfare. There never could exist a more favorable moment for a change than now. All is peaceful and harmonious Freemasonry was never so firmly established as now, and never gave better promise for the future.

Rev. and W. Bro., Henry W. Rugg, submitted a two page report on Foreign Correspondence. His remarks recommending the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," we cannot endorse:

The "Grand Lodge of Colon" in Cuba was established in 1859. It seems to have been regularly formed, and claimed to be and was a Sovereign Grand Masonic Body. When, however, a little later, the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite was organized, the "Grand Lodge of Colon" accepted its constitution and government, so becoming a subordinate of, or an appendage to, that organization. The lodges of symbolic Masonry vainly tried to obtain their rights under the rule of the Supreme Council, and to preserve the independency of their own Grand Lodge; failing in which, in August last, thirteen lodges met in convention and formed the "Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba," only assuming to recognize and regulate the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. The steps taken were regular, and the organization then created was made independent and sovereign, without any entangling alliances.

Either Bro. Rugg or we are incorrect. We made our statements, last year, from documents furnished by the representatives of the rival bodies. If they are consulted, it would seem impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that neither claimant has any claim to symbolic consideration.

It is difficult to understand how Bro. Rugg reconciles his position in this case, with his views expressed in another part of his report.

There have been received at the office of the Grand Secretary, and by your committee, communications from, and published proceedings of, various Grand Masonic Bodies whose constitutions or methods of procedure, or relations with other organizations are of such a nature as to debar them from official recognition in jurisdictions where it is held that every Grand Lodge must have an independent existence, and not be merely co-ordinate with some other organization; and where it is believed that each Grand Lodge must have exclusive control within certain territorial limits, and be the ultimate authority for its new members.

Tried by this standard many of the Grand Bodies in Europe and South America appear lacking in the true essentials of independent Grand Lodges, such as should represent and govern Ancient Craft Masonry. They acknowledge allegiance to Grand Orients; or vest their powers in some convention in which they only have a representative voice or vote; or they only possess a concurrent jurisdiction, hence they are *irregular* according to the American standard, although, in many cases, they make noble manifestation of the distinguishing characteristics of the Masonic Institution.

Statistics—Lodges, 31; membership, 4,326.

M.·.W.. Charles R. Cutler, Warren, G M. R.· W.·. Edwin Baker, Providence, G. Sec.

SCOTLAND, 1878.

It affords us much pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the proceedings of the Quarterly Communication of this distinguished Grand Body, held in Edinburgh, on the 6th of February.

M.·.W.·. Brother, Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., on the Throne.

Worshipful Brother Adam Thompson was received and congratulated as the Representative of the M.·.W.·. Grand Lodge of Illinois, near the M.·.W.·. Grand Lodge of Scotland. We but echo the sentiments of the brethren of this jurisdiction, when we express an ardent hope that these fraternal courtesies may result in more intimate relations between the two Grand Lodges.

The particular business of the session was the election of the Grand Committee composed of thirty-six members, and which, it appears, is of recent origin. This body is, as we understand it, analogous to the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodges of the Dominion. We find this record, which will in a measure explain the functions of the Committee:

The minutes of last Quarterly Communication, and the several minutes of the Grand Committee, which had been printed and circulated among the members of Grand Lodge, held as read, were confirmed, as were also the minutes of a Statutory Meeting of Grand Committee held to-day.

Following the meeting of the Grand Lodge, are several sessions of the Grand Committee. At the meeting of the 26th of February we find the following:

The Grand Secretary submitted a communication from the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, stating that certain brethren belonging to lodges there, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, had, in conjunction with others of the Irish Constitution, formed themselves into "The Grand Lodge of New South Wales;" that of the twenty-seven Scotch lodges in that Province, eight only had been represented at the meeting at which the schismatics threw off their allegiance to their respective Grand Lodges; that the Provincial Grand Lodge were doing all in their power to counteract the disloyal movement referred to; and that in this they had the cordial and fraternal co-operation of the District Grand Master and lodges under the English Constitution. The Grand Secretary also tabled his reply, containing instructions for the guidance of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which was approved of.

An application by the Grand Lodge of Missouri (Colored) for recognition was remitted to the Foreign and Colonial Committee, with the recommendation that in reporting, the Sub-Committee be not influenced by any distinction of color.

We suppose that our brethren are so familiar with the views of the English speaking Grand Lodges of this continent, that any reference to the question of recognizing the Colored Masonry of this country would be entirely unnecessary. We may be permitted to say, however, that "color" does not enter into the controversy. With us, it is a question of legitimacy, and nothing more.

At the meeting of the Grand Committee on March 26th, the following action appears.

The resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of England regarding the recent action of the Grand Orient of France were read by the Secretary. They are as follows:—"1st, That this Grand Lodge views with profound regret the step taken by the Grand Orient of France in thus removing from its constitution those paragraphs which assert a belief in the existence of T. G. A. O. T. U., because such an alteration is opposed to the traditions, practice, and feelings of all 'true and genuine' Masons from the earliest to the present time. 2d, That this Grand Lodge, whilst always anxious to receive in the most fraternal spirit the brethren of any Foreign Grand Lodge whose proceedings are conducted according to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of which a belief in T. G. A. O. T. U. is the first and most important, cannot recognize as 'true and genuine' brethren any who have been initiated in lodges which either deny or ignore that belief. 3d, That in view of the foregoing resolutions the W. Masters of all lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England be directed not to admit any foreign brother as a visitor, unless—(1) He is duly vouched for, or unless his certificate shows that he has been initiated according to the ancient rites and ceremonies in a lodge professing belief in T. G. A. O. T. U.; and (2) Not unless he himself shall acknowledge that this belief is an essential landmark of the Order. 4th, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, to each Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, and to the W. Masters of all lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and that it be an instruction to the W. Master of each lodge to read these resolutions at the first meeting of his lodge after the reception thereof, and to direct that they shall be entered upon the minutes." The Grand Committee unanimously agreed in this case to recommend to Grand Lodge to adopt resolutions similar to those of the Grand Lodge of England.

We also find a charter granted for a lodge in *Montreal, Canada.*

The Grand Lodge of Wyoming was recognized.

At the meeting of the Committee held on the 9th day of April, a large number of alterations to the laws and constitution were recommended for the action of the Grand Lodge:

Paid Officers of Grand Lodge not to be subject to annual election. Section 1 of chapter 1 to read thus—"The whole Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge shall be annually elected by its members, with the exception of the paid officers whose appointments shall be held terminable at St. Andrew's Day annually on three months prior notice being given by resolution to terminate their appointment at such period."

The Foreign Colonial Committee report:

The committee had under its consideration an application from certain brethren in Montreal craving a warrant for the erection of a lodge there, to be called the "Argyle." In respect this Grand Lodge does not recognize the pretended Grand Lodge of Quebec, which now seeks the exclusive jurisdiction of this district, and which jurisdiction has been relinquished by the Grand Lodge of Canada, the committee recommends Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petition, particularly as the Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises at present jurisdiction over lodges at Montreal, which were instituted by it long prior to the existence of any Grand Lodge in Canada, pretended or real.

We are not fully acquainted with the differences between these Grand Lodges, that prompted this action, and for that reason withhold remarks. We sincerely hope that whatever friction may exist will soon disappear. Statistics are not given.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1877.

The *One Hundred and First* Annual Communication was held December 15th.

M.·.W.·. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Grand Master.

The Grand Master opens a very creditable address with a fraternal mention of the decease of Bros. Gouley of Missouri, Dove, of Virginia, and Harris, of New Hampshire. On the subject of dispensations for new lodges he says:

No dispensations for the formation of new lodges have been issued during the past year. In view of the pecuniary pressure, which has prevailed so generally throughout the United States, this is neither surprising nor discouraging. New lodges are more often organized for the convenience of brothers, than because of actual necessity within any particular territorial limit. It consequently follows that in times of financial stringency, members are more willing to submit to temporary inconvenience than incur unnecessary expenses.

He also calls attention to the "able and interesting" report on Foreign (why not say Masonic) Correspondence of Bro. Inglesby; and in the same connection recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba. His remarks on French Freemasonry we are glad to notice:

In October, 1877, the Grand Orient of France struck from its constitution the following clause: "Freemasonry holds to the principle of the existence of God, and of the immortality of the soul," and in lieu of it, inserted: "Freemasonry holds to the principle of an absolute freedom of conscience, and to the brotherhood of mankind. It excludes no one on account of his belief." The action thus taken is in direct contravention of what we regard as the Nineteenth Landmark, to-wit: "That every Mason must believe in the existence of God, as the Grand Architect of the Universe." It is, therefore, almost needless to say that the above change has greatly shocked Freemasons generally, and has been generally condemned. For several years there has been no communication between the Grand Orient of France and this Grand Lodge, by reason of what was regarded an unwarrantable interference with one of our sister jurisdictions. The course which it has now adopted is but another step in the road which it has been pursuing. No expression of opinion upon our part can reach it, and certainly would be disregarded. But we owe it to ourselves to express our condemnation of so utter an abandonment of what we have been taught to regard as a great principle of Freemasonry.

It appears to have been a mooted question, *when* the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction was organized. The Grand Master devotes much attention to the subject, and concludes that "*the true date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was the year 1777, and its first Grand Master was Barnard Elliott.*"

Past Grand Master William K. Blake dissented from this opinion, and is sustained by a Special Committee, who report:

That, as is well known, Masonry was inaugurated in South Carolina in the year 1736 by the organization of Solomon's Lodge. The first inception of Grand Lodge Masonry seems to have been in the year 1737, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was first organized. In the year 1754 the Provincial Grand Lodge was re-organized and put upon a firm basis. This occurrence was commemorated by this Grand Lodge by full and impressive Centennial exercises held in the year 1854. In these exercises our distinguished brother, A. G. Mackey, took full part, as appears by the published proceedings of the occasion.

The next prominent event in the history of Grand Lodge Masonry in South Carolina occurred in the year 1777, when, to use the words of Worshipful Master W. G. DeSaussure in his address delivered at the last Annual Communication, "the Provincial Grand Lodge declared itself the Independent Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina." This certainly marked the epoch when, for the first time in the history of Masonry, there existed in South Carolina a Grand Lodge claiming and exercising jurisdiction within the State, independent of any other or outside authority. Whether this Grand Lodge be the same to-day as then existing or not, it certainly has succeeded to the authority and position then claimed and exercised by such Grand Lodge. To use again the language of Bro. DeSaussure in the address referred to. This year is "consequently the Centennial year of the Independent Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina, of which Colonel Barnard Elliott was first Grand Master."

Your committee, however, concur with Bro. Blake in his position, that this cannot be considered the Centennial year of *this* Grand Lodge, considering, as he does, this Grand Lodge to be the corporate Body chartered in 1817, and still existing under such charter. It is too well established that a corporation derives its existence simply and only from the act of the higher body which incorporates it. As then this charter was granted only in 1817, it follows that the present corporate entity known as the Grand Lodge of A. F. M. of South Carolina could not have existed prior to that date.

But as this is certainly the Centennial year of the first organization of an Independent Grand Lodge in the State, and as it is equally true that while this present Grend Lodge may not be the same to-day as then existed, it certainly has succeeded to the position then for the first time occupied by such Grand Body, and as this present Grand Lodge has already, in the year 1854, celebrated the Centennial of the first Provincial Grand Lodge in this State, it seems to your committee only proper that some fitting celebration be had of the present interesting and important occasion.

Several decisions are reported by the Grand Master. The first is somewhat new in the line of physical disqualifications:

First. Application for initiation was made by one who was strictured, but whose avocation in life was that of a mechanic, and whose stricture did not prevent the exercise of great bodily strength.

The question was originally submitted to Right Worshipful Bro. L. T. Izlar, District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 6, who decided that it was such a maim as prevented the initiation. An appeal from his decision was taken, and I decided, overruling the District Deputy Grand Master, that a stricture was not a maim in such sense as prevented initiation.

As our M.·. W.·. Bro. Robbins is the "medicine man" of the fraternity of our State, it is rather unsafe for a non-professional to hazard much of an opinion on this class of infirmity; but as this will not probably meet his eye till *after* the Annual Communication, we shall venture to insist that Brother Izlar is correct. If an applicant for the degrees is so much troubled with a stricture, (ordinarily referring to the *urethra*) that it is a noticeable impediment to the full exercise of his physical powers, we cannot understand why it is not as much of a bar to his reception as would be a noticeable organic trouble of the heart, lungs, or brain. How was it known that the petitioner was thus afflicted, if not by external evidences? We repeat an opinion, often expressed, that the safe method is to require a strict construction of the land-mark. The Committee on Jurisprudence seem to accept this position, but soften up a little in concluding their review of the case:

Your committee, however, are not agreed that every case of stricture or rupture would be such as to disqualify the candidate. But they deem it best, therefore, to leave such cases to be acted upon, as they may from time to time arise.

Bro. Smith, D. D. G. M., submits the following:

A brother owes the lodge for money borrowed while in distress, can the lodge refuse to grant him a dimit after he pays in full his annual dues? and if it can be proven that a brother owes his lodge and is able to pay it and will not, can the lodge prefer charges against him when the indebtedness is for borrowed money?

Upon which I ruled, that the two questions would, I thought, be covered by one answer, viz: The lodge is competent to refuse the dimit if it is satisfied that the brother in question is able to pay the borrowed money, but it should, in that case, prefer charges against him for un-Masonic conduct, and allow him a fair trial. If it appears that he is still in distress, and the money cannot be refunded by him, then the lodge can cancel the debt by its vote, and, if the dues are paid in full, upon his written application grant him the dimit.

To which the Committee reply:

The word arrears has a technical meaning. It does not, and cannot, in the sense used in Article 137, mean "borrowed money." No matter how much money a brother may owe his lodge outside of his dues, if these are paid in full he is entitled to his dimit. If a lodge under-

takes to lend its money, it must collect it through the courts of the country, as all other creditors are required to do, and it makes no difference that the debtor is a brother. The lodge cannot be made a tribunal for the collection of debts of this nature.

Good law.

The Committee on "Decisions and Legislation of the Grand Lodge," submitted a valuable report, from which we make selections:

When a question is before the Grand Lodge, no motion shall be received but to adjourn the debate, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they here stand arranged, and shall, with the exception of the last, be decided without debate.

* * * * * *

The Master of a lodge has a right to exclude a member whilst in a state of intoxication, and upon the ground that he could exclude any one whose behavior produced want of harmony.

December 19th, 1871.

* * * * * *

The Grand Lodge will not require from the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction any fee for the entering, passing or raising any person who is regularly and properly acknowledged by the religious denomination to which he belongs, to be a minister of God, according to their usages, nor require any annual contributions on his account.

Permanent Regulations, 1845.

* * * * * *

That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that lotteries (being a species of gambling) cannot be held under the sanction of a Masonic body for any purpose whatever, without a violation of the great principles of the Order.

November 17th, 1868.

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Such lodges have no members; the three officers named in the dispensation are *quasi* members, and they alone are entitled to ballot for candidates for initiation. Mackey's History of Freemasonry, 445; December 9, 1874.

* * * * * *

A Master may preside over a lodge under dispensation without having first received the degree of Past Master.

December 19th, 1871.

* * * * * *

When a candidate has received a favorable ballot, the naked objection of a member not present at the ballot, will not prevent the degree balloted for from being conferred. The objector is required to assign a reason for his objection, or prefer charges, as the case may require, and upon the validity of which the lodge shall pass.

December, 1875.

* * * * * *

The conferring of the Past Master's degree is a necessary portion of the installation ceremony, and an absolute condition precedent to the Master taking his seat in the East. And should it so happen that on the night of installation there is no one present competent to confer the degree, the ceremony should be postponed until some such person can be procured.

December 15, 1875.

A Master may preside over a lodge under dispensation without having first received the degree of Past Master.

December 19, 1871.

* * * * * *

No one who has received the symbolic degrees from a Sovereign Grand Inspector, 33°, can be admitted to visit. Mackey's History of Freemasonry, 312.

The right to visit is one of the essential rights conferred in the very act of making a Master Mason, and he can only be deprived of it for just cause. Every member of a lodge has the right of objecting to the admission of any visitor to his lodge, but the validity of his objections are to be determined by the Master of the lodge. If the objecting member is to decide on the validity of his objection, the right is the right of exclusion, not of objection. The inherent right to visit, and the unqualified right to exclude, cannot co-exist. To exclude a visitor without just cause is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Order, and the right to do so should not depend upon the caprice or passions of a single member. By recognizing in the master alone, the right to exclude, an impartial judgment is secured, and the rights of the visitor and of the lodge equally protected.

December 19, 1870.

The fifth quotation is one of those abnormal curiosities that come from brethren who are constantly on the alert for something new; or who are in active sympathy with the theories of "advanced grades." We have heretofore taken occasion to warn our brethren of this disposition to force into our system, principles subversive of the primary thought of *Free* Masonry. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina, as far back as 1845, promptly rebuked this tendency, and we exceedingly regret that it has yielded to a more insidious attack upon its integrity as a body of Symbolic Masons.

We object, that every Master Mason is the peer of the other, and that there is not a prerogative or position in Craft Masonry, in which *all* are not equally interested, and to which *all* cannot lawfully aspire.

We further object, that there is nothing known to Craft Masonry as *quasi*, or membership by implication. Honorary membership may be so classed, but this can only exist by the direct action of the lodge, from which it must *formally* emanate.

We still further object that it is a usurpation of power for a Grand Lodge to deprive a member of a constituent lodge, under dispensation or charter, of any inherent right, particularly the right of ballot or objection. These or any other rights can only be abridged by the lodge upon trials for unmasonic conduct.

If the Grand Lodge has authority to organize a "Supreme Council," by providing that the three first officers of a lodge U. D. are its only "active membership," it has the power to determine an active membership for a chartered lodge.

Look well to precedents, brethren. They are dangerous, and often interpose obstacles to harmony and efficiency.

Bro. Inglesby is not only a model Secretary, but a model Reporter. He crowds a large amount of information into ninety-one pages—much more

than most of the corps, with a deal larger space at their disposal. In his review of Alabama, he says:

In South Carolina, we are not troubled with this question, for the Ahiman Rezon compiled by Bro. Albert G. Mackey, M. D., in 1851, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, as its Book of Constitutions, in enumerating the external qualifications necessary before one can be initiated or become a member of a lodge, enacts as the *first* requisition that he be "*born of free white parents.*"

We notice, in this connection, that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory has an accredited Representative near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

We entirely concur in his remarks under Indiana, on the rum question:

In referring to the regulation passed at their last Annual Communication, making *the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage a Masonic offense*, (which regulation we animadverted upon in our Report on Correspondence last year,) the Grand Master very wisely calls attention to the fact, that "a decided distinction should be made between *temperance and total abstinence*, and recommends that the regulation be either repealed or amended so as to read, "the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to excess," etc. The Grand Master's head is entirely level when he says that the "*excess*" is the Masonic offense, but we suggest that inasmuch as the use of liquor to excess, is already a crime by the common law of Masonry the world over, it would be idle to re-enact so clearly settled a Masonic law. The most sensible thing would be to repeal the regulation of last year, and leave the matter where it already is by the common law of Masonry.

We like the following from Bro. Inglesby's review of Maine:

We further dissent from Bro. Drummond, and think the Mason who by mistake has cast a black ball, not only can *Masonically* make known to the lodge the fact of his mistake, but as a man and Mason it is his duty to do so! Honor, honesty and justice demands it of him. The secrecy of the ballot is intended to ist secure free, intelligent and consciencious use, and is not invaded in the case given. The mistake nullified the ballot.

Illinois receives kindly notice.

Statistics—Lodges, 182; membership, 6,913.

M.·. W.·. Beaufort W. Ball, Laurens, G. M.; R.·. W.·. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, G. Sec'y.

TENNESSEE, 1877.

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Communication met in Nashville, November 12th. There was a large representation of constituent lodges.

M.·.W.·. Bro. E. Edmundson presents in his address, a very truthful representation of our relations to the world. He says:

When our predecessors met here twelve months ago, our country had just emerged from an active, exciting and acrimonious political contest, in which the two great political parties had been for several months arrayed one against the other, and while no deadly or hostile weapons had been used, the English vocabulary had been pretty well exhausted in the use of unpleasant and offensive epithets. Many of our brotherhood who were assembled here had been active participants in that contest, and although its excitement was then at its acme, yet within these walls all was peaceful and harmonious; no bitterness, dissension or discord was seen here—the political differences were left without; we met then as we meet now, upon the level and as brothers. However great our religious and political differences outside, within these walls, and those of our subordinate lodges, they are unknown. One of the candinal principles of our Order, instilled in the mind of the novice at the very threshold, is that Masonry is not to interfere with our politics or religion, and is never to be discussed at our meetings, and this only would commend it favorably to the world, especially at a time when party spirit and religious fanaticism run high. Now, I am gratified to say, there is less of this in our broad and favored land than there has been for a very long time; and from one extreme to another, we have politically as well as Masonically a country free, peaceful and harmonious—no sections or divisions, but united, indivisible, inseparable and happy.

The dread Reaper has been active. Many good brethren have fallen. The Grand Master mentions them, together with the decease of prominent Masons of other jurisdictions.

He says that accessions to lodges have not been large, in consequence of depressed finances. It would have been a good thing for the Fraternity, the world over, if this depression had occurred ten years ago. We should not complain.

Two new lodges were authorized. The Grand Master is of opinion "that there are now too many lodges;" and further says, that at the outset of his administration he determined not to authorize new lodges except for good reasons; and, "not that a few brethren might be accommodated, but that the interests of Masonry should be promoted." Sound.

He made a loan of a small sum of money to defray the necessary expenses of the Grand Lodge. We should not refer to it except to present an objection of the Committee on Jurisprudence, as follows:

In relation to the question of the Order of the Grand Master to the Grand Treasurer to borrow money for the Grand Lodge, the committee is divided as to the power of the Grand Master to take such action. A majority of the committee are decidedly of the opinion that the Grand Master has no right to borrow money for the Grand Lodge. That it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to take care of itself in financial matters, and failing at one communication to provide the necessary funds with which to meet its obligations, its debts shall remain unpaid until the next meeting.

A minority of the Committee dissented, but the majority report was adopted. In the absence of a regulation making provision for such emergencies, the Grand Master, in our opinion, is perfectly justified in providing for *authorized* liabilities of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master calls attention to non-affiliates:

During the last nine years—from 1869 to 1877, inclusive—there have been 14,700 Master Masons added to the subordinate lodges of Tennessee, and these added to the then membership, viz., 18,601, would give an aggregate membership of 33,301, when in fact there are now only about 18,000, being 600 less than there were nine years ago, showing 15,227 that have died,

moved away, stand suspended or expelled, or gone into the ranks of the non-contributing Masons. Unless something is done to curtail the "privileges" enjoyed by this class, we will find their ranks swelling more and more, and the contributing ones growing correspondingly less. The only right or privilege the affiliate has in Tennessee over the non-affiliate is the single one of *voting* in the lodge. The "old Constitutions," which we are all bound to observe, require every Mason "to be a member of some lodge, and subject to its By-Laws and the General Regulations." We should discriminate between the working or paying Mason and the non-working or non-paying. I would deny all non affiliates, who are such from choice, the privilege of visitation beyond a certain number of visits, also the privilege of Masonic burial, and a participation at our festivals and public processions. Several of our sister Grand Lodges have a constitutional provision denying such privileges to this class, and other Grand Lodges have edicts of like import. I would suggest further that the Secretaries of lodges be required, in their annual returns here, to show the number of non-affiliates living in their jurisdictions, and that the Grand Secretary have a heading in the returns for non-affiliates.

We think Bro. Edmundson a little hasty. Although not particularly friendly to brethren who decline to support the lodge, we are of opinion that lodges should be at liberty to settle all such questions. We insist now, as heretofore, that a non-affiliate is without *any lawful* claim to fraternal consideration. They do not have the *right* or reason to expect it; still, if a lodge is disposed to extend courtesies, they should be at liberty to act their pleasure. Several decisions are of record. We select a limited number:

The lodges themselves must decide whether or not it is unmasonic for a brother to engage in "tippling." Edict 33 says, "It is the province of lodges under the restrictions prescribed by Masonic law and usage, to determine what pursuits, practices or delinquencies are in violation of the moral law."

That the Master's signature to a certificate is not *necessary* to make valid a "dimit," and he is dimitted *when* such an order is made, the certificate being only evidence of such.

That a *legal summons* is a Masonic writ, attested by the Secretary, with the lodge seal, and served by a proper person, usually by the Tyler, though any one may serve it. It is sufficient that he is *known* to have received it, and he is not relieved from its observance should he get it through the post-office, or otherwise. A newspaper notice, however, is not a summons. And the Master may issue a *verbal* summons equally binding.

A novel case of "prerogative" is presented by the Grand Master. A lodge had been guilty of reprehensible irregularities. The charter was arrested and subsequently restored. He says:

In restoring it, however, I felt justifiable in the exercise of certain extraordinary powers. I appointed a new Master and Wardens to supersede the last ones elected and installed. A memorial signed by a majority of the members of the lodge, asking for a restoration, suggested certain brethren for the three highest officers, and I appointed them, and respectfully ask you to sanction these appointments and continue them until the next election, for the reports I have received from the lodge justify fully the selection made.

The Grand Lodge did not homologate.

The Committee on appeals and Grievances made an extended report.

The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending that no *per diem* be paid to its members save to standing committees; and that the *per capita* tax be reduced to thirty cents.

An effort was made to put the Grand Lodge on wheels—to be considered another year.

For the first time in a number of years we find a report on Correspondence. It is presented by our distinguished Bro. George Stodart Blackie, and will be read with pleasure by those who have heretofore known him in this same connection.

At the conclusion of his report he submits a series of resolutions, which were adopted. The following are of general interest:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee heartily welcomes the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory into the sisterhood of American Grand Lodges, and has pleasure in extending to her fraternal relations.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, having been regularly formed in August last, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee takes pleasure in welcoming her youngest American sister, and extends to her recognition and neutral representation.

Resolved, That it having appeared to her satisfaction that the Grand Lodge of Colon was a defunct Masonic body at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, and that the latter Grand Lodge was formed on unoccupied Masonic Territory, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee enrolls with pleasure the name of her island sister, the Grand Lodge of Cuba, among those bound to her in amity and correspondence.

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Resolved, That the action of the Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzerland, in separating herself from other organizations, and assuming sole control of the symbolic degrees in that country, has knit closer the bonds which unite her with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee and the other American Grand Lodges, and has set an example which we hope to see followed by other European Masonic powers.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Grand Orient of France, by erasing from its Constitution the belief in the Supreme Architect of the Universe and the immortality of the soul, has made a concession to atheism and atheists, which takes away the basis of all their degrees, and that therefore the so-called Masons of that obedience are no longer to be regarded as a part of the great Masonic family.

In relation to the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," Brother Blackie labors under the misapprehension, with others, that the Supreme Council *usurped* powers. This is not true if the statements of Bro. Illa are correct. The Grand Lodge of Colon *submitted* itself, and the three lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina surrendered charters received from that body, and necessarily received authorizations from the Supreme Council, or a Grand Orient under its supervision and control. If Bro. Blackie will admit the power of any body apart from a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry to create Craft lodges, then he may be correct. We do not believe in the doctrine. See New Jersey.

Statistics—Lodges, 409; membership, 17,911. This is a slight decline from the report of last year.

M.·. W.·. Americus V. Warr, Rossville, G. M.; R.·. W.·. John Frizzell, Nashville, G. Sec'y.

TEXAS, 1877.

The Forty-Second Annual Communication was held in Houston, December 13th.

M.·.W.·. Marcus F. Mott, presiding.

We should fail to convey our high appreciation of our distinguished brother if we neglected to give the beginning and conclusion of his able address:

From all the information I have been able to gather I am satisfied that the moral tone of Masonry in Texas was never better than now. There has been less comparative increase of membership than at some former periods of its history, which of itself is an auspicious omen. Lodges have given more attention to the exclusion of unworthy material. The portals have been more closely guarded, and the moral qualifications of candidates more strictly inquired into. Gambling, intemperance and kindred vices have been warred against, discipline enforced and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge generally observed and respected. The spirit, philosophy and teachings of the Order are being better understood and its great moral design more appreciated. Still, much remains to be done in this direction. There is yet much groping in the darkness by those who have been accustomed to consider the ritual and lectures as the sum and substance of Masonry—though I am happy to say that inquiry is awakening and the moral beauties and sublime truths of the Order are being daily more and more unfolded in the light of earnest investigation. When every Mason in this jurisdiction comes to understand that Masonry means something more than lectures, attendance upon lodge meetings, and the payment of lodge dues—that it is something higher, nobler and better than a mere mutual aid association, a brighter future will take the place of the already bright present. The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man find ample exposition in the spirit of our institution. It reaches into and touches the hearts and homes of men, their happiness and their moral welfare. It guides them into the sweet paths of virtue and holds out the hope of a glorious immortality. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace."

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Yes, brethren! the Institution of Freemasonry is worth preserving and perpetuating. It is a house not made with hands. It is a blending of the spiritual of another life with the realistic of this. It is a Temple which has its corner-stone and stable foundations in Truth and Charity; it has its mystic crypts, its sacred fanes, and its towering columns, while above bends its canopy, fretted with the tracery of Deity's hand. In the heart of every true Mason this Temple has its shrine, while its entire fabric is hallowed by God's Word, and every part made strong and lasting by the cement of brotherly love. Let us keep pure and holy this glorious structure, and we may hope to walk by the beautiful River of Life and enjoy forever the beatitudes of the Just.

For various causes, nineteen charters were arrested. The Grand Master also reports authorization for thirteen new lodges.

It is difficult to understand why Bro. Mott should "deplore the increase" of lodges, and still consent to these large additions. He recommends that the rule requiring fifteen petitioners for a new lodge, should be enlarged to twenty.

He includes in the list of deceased brethren, Bros. Gouley, of Missouri, and Harris, of New Hampshire. M.·.W.·. Bro. J. C. Braden, Grand Master of Minnesota, died at San Antonio:

On the 9th inst. M. W. J. C. Braden, Grand Master of Masons of Minnesota, died at San Antonio, where he had gone with the hope of benefiting his health. This distinguished brother came to Texas some weeks ago with his family, seeking our Western salubrious climate as a panacea for consumption. The disease, however, was too strongly fastened upon him, and after lingering several weeks he died in a strange land far from his home. The brethren at San Antonio gave him every attention, and did all in their power to soothe and comfort his last moments. His remains were prepared for removal to Minnesota, and were escorted by the Fraternity to the train. Anchor Lodge No. 424 designated one of its members to take charge of the remains, and accompany the widow and children as far as Chicago, where they will be met by a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. The remains were received in Houston by Holland Lodge No. 1 on the night of the 10th inst., and placed in its hall until the next day, when the lodge, under the immediate direction of our R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and escorted by Ruthven Commandery No. 2, K. T., carried the remains in Masonic procession to the Northern bound train. The brethren and lodges who thus bestowed care upon our distinguished brother in his last moments, and paid appropriate respect to his remains, illustrated the teachings of our Order, and are entitled to the thanks of this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Braden was elected Grand Master of Minnesota in 1876, and was re-elected in 1877. He served in that capacity with distinguished ability, and our brethren of Minnesota have our profound sympathy in their bereavement.

The following incidents in the history of Masonry of Texas, are worthy of attention:

An interesting incident in the early history of Masonry in Texas has just been brought to light. Forty-nine years ago, and eight years before Texas achieved her independence upon the battle-field of San Jacinto, Bros. Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas, Ira Ingram, the first speaker of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, H. H. League, Eli Mitchell, Joseph White and Thomas M. Duke met together at the little village of San Felipe, on the Brazos river, in the first Masonic Convention ever held upon the soil of Texas. These distinguished pioneers and settlers of this great State must hereafter rank brothers John A. Wharton, Asa Brigham, James A. E. Phelps, Alexander Russell, Anson Jones and J. P. Caldwell as the earliest patrons and promoters of Masonry in Texas, and go down into history with this additional halo of glory around their memories.

In November last Bro. Guy M. Bryan, of Galveston, who is the custodian of the papers and archives of Stephen F. Austin, handed me a document found by him among Gen. Austin's papers, containing the proceedings of this convention, and desired me to present the same to this Grand Lodge. It is accompanied by a paper in Spanish which proves to be the form of a petition or dispensation for a new lodge. Before removing to Texas, Bro. Stephen F. Austin was a member of St. Louis Lodge No. 3, holding a charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at the town of St. Louis, in what was then the unoccupied Masonic Territory of Missouri. His status as a M. M. being established, there can be no question of the authenticity of the documents, and I have deposited them with the Grand Secretary, in accordance with Bro. Byran's request to await your pleasure.

The convention met for the purpose of petitioning the Grand York Lodge of Mexico for dispensation for a lodge at San Felipe. About that time and afterwards intense excitement existed in Mexico on the subject of suppressing the Masonic societies in obedience to a Bull fulminated against them by the reigning Pope. Indeed, in a short time, all the men of influence in the country were arrayed upon the side of one or the other of the political factions which were said to be under the guidance of the several Scotch and English lodges. The "Escoses," (or Scotch) lodges were composed of large proprietors and persons of distinction,

and were mostly men of moderate and conservative principles. The "Yorkanos," (or York Masons) were opposed to the Central, or Royal, government, and were in favor of the entire expulsion of the Spanish from Mexico. Towards the close of 1827, Don Jose Montano published his plan for the forcible reform of the government in order to counteract the growing influence of the Yorkanos. Civil war soon after raged, and in the struggle that followed, the rival Masonic bodies lost their power and prestige, and were rent into fragments. Disaster will always follow when Masonry goes beyond her legitimate sphere, and enters into the domain of things which concern her not. Owing to this distracted state of affairs the enterprise of forming a lodge at San Felipe was permitted to die out.

The document alluded to, being an important contribution to our history, I copy it in full, so that it may be published in our proceedings for the information of the Craft in this jurisdiction, and for the benefit of the future historian of our Order in Texas:

"At a meeting of Ancient York Masons, held in the town of San Felipe de Austin, on the 11th day of February, 1828, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Grand York Lodge of Mexico for granting a charter or dispensation for organizing a subordinate lodge at this place, the following brethren were present: Bros. H. H. League, Stephen F. Austin, Ira Ingram, Eli Mitchell, Joseph White, G. B. Ball, and Thos. M. Duke.

"On motion of Bro. Ira Ingram, and seconded, Bro. H. H. League was appointed chairman, and Thos. M. Duke, Secretary.

"On motion of Bro. Stephen F. Austin, and seconded, it was unanimously agreed that we petition to the Grand York Lodge of Mexico for a charter or dispensation to organize a lodge at this place to be called the Lodge of Union.

"On balloting for officers of the lodge, the following brothers were duly elected: Bro. S. F. Austin, Master; Bro. Ira Ingram, Senior Warden; Bro. H. H. League, Junior Warden.

Signed,

Attest: H. H. LEAGUE, *Chairman.*
THOMAS M. DUKE, *Secretary.*"

There is something peculiarly touching and interesting in this record. Those noble men, standing upon the confines of civilization, seeking to establish an Empire in the almost untrodden wilds of Texas, and looking forward with prophetic ken to the time when the "wilderness would blossom as a rose," and "tower'd cities and the busy hum of men" usurp the resort of the Indian and the home of the wild beast—seemed to feel that Masonry was a necessary incident to the civilization of the Anglo-American. They sought to invoke its beneficent teachings and humanizing influences in aid of their grand undertaking. No higher tribute was ever paid to our Order. No nobler estimate of its wisdom and truth ever imprinted upon the records of time.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported a case in which a member was expelled from his lodge for disbelief in the divine authenticity of the Bible:

The question may well be asked whether the specification contains any Masonic offense. It is in these words:

"1. In that the accused, Bro. Hodges, is a member of a club organized at Little River Academy who call themselves Free Thinkers, but better known as infidels, whose leading principles are a denial of the divine authenticity of the Holy Bible."

The most that this plea finds him guilty of is belonging to a certain club whose leading principles are found in the denial of the divine authenticity of the Holy Bible. It does not necessarily follow that he adopts all its tenets, or promulgates such doctrines. He may have joined from curiosity, a desire to learn the reasons held out by its members, or from social influences. Take the contrary proposition: He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a society

which takes the Bible for the rule and guide of their faith, declaring it to be "the inestimable gift of God to man." Yet it would seem from the findings of the lodge that he ignores the doctrines of *that* society. Taking the two together it would seem as if one was a set-off against the other.

This case is different from that of L. J. Russell, from the same lodge, which was before this Committee at the June Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1876. See page 68, Printed Proceedings. He was charged with "openly and publicly denying the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures," plead guilty to the specification, and made the issue squarely upon the constitutionality of Edict No. 95. For the reasons above stated, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Little River Lodge No. 401, in the case of Geo. P. Hodges, be reversed, without prejudice to the right of said lodge to prefer new charges embodying the offense intended to be charged in said case.

The report of the committee was approved. It is always proper to give the accused the benefit of every doubt; but our opinion is, that if this Bro. publicly associated with, countenanced and supported the organization mentioned, it was evidence beyond reasonable doubt, of his complicity with its sentiments and purposes.

It may be that the "Holy Bible, the inestimable gift of God to man," given us as a guide for "*faith* and practice" is a huge delusion. It may be that one hand supporting and the other resting upon Renan, Hume or Voltaire, would as well represent the animus of the Fraternity as the Bible; yet, while the latter is upon our altars, and recognized as *the* Great Light that is to direct man in his pilgrimage toward the final culmination of his highest and holiest aspirations, we do earnestly insist that a man stultifies his manhood, degrades himself in his own estimation, and in the estimation of all right thinking men, when he assents to ritualistic declarations of belief that *he* believes are not entitled to credence.

In connection with this subject, we are glad to find that the following resolution, presented by Bro. Sayres, received the assent of the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Texas considers the position heretofore assumed by her in reference to the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the divine authenticity of the sacred Scriptures, with the explanation contained in Resolution 95, adopted June, A. L. 5857, as of the most vital importance to Freemasonry.

There is much that would interest the reader in the reports of the Grievance and Appeal Committee. We would give other extracts if the space necessary was at our disposal. We can say this, however, that we never find papers that embrace a better understanding of our jurisprudence. The following resolution was referred to the committee for future report:

Resolved, That after acquittal of a member by a subordinate lodge, it is not proper for such lodge to again try him for the same offense, save after a new trial ordered by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized, and fraternal intercourse with Grand Orient of France withdrawn. The resolution adopted regarding the latter, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France, in abolishing from the foundation of its Constitution the assertion of the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul, and so opening its doors to atheism, had made a fundamental change in its character, and we can no longer recognize it as a part of the Masonic body.

The system of Grand Lecturers, which had been abolished, was renewed, and an appropriation of two thousand dollars voted to meet its expenses.

The report on Correspondence, by brother Cushing, opens with a commendation of the plan of Masonic trials adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We expressed our views upon this question last year, and do not yet find any good reason for an approval of the system.

Under Kansas, he denies the right of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to arrest charters of lodges organized prior to the institution of the Grand Lodge. If this Grand Lodge is a legal body, we would ask what becomes of its sovereignty if another Grand Lodge is permitted to occupy its territory? We are unable to discover any analogy between lodge membership and the relation of a constituent lodge to a Grand Lodge. It is true that I can retain membership in Illinois, no matter where my lot may be cast; but a lodge cannot retain fealty to the Grand Body of original jurisdiction, after the jurisdiction in which it is located has been organized into a regular Grand Lodge.

Under Maine, Bro. Cushing seems to entertain another view of the question. In reply to Bro. Drummond, who insists that it is proper for some thirty lodges of that jurisdiction to exist under charters from Massachusetts, (although constituents of his Grand Lodge) he smiles thus:

Now, what evidence has Bro. Drummond that those thirty lodges are subordinate to Maine? By the authority of what Grand Lodge do they exist at all? By that of Massachusetts? But Massachusetts has no jurisdiction. By that of Maine? But they have no such authority, nor evidence of it. We do not claim that these lodges are irregular, but their position is abnormal, and it seems to us inconsistent.

Illinois is not noticed, from the fact that the proceedings of 1876 had not been received.

Statistics—Lodges, 415; membership, 16,856.

M.·. W.·. Norton Moses, Strickling, G. M.; R.·. W.·. Geo. H. Bringhurst, Houston, G. Sec'y; W.·. I. B. Likens, Chairman, Com. on Correspondence, Houston.

UTAH, 1877.

The Sixth Annual Communication assembled in Salt Lake City November 13th. M.·.W.·. Joseph Milton Orr, presiding.

We are glad of the information that:

The Supreme Grand Master has been kind to us. The "Angel of Death" has not been in our midst. The several subordinate lodges have increased in numbers, wealth and influence, during the last Masonic year. Peace, comfort and happiness have attended our homes, and we may in all sincerity thank the munificent Father of the Universe for the many blessings we have enjoyed.

The Grand Master favors us with numerous decisions. He is of opinion that the jurisdiction of a lodge over a rejected candidate is perpetual; and that the loss of an eye is not a bar to the reception of a petition for the degrees. The minority of the Committee on Jurisprudence dissented from the last, but was not sustained by the Grand Lodge. See Connecticut.

The committee approved the following decision, the Grand Lodge dissenting:

Q. How shall I act in the following case: A resident of our city presents to me a duly authenticated communication from a lodge in the State of New York, stating that the bearer had received the Entered Apprentice degree in their lodge, December 19th, 1876, (the brother is well posted in the lecture); that he had paid for the Fellow Craft and Masters degrees, and had been elected to receive them, but he being absent, our lodge would confer a great favor on their lodge if we would pass and raise him. Can we comply with their request? And if we can, whose by-laws shall the newly made Master sign? If ours, is he then not a member of our lodge? And if he is, should not the New York lodge remit to us the fees received from the brother for these two degrees? If the work is required by Masonic courtesy, our lodge is in duty bound, and will cheerfully do it; but I like to be informed as to the law and general usage in this and similar cases?

A. Yes, you can pass and raise the brother at the request of the New York lodge, providing he is found worthy; but after you have raised him, he becomes a member of your lodge, and consequently must sign your by-laws, and if he refuses, he is subject to Masonic discipline. In this instance Masonic courtesy requires that you permit the New York lodge to retain the fees. (See Sections 4 and 5, Code Standard By-Laws).

The Grand Master also decides that "any member of the lodge may object to the initiation, passing or raising of a candidate, and the objections are good. He cannot be compelled to prefer charges." Illinois says: "Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a brother therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the lodge or Master; or the matter may be referred to a committee with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report them to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made;

but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed to be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objections."

Which is the better or more fraternal: to treat a *Mason* as a Mason, or an alien, simply because he has not reached the ritualistic plane upon which *we* stand? Judge ye, brethren. We present the views of the Grand Master on Masonry in France:

The Grand Lodges of America have for many years past had difficulties and misunderstandings with French Masonry, and now arises a new source of trouble which we exceedingly regret. In charity we say that some erratic leader of French Masonry has caused the name of God to be stricken from their Constitution, and profess a belief only in that old French adage, "Equality of man and Universal Brotherhood." We believe and feel that there is a God who will love and cherish us "after shuffling off this mortal coil." It is a pleasing thought, and one we cannot and do not surrender. A belief in Divinity is impressed upon our hearts. It grew with us from infancy, and we carry it with us to the grave. When the lodges of France struck from their Constitution the name of the "GREAT I AM," they violated one of the most ancient and revered landmarks of our Institution. France ought to learn something from history, and remember that when infidelity wrote over the church yards of France "Death is an eternal sleep," their nation suffered, and that Order of Brotherhood which teaches man "to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before his God," received a wound from which France never recovered.

Our M.·. W.·. Brother concludes his address with a brief but irreverent mention of the Mountain Meadow Saints:

Justice will prevail. It is said to be "blind and slow," yet it gropes its way along with unerring certainty, and will in time overtake us all. Justice is radical, it knows no compromise. This is the idea that controlled our brothers when they established the first Masonic lodge in Utah.

We say to the priests of the latter-day church, you cannot enter our lodge rooms—you surrender all to an unholy priesthood. You have heretofore sacrificed the sacred obligations of our beloved order, and we believe you would do the same again. Stand aside; we want none of you. Such a wound as you gave Masonry in Nauvoo, is not easily healed, and no latter-day saint is, or can become a member of our Order in this jurisdiction.

From the report of the Grand Secretary, we are glad to find that the Grand Lodge Library is assuming valuable proportions; also, that five lodges contributed $80 to their brethren of St. John, New Brunswick.

Bro. Diehl speaks in very fraternal terms of our late Brothers Dove, of Virginia, and Gouley, of Missouri.

The Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Cuba were recognized.

An amendment to the constitution making fifty dollars the minimum for conferring the degrees, instead of seventy-five, was disagreed to.

We regret to find an amendment to the by-laws, authorizing the Master to suspend a brother "from all the rights and privileges of Masonry" for non-payment of dues. This is the regulation:

Any member of a lodge being twelve months in arrears for dues, and residing within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be notified by the Secretary that unless within thirty days, or if residing without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, within sixty days from th

date of the stated meeting at which such delinquency shall be made known to the lodge, either his dues be paid, or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be liable to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. If neither of the foregoing excuses be made, he may, at the first stated meeting after the expiration of the specified time, be declared by the Master to be suspended, unless for special reasons shown, the lodge shall remit his dues or grant him further time for payment. But any Mason thus suspended, who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, or who shall have such arrearages remitted by his lodge, shall be declared by the Master thereof restored.

It is not worse, in principle, than our rule, permitting a Master to order a dimit. Both are objectionable. We yet insist that if brethren are to be consulted in admission, they ought to be consulted when relation to the lodge is to be severed. We would like to ask, if it is proper in one instance for the Master to inflict the penalty of suspension, why not in all others?

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. Christopher Diehl is restricted to 46 pp. It is a very concise paper. He never did use a dull razor; and for this reason we hope that his Grand Lodge finances will be in a condition, another year, to enlarge his sphere of usefulness.

Illinois is fraternally noticed.

Statistics—Lodges, 6; membership, 367. Disbursements for charity for the year, $1,843 75; in treasury of lodges, $7,947. None in debt

M.·.W.·. John Shaw Scott, Salt Lake City, G. M. R.·.W.·. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, G. Sec.

VERMONT, 1877.

We have perused the proceedings of the Eighty-Fifth Annual Communication with much more than ordinary interest. The Grand Lodge convened in Burlington, June 13th.

M.·.W.·. Henry H. Smith presiding.

The address of the Grand Master bears unequivocal testimony to his zeal for Masonry.

He makes fraternal allusion to several brethren deceased; among the number the venerable brother Rev. Kittridge Haven, Past Grand Chaplain, aged 85 years. "He was a Mason for more than 50 years—a pure, consistent, honest, christian man." What further could have been said of him? Nothing. Of the Past Master's degree, he says:

I confess it is apparent on looking over the reports that there is a diversity of opinion upon the subject rather startling to one not yet in his Masonic teens, but after as careful

study as I can give it, I fully concur with my lamented and M. W. Brother Hall as far as he decides it, and add yet a little more on my own belief.

I deem it well enough to confer the Past Master's degree on a Master elect, but not essentially necessary, and I beg the privilege of enlarging upon this subject a moment, because it appears to be considered quite important indeed in some jurisdictions and very much unsettled. Neither Grand or subordinate lodges have such a degree or the right to confer it. No one disputes that The only Past Masters recognized in Blue Masonry are those who have been duly elected, installed and passed the chair, and in any event, none but such actual Past Masters can confer the degree in question, should it be held to be part of the installation service or ceremony.

We made two or three allusions to this question in our report of last year, and do not now feel justified in saying more, than, that the more thought we devote to the matter, our convictions are strengthened that this degree should never be associated with Craft Masonry.

The Grand Master speaks encouragingly of Grand Lodge finances, and recommends still greater economy.

He devotes much attention to dimission and non-affiliation, and is of the opinion "that every Master Mason should hesitate long before asking a dimit for any purpose, except to unite with some other lodge." We are glad to endorse his views of the subject, but must dissent from his understanding of "duties and benefits:"

Every member of a lodge in good standing is liable to two classes of duties, and can claim two classes of benefits. First, those which he assumes when made a Mason, and which he can never, under any circumstances, divest himself or be divested of (except by expulsion) and which are distinctly laid down in the ritual; and,

Second, those resulting from membership in a regular lodge.

The first class of obligations and benefits it is unnecessary to recount here, because they are, no doubt, familiar to you.

The second class consists of those things emanating directly from connection with a lodge as a member. The right of visitation, the right of relief from the lodge for himself and family--the right of Masonic burial, and the right to represent and be represented in General Assembly. These are undoubted prerogatives of affiliated Masons in good standing only. A non-affiliate can claim no one of these benefits. He has no lawful Masonic right to them, having surrendered them all in taking a dimit; so that the *status* of a dimitted Mason is unquestionably determined.

A member of a lodge is invested with certain inherent rights, among them that of visitation, participation in its deliberations, and the occupancy of any place of trust and responsibility in which his brethren may place him; but we do not understand that he has any vested claim to material considerations—"the *right* to relief from the lodge for himself and family, or the *right* of Masonic burial." Italics ours. If this were true, the lodge is made an insurance agency, and not unlike other associations that make pecuniary benefits, the principal feature of their organizations. Speculative Masonry has never suggested a system of the kind, but on the contrary, has avoided it, that mercenary motives should not form any part of an application for membership. As Masons, we are pledged to consider the wants of *worthy* brethren,

but our obligations never tell us that we *shall* contribute to their relief; consequently, the lodge cannot impose upon itself obligations in this regard, in advance of the duties obligatory upon members.

Our organization rests in the supreme thought that men should be brethren; each seeking the well being of the other, that the greatest good may accrue to the whole. Thus it is that we do not find obligations that are mandatory, except those that rest in our duties to God, which carry with them, and embrace the entire range of moral and fraternal responsibilities; leaving all that refers to material benevolent life, within the circle of individual duty and ability.

The Grand Master makes extended mention of the condition of Masonry within his jurisdiction. On the whole it is encouraging. Of Foreign Correspondence he remarks:

I have read, with the deepest interest, every report received during the past year, and very many old ones kindly furnished me by our Grand Secretary, and I can truthfully say I have gleaned from them more information than from all other sources combined. These reports are absolutely invaluable to any one desiring to inform himself thoroughly, and especially to the brethren who are elected to oversee the Craft and keep that vigilant watch over their interests which their ever increasing necessities demand. We could not afford to be deprived of this compendium of facts, opinions and decisions from all over the world, accompanied, as it usually is, by its keen criticisms and suggestions. By all means let our report be made and printed as usual.

The following decisions are of record:

Question.—The Festivals of St. John in June and December being regular communications under the by-laws of a lodge, can a petition for initiation be received at either of said communications, and be acted upon at the regular *monthly* communication of the lodge coming within less than a month (five days) after?

Answer. 1.—Yes: unless those extra communications are purely *festival* communications, in which event the petition should be presented at a regular *monthly* communication, and lie over until the next regular *monthly* communication. (Art. 20, G. L. By-Laws.)

Question. Is it proper to permit an Eastern Star Lodge (so-called) to use a Masonic lodge room for their meetings?

Answer. 2.—Yes. It being an "adoptive rite" is so far Masonic as to take it out of the ordinary rule prohibiting joint occupancy with other societies. (12. Davis, 74).

3.—In balloting for officers of a lodge, a vote for a person not a Mason should be counted, but a blank piece of paper is not a vote.

4.—A W. Master duly elected and installed may legally preside as such, though he may not have received the P. M. degree, and the same rule obtains as to the Wardens in his absence. The P. M degree is not part of the installation ceremony.

5.—In the absence of the W. M. and either Warden, the other Warden (whether he has taken the Past Master's degree or not) can lawfully and regularly open and close the lodge and confer the degrees, and, after congregating his lodge, may, as lawfully, call any Master Mason (Past Master or not) to preside, confer the degrees, and do any other proper business, the Warden being present and assenting thereto, and such work is legal and regular.

6.—Lodges should not parade in public procession as a lodge except in attending the business exclusively theirs and sanctioned by the ancient usages of Masonry; therefore it is

not proper to parade as a lodge in public with other civic bodies on Decoration Day or Fourth of July.

The Committee on Jurisprudence approve numbers one, five and six, but decline to sanction the remainder. After a discussion, (in undertones, probably,) the Grand Lodge came to the rescue of a sympathetic Grand Master, by declaring the spinster regulation good law. If Bro. Smith and his Grand Lodge intend to "adopt" the surplus calico of Vermont, they will have abundant occupation, without devoting much time to Masonry. Seriously, why this tacit recognition of this "Adoptive Rite." Just this class of unwarranted hand-shaking has been productive of more dissension than all other causes combined. Our private opinion is, that in sparsely settled communities, when the exclusive occupancy of halls for Masonic purposes will impose unnecessary burdens, that a joint occupation with any recognized, respectable benevolent association, like the one mentioned, is justifiable.

The committee to whom was referred the following by-law, reported adversely to its adoption. Sustained:

That no Mason connected with any lodge in the State of Vermont can be dimitted from the lodge to which he belongs until his petition has been presented and accepted by some other Masonic lodge, and a petition for a dimit sent by the Master of such Masonic lodge accepting such petition to the lodge to which such petitioner belongs, by said petitioner and by the Master of the lodge to which said member has applied for admission, notifying the lodge to which said petitioner formerly belonged, that said member had made due application and was accepted by said lodge to which he petitioned for acceptance.

Another proposition, that "each member receiving a dimit shall pay to his lodge one dollar for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, and there shall be paid to the Grand Master for each dispensation granted by him, two dollars for the benefit of the Grand Lodge," did not meet with favor.

Bro. Geo. H. Bigelow, from a special committee to whom was referred the claims of Colored Masonry, very properly says: that when "that Body (the Ohio Colored Grand Lodge) demands recognition at our hands, it will be time enough to open the discussion."

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters show very commendable intimacy with their duties.

The report on Correspondence, by Bro. Henry Clark, is an excellent production of 106 pp. Our jurisdiction receives fraternal notice. The thought and purpose of his labors for the year, will be found in the two concluding paragraphs of his "conclusion:"

Primitive Masonry is fast fading. We regret this, but the transactions of the various Grand Lodges make it so potent a fact that we cannot disguise it if we would. Let the conservative old Grand Lodge of Vermont stand faithfully by the teachings of Chipman, Haswell, Tucker, and Englesby, and remain firm in the faith and according to the landmarks, and all will be well with us. Masonry is an institution that cannot be moved from its foundations, and, although the moorings may have been loosened, still, at least, the old doctrines and teachings must be adhered to, and all departures from the true faith will, at last, be reconciled, for the foundations are as everlasting as the granite of our mountains.

We would gladly refer to other subjects, but our space is already occupied. Let us Masons of Vermont neither be hoodwinked by party fealty, sectarian bias, nor personal predilections or prejudice; let our every movement be in the name and for the sake of that universal charity, which is the aim of Freemasonry, and whence, as from a well-spring on high, flow over the sands of this world's wilderness its eternal enduring benefits.

Statistical—Grand Masters—

Noah Smith,	3	years,	from	1794	to 1796	inclusive
John Chipman,	18	"	"	1797	to 1814	"
Jonathan Nye	3	"	"	1815	to 1817	"
Lemuel Witney	4	"	"	1818	to 1821	"
George Robinson	2	"	"	1822	to 1823	"
Phineas White	3	"	"	1824	to 1826	"
George E. Wales	2	"	"	1827	to 1828	"
N. B. Harville	18	"	"	1829	to 1846	"
Philip C. Tucker	15	"	"	1847	to 1861	"
L. B. Englesby	6	"	"	1862	to 1867	"
Geo. M. Hall	3	"	"	1868	to 1870	"
Park Davis	3	"	"	1871	to 1873	"
N. T. Bowman	2	"	"	1874	to 1875	"
H. H. Smith	2	"	"	1876	to 1877	"

The oldest charter of the jurisdiction is that of Middletown Lodge No. 2, chartered Oct., 1791. Lodges, 100; membership, 8,396.

M.·.W.·. Henry H. Smith, Rutland, G. M. R.·.W.·. Henry Clark, Rutland, G. Sec.

VIRGINIA, 1877.

The Grand Lodge of this distinguished jurisdiction was in Annual Session in Richmond, Dec. 10th.

M.·.W.·. Richard Parker, in the Grand East.

We gather from the Address of the Grand Master, that the Craft of the Old Dominion are not languishing.

It is with sentiments of the profoundest gratitude to Almighty God that we should assemble here to-night. Since our last Annual Communication, our body has been almost entirely exempt from the ravages of our great enemy—Death: in this respect forming a striking contrast to our last assemblage, at which we had to mourn the loss of three of our most esteemed and valued officers. Since our last meeting, expressions of sympathy with us in our bereavement have been received from several of our sister Grand Lodges, and, as the present head of our order, I have returned the thanks of all Virginia Masons for the tribute thus paid to our departed brethren.

We should likewise be truly grateful for the improved condition of our political, social and business relations; for the harmony that extends throughout our wide country; and for the rich harvests which have rewarded our toils, and are the promise of increased activity in all the avocations of life.

As we constitute a portion of the body politic, we must expect to share in its blessings, and to be subjected to its sufferings; for whatever affects the body of a community, of necessity affects each of its several parts. In times of disturbance and monetary depression, Masonry may languish, but her revival to fuller life may be looked for with the return of peace and general prosperity.

For the want of full returns from our various lodges, it is difficult to compare with accuracy our present numerical strength with that of the preceding year; and yet, from my knowledge of the condition of some of our lodges, and from information obtained from such of the returns as have been received, I am satisfied that we have not, even in this respect, lost ground. But numbers is no fair test of the real strength of Masonry; this should be measured rather by the beneficial influence she exerts within her own households, and through them over others yet outside of our Institution. Our daily practice of the virtues she inculcates will attract the esteem of the world around us, and worthy men, seeing our good deeds of charity and brotherly love, will seek to be united to an Order whose constant aim is to be of benefit to mankind.

A member of a lodge (we can hardly call him a Mason), having publicly declared that "no Jew should be admitted" to his lodge, the Grand Master does honor to himself and the Fraternity by administering a rebuke, that the erring brother will not be liable to forget.

Included in his decisions is this:

Where a brother lived at a very considerable distance from his lodge, though within this jurisdiction, and in his absence was tried and sentenced to be reprimanded, but was unable from poverty to pay the expenses of traveling to the lodge, he might be notified of the sentence by a letter addressed to him at his proper post-office, and that at a Regular Communication to be named, the sentence would be executed; and at that time (unless good cause be shown to the contrary) the Worshipful Master should pronounce the reprimand, and order the Secretary to inform the brother that such reprimand had been administered. Unless some such course be pursued, the guilty brother might altogether escape punishment, which cannot be permitted. His inability to bear the expense of traveling to the lodge ought to save him from being proceeded against by a regular summons to attend and receive his sentence, and from being punished for disobeying such summons. His failure to attend on such summons should be attributed to his poverty, and not to a purpose to disobey the mandate of the lodge.

The Grand Lodge resolved to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of their late lamented Grand Secretary, John Dove. A committee was appointed for that purpose; the Grand Lodge making an appropriation of $250.

In the case of a defaulting Secretary, who had adjusted the defalcation by surrendering securities to the lodge, the D. D. Grand Master decided that the settlement was a bar to an action for unmasonic conduct. The Committee on Jurisprudence, sustained by the Grand Lodge, very properly took exceptions to the decision.

The Committee on Propositions, Grievances and Appeals reported upon several propositions submitted for its consideration, to-wit:

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on and after its next Annual Session, meet alternately in such of the cities of this State as can accommodate it.

2. *Resolved*, That any Master Mason in this jurisdiction, who shall bring sufficient evidence to his lodge that he has been a member of the Order twenty-one years, shall not be subject to discipline for the non-payment of dues.

3. *Resolved*, That lodges be required to notify all lodges having concurrent jurisdiction of applications for the degrees or membership.

4. *Resolved*, That no subordinate lodge which may be in arrearages to the Grand Lodge for dues, for one or more years, shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever, except upon the special recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Investment.

The first and second were not agreed to; the third endorsed. In lieu of the fourth, the committee presented a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no subordinate lodge shall be allowed to vote in this Grand Lodge which has not paid its dues for the preceding year, except upon the special recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Investment: provided that this law shall have no reference to dues which have accrued prior to this Grand Annual Communication.

Two thousand dollars was added to the invested fund of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on doings of Grand Officers gave a synopsis of reports of District Deputy Grand Masters. As a rule, lodges were found in good condition.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Master and Grand Wardens take into consideration during recess the propriety of celebrating, in a proper manner, the centennial year of this Grand Lodge; and,

Resolved, That if they deem it expedient to celebrate it, they be authorized to make all suitable arrangements therefor, calling to their aid such committeemen as they may think necessary.

R.·.W.·. Bro. W. F. Drinkard presented his first report on Correspondence. We regret to find that Illinois is not included.

In his review of District of Columbia he takes the ground that a Past Master should not be tried by his lodge; and this appears to be the law of Virginia. In support of the wisdom of this regulation he refers to a case of a Past Master who had been lately tried by a commission of Past Masters and acquitted; and then says: "It is the belief of every member of his lodge with whom we have conversed, that if he had been tried by that body, he would have been expelled." This statement does not reflect any credit upon the law; for it seems conclusive that this universal sentiment of the lodge is ample evidence that the offender should have been expelled.

Bro. Drinkard adds: "This law, doubtless, comes down to us from our English ancestors, who would allow no member of the House of Lords to be tried except by his peers."

Well, we are inclined to think that this practice of his jurisdiction, with many others of a similar character, in other departments of the Masonic family, did have their origin in hostility to the fundamental principles upon

which *Free*masonry is founded. Men were not satisfied one hundred years ago, neither are they now, with the leveling tendencies of the institution: and from time immemorial it is found, that to get away from too close communion with the body of the Craft, advanced degrees were necessary. It is quite true that the welfare of the lodge and fraternity demand that the Master shall, during his official term, but no longer, be exempt from charges issuing from, and to be tried by his lodge. It is also true that Peers, or other law making, or executive agencies should have safe-guards thrown around them during official life, otherwise political partizans would have it in their power to interrupt legislation, and clog the machinery of government; but we never hear of their being invested with such immunities because of *having been* branches of the governing power. It would be rather funny to assume that a Past Peer, Past President, or Past Representative in Congress should not be tried for an offense, except by present or past members of these authorities. But this assumption is not more unfortunate than to hold that a Past Master should only be tried by Masons of equal rank: except it can be established that there exists a lawful body *within* Symbolic Masonry, recognized as a lodge of Past Masters, and a *fourth degree in the Symbolic system*. If there be such a body or degree, it must not only have a home and resting place, but must be accepted as a section of Craft Masonry, and to which *every* member of the lodge can aspire under the customary restrictions of advancements. If it is not this, it can only be a "side degree," without vitality or force, except as a mark of official distinction; not carrying with it any immunities beyond the occupancy of the Master's chair. Here is just where we have always placed this venerable barnacle, that our Virginia brethren would erect into a city of refuge, in which every titled violator of law might find a secure resting-place. We believe that Grand Lodges are without authority to institute additional degrees to our present system, and to which brethren may not have equal rights in their attainment: and we further believe that they are wholly unauthorized to establish a privileged class within the body of the Craft. We would like to ask Bro. D. if it is *necessary* that a Past Master should be tried by present or Past Masters, why is it not proper that provision should be made to try a Past Grand Master by a body of the same grade?

Bro. Drinkard makes extended review of Bro. Singleton for 1876. Our comments on the views of this distinguished writer will be found in our report of last year.

Under Indiana, he objects with force and good reason, to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and gives his brethren of that bailiwick an overhauling on the temperance question. It is well enough to take a look at these Hoosiers, although it is difficult to condemn brethren who are only intent upon the purity and good name of the Fraternity.

The entire report is a good one, and will be read with interest; although for some reason, he only notices thirty-five jurisdictions.

Statistics—Lodges, 231; membership, 9,234.

M.·. W.·. Beverly R. Wilford, Richmond, G. M.; R.·. W.·. William B. Isaacs, Richmond, G. Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, 1877.

The Twentieth Annual Grand Communication was opened in ample form, in Olympia, September 26th.

M.·.W.·. Platt A. Preston in the Grand East

Twenty-one of the twenty-two lodges of the jurisdiction were represented.

Mention is made of the decease, by assassination, of Bro. Phillip L. Hawley, Junior Warden of Blue Mountain Lodge. The Grand Master speaks of him as a brother of much worth. Two authorizations for new lodges were issued. The Grand Master reports several decisions, none of which are suggestive of a large exercise of mental effort. The following is not quite understood:

That the Master of a lodge would not be warrantable in conferring the Past Master's degree upon a member of a remote lodge, without official information that the applicant was entitled to receive it.

Of "aged and honored brethren," the Grand Master says:

OUR AGED AND HONORED BRETHREN—FAITHFUL WORKERS IN THE VINEYARD.

I desire to remind you that there is a considerable number of Masons in this jurisdiction who count their years by scores, who are infirm, and some of them poor, who have bravely and consistently withstood persecution for their faith and practice, who have fought a good fight, and won a victory.

These brethren, probably by no inexcusable fault of their own, are denied the full benefit of lodge privileges, for through financial inability they have failed to pay lodge dues, and therefore have been dropped from the roll of members. While their age and physical abilities would admit of competition with their fellows for wealth and honors, they neither required nor accepted benefits. For many years they labored in the vineyard. For many years they have borne the heat and burden of the day. For many years they have contributed to the lodge fund, and for many years they have helped to feed the poor, educate the orphan, and protect the lonely widow.

Their life career has been a struggle between fortune and misfortune, and finally misfortune has prevailed. Now that these brethren require all their income for the support of themselves, and those dependent upon them, it seems to me that it would only be confirming a Masonic principle to enact some rule or law by which this class of brethren shall enjoy all lodge rights and immunities.

Endow them, and all who shall come after them, after arriving at a certain age, with all these privileges, not in charity, but as an inalienable right for a life of faithful services rendered. National gratitude prompts the pensioning of faithful soldiers, and an upright son welcomes to his hearth and home an aged and infirm parent. Shall we be less considerate toward those whom we love and honor? With these suggestions I leave the matter with you.

This matter was referred to a special committee, with directions to report at the next Annual Communication.

Any lodge that will cut off a member because of inability to pay dues, knows little of Masonry.

Bro. Preston concludes a brief but practical report by recommending that the resolution of 1879, restricting the Committee on Correspondence to the simple acknowledgment of proceedings of Grand Lodges, be reconsidered. We are glad to find the suggestion agreed to. He also recommended a rule prohibiting the recognition of Masons of other jurisdictions in the absence of a certificate of good standing. On this subject, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That all persons claiming to be Master Masons hailing from any lodge not within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and having no proper personal avouchment, applying for visitation to any of the lodges in this jurisdiction, or who may desire to obtain pecuniary or other assistance from any lodge, shall, before they be allowed to visit such lodge, or before such pecuniary or other assistance be granted to them, be required to produce and exhibit a properly attested Diploma, Certificate, or other satisfactory documentary evidence of their Masonic standing at the time of making such visit, or applying for such relief.

And, in order that the brethren of this jurisdiction may act in conformity with the spirit of this resolution, we do earnestly recommend all brethren of this jurisdiction to obtain diplomas, and to have the same with them when traveling beyond the limits of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master also called attention to the necessity of greater uniformity in work; and congratulates the Craft on the condition of Masonry throughout the jurisdiction.

The time for meeting of the Grand Lodge was changed to the first Wednesday of June.

An unsuccessful effort was made to change the constitution, providing for a single ballot for the three degrees.

Among other propositions, Bro. Haller submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Can a candidate who is well known to be addicted to gambling in public saloons, or who depends for his living solely by keeping a dram shop, be said to come "under the tongue of good report," or "coming well recommended?"

We shall be glad to hear from the committee. There is a principle, involving the responsibility of lodges in this connection, that merits careful consideration. The Grand Lodge is the great conservator of a jurisdiction, and we cannot understand why it should not hold lodges to strict accountability for the character of those whom they impose upon the fraternity.

The Grand Lodge ordered:

That the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, be, and they are hereby required, to furnish each candidate raised to the third degree of Masonry, a Master Mason's diploma, the cost of which shall be included in the initiation fee.

The Grand Lodge of Cuba was recognized. Bro. Reed, please renew attention to this subject.

The Report on Masonic Correspondence, by Bro. Thomas M. Reed reviewing the doings of 42 Grand Lodges (Illinois, 1876, included) is a good paper. His views are eminently practical, and breathe a spirit that inspires confidence in his value to the Craft.

He quotes liberally and approvingly from the opinions of our Grand Master Robbins. We have room but for one quotation from the report:

While we say there is much to encourage, and for which congratulations are offered, there are some things subjects of lamentation. In seeking admission to our altars none but the good and morally intellectual should be encouraged. There never was a time in the history of Masonry when this caution was more eminently a necessity. Masonry is too popular in one sense, and not sacred enough in another. It has been bartered away too much as if an article of merchandise. The idle and curious, the passive and perverse with an ease and readiness distasteful and repulsive to nobler manhood, have been permitted to purchase Masonic privileges as if they were no more than toys from a curiosity shop. There should be an end to this thing; then, we may hope that many of the difficulties of non-affiliation and non-payment of dues will be solved and disappear.

Statistics—Lodges, 22; membership, 859.

M.·.W.·. Robert Crosby Hill, Coupeville, G. M. R.·.W.·. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, G. S.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1877.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication was held in Martinsburg, November 13th.

M.·.W.·. G W. Atkinson, presiding.

Seventy-one of the seventy-six lodges of the jurisdiction represented.

The Grand Master presented an attractive address; not having had very much of detail to engross his attention in connection with his official position, he gives some "general reflections upon the principles and tenets of the Order," which are worthy of attention.

As is the case with many writers, he draws largely upon his imagination for Masonic antiquities. There is nothing lovable in the hoary age of institutions, unless, clustering around them, we find the root, stalk and tendrils of lofty purposes in human welfare. We do not know but little of the age of

Masonry. It may ante-date Solomon or Enoch. This *alone* would not give it a large place in the affections of the thoughtful. Good men measure every institution that claims attention, by the same rules that determine personal probity and usefulness. The Grand Master says:

Again: *We delight in its antiquity because there is an irresistible enchantment about everything that is hoary-headed and aged.* The old man whose head is silvered over with the frosts of many winters, and whose body is curved by the weight of the years, is more to be respected than at any other period of life. The old arm chair, and the clothing which grandfather wore, are as sacred as the spot where his body lies buried in the dreamless sleep of death. The old family Bible, all scarred and torn, is treasured all the more because of its scars, its age and its history. Thus it is with Freemasonry. We revere it, because it is the oldest secret society on the globe; and its age, if nothing else, should make it honorable.

Further: *I observe that there is something magnificent and ennobling in its purposes.* Its object is to elevate and better the condition of men. In short, it is founded upon a broad and glorious philanthropy. Through all the years of its existence, it has labored to make men better; to place all of them on the same footing in the world; and to judge them, and weigh them by their characters, their merits and their worth. Besides, it offers relief to the distressed, and help to those who cannot help themselves. It teaches men not only the uncertainty of life, but it teaches them that health and wealth are evanescent also; that there is nothing permanent and enduring but God and His laws, and that while we are in health and prosperity we should provide means of relief for the dark days that must ultimately come to so many of our race. It teaches us that the wealthy and strong of to-day may be the beggar and invalid of to-morrow, and warns us to provide for these emergencies; and it teaches us also that the pale horse and its rider may call for us, we know not when, and that we should always be ready for the summons, and willing to respond to the authority of our Supreme Grand Master, who doeth all things well.

The Grand Master writes well. He assures us that the fraternity is as flourishing as the stringency in finances will permit. No authorizations for new lodges have been issued.

The D. D. G. Master of the fourth district, reports the case of a brother rejected in Colorado. Two years subsequently he applied to a lodge of his district and received the degrees. The form of petition used in the application did "not contain the words, I have never made application to any other lodge, and been rejected." For this reason the brother (who had been arraigned) was acquitted, and the action of the lodge sustained by the Grand Lodge.

An amendment to the constitution was offered: "And any Master Mason who has been unaffiliated for more than one year, shall not be permitted to visit any lodge in this jurisdiction more than twice, nor shall he be entitled to any of the charities of the lodge while unaffiliated." Laid over for one year. Let it sleep. Lodges are the proper judges in such cases.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following opinion, which, we regret to find, was sanctioned by the Grand Lodge:

A lodge *must grant a brother a dimit, without question, whenever he desires it,* if he is clear of the books, and there are no charges pending against him. (Italics ours.)

We should like to ask Bro. Walker a question. If a member of Fairmount Lodge should demand a dimit under this law, and the members should absolutely refuse by vote to grant the request, under what law of *Masonry* could

they be punished for such disobedience? We insist that the right of the member to object to any proceeding of the lodge, is *indefeasible*. The law of Illinois on this subject is nearly as objectionable, but it is not contended by the author of the regulation, that an *objection* would not be a bar to favorable action upon the application.

The same committee questioned "the propriety of the Grand Master in delegating his authority and prerogatives to be exercised by another." From this opinion the Grand Lodge dissented.

The Committee on Correspondence came forward again with "unavoidable circumstances, in extenuation" for a meagre production of a half dozen pages. Bro. Long indulges in a brief criticism, not altogether out of place:

It has been said by some sagacious observer, (probably an old bachelor), that ladies indulge in extravagance of dress, not to please their husbands, or attract lovers, but mainly to excite the envy of their less favored sisters. Whether this theory be true or not as regards the ladies of our acquaintacne, we have not the temerity to say, but it has sometimes seemed to us that the Committees on Foreign Correspondence in some of the Grand Lodges prepared their reports with a view to foreign consumption rather than to supply the home market, and that the anxiety to overwhelm and outshine a rival committee in a distant State outranked the purpose of furnishing for home consumption an intelligent statement of the condition of the craft in sister jurisdictions. If, in this statement we tread on anybody's toes, we cannot help it, and, with all due deference—we stand there still.

Statistics—Lodges, 76; membership, 3,365; an increase of 57 from last report.

M.·. W.·. George Baird, Wheeling, G. M.; R.·.W.·. O. S. Long, Wheeling, G. Sec'y.

WISCONSIN, 1877.

The Thirty-Third Annual Communication assembled in Milwaukee, June 12th.

M.·.W.·. Jedd. P. C. Cottrill presiding.

We take a peculiar interest in our neighbor, because of the many, many pleasant associations clustering around such names as Cottrill, Carpenter, Woodhull, Youngs, Bouck, and a score of others we might name. They are good and true Masons, "often tried," and never found wanting in Masonic graces. Sometimes a little angular in presenting their interests, but always disposed to "meet upon the level and part upon the square."

The address of the Grand Master is a good paper, and is without circumlocution in demonstrating his conclusions. Six lodges were constituted and four new lodges authorized.

In reviewing relations with other Grand Lodges, he alludes to the application of the Grand Lodge of Cuba for recognition, and is rather inclined to endorse the opinions of Bro. Simons, of New York. The matter was was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who will doubtless secure all the light possible before presenting a recommendation.

He also refers to the "Sprague case," which has occupied the attention of our own local talent for a considerable time; and still seems an attractive subject of inquiry by our Wisconsin brethren. We do not know anything of the case, but have entire confidence that Grand Master Robbins is disposed to meet all such questions intelligently and fraternally. In this connection, the Committee on Jurisprudence speak with unnecessary severity. So we think.

The project of erecting a mausoleum to George Washington is not abandoned. The Grand Master will continue to press this enterprise upon the attention of the Craft.

Six decisions are presented:

I have been frequently called upon, as I have no doubt every Grand Master will continue to be, for decisions. The constitution and standing rules have answered most of the questions, the general law of Masonry answered the remainder. I report the following among others made:

1. For the fourth time in this Grand Lodge, upon its decisions in 1861, 1864 and 1875, that the loss of an eye renders the candidate ineligible. I report the decision that finally upon this point the law may be understood.

2. I denied an application from a subordinate to issue an official request as Grand Master to all the subordinates to aid a brother said to be in distress, deeming that his own lodge should first contribute to his relief to the extent of their ability before calling upon other lodges.

3. That an E.·.A.·. rejected for the second degree was in good standing as an E.·.A.·. until convicted on charges.

4. That a wife was a competent witness against her husband in a Masonic trial.

5. That an E.·.A.·. who had not applied for advancement for nine years, and had, in the mean time, lost his right hand, was ineligible for advancement.

6. That a lodge could rightfully charge an affiliation fee; though I think it ought to be prohibited by the constitution.

7. That a candidate for advancement must exhibit proficiency in the English language, except in the case of lodges allowed to work in other languages.

8. That after the lapse of thirteen years, an E.·.A.·. applying for advancement, must petition for it, and a ballot be had.

The fourth decision was not approved. We think Bro. Cottrill correct, and the committee wrong. We occupied so much of the reader's attention with the principles involved in this decision, in our last year's review of South Carolina, that we do not feel at liberty to reproduce what was then said. This decision of the committee is taken from legal codes, and *not*

from Masonry. If the lodge with which Bro. Bouck is connected was unfortunate enough, as is sometimes the case, to have a member who persistently maltreated his wife, would his lodge ignore his conduct because there was not a witness to her sufferings? If that wife comes to Bro. Bouck, wounded and bleeding, will he have the courage to say to her, I sincerely regret your condition. It is generally understood that your husband, *my brother*, has inflicted these wounds, but the law of *Masonry*, founded in justice, *equity*, love and truth, cannot accept your statements, as against a brother in regular standing. Our impressions are, that if a daughter, or other dear friend of any member of that committee, should come to them under such circumstances, they would not undertake to shield the culprit by the interposition of legal dictums, so utterly at variance with the ground work of the entire Masonic structure.

The Committee on Appeals were engaged with six cases.

The Committtee on Chartered Lodges reported upon the complaint of No. 31, against No. 14. The former claimed that the latter should refund moneys expended for the relief of one of its members. It was the opinion of the committee, that "as a matter of Masonic courtesy and duty," a lodge should reimburse money so expended.

The finances of the jurisdiction are *A* * * *. We find $13,779 77 in the treasury June 1st. The Constitution and By-laws are published; also officers and members of subordinate lodges—the latter occupying 104 pages of the publication, while Bro. Woodhull is confined to 54 pages for his report on correspondence. Not good taste.

Notwithstanding its meagre proportions, the report will be read with interest.

Illinois receives kindly notice. In our report of 1876 Wisconsin was omitted because we did not know enough to inquire for her proceedings, which our G. S. neglected to furnish.

Statistics.—The Grand Secretary furnishes tables of rare interest. They will be appreciated by the Craft. Whole number of lodges, 188; membership, 10,688—173 over last report. Total Grand Lodge dues, $4,373 40.

M.·.W.·. Jedd. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee, G. M.; R.·.W.·. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, G. Sec'y.

WISCONSIN, 1878.

Through the kindness of Bro. Woodhull, Grand Secretary, we have the proceedings (advanced sheets) of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Communication, held in Milwaukee, June 11th. Special Communications were held in November and December of last year, and one the January following.

The first was for the purpose of dedicating a new hall at Evansville. M.·.W.·. Bro. Cottrill delivered an excellent address on the occasion, from which we gather interesting facts concerning the early history of Masonry in Wisconsin:

In Wisconsin, the first lodge was organized at Green Bay, in the year A. D. 1824, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of New York. It was composed principally of officers of the United States Army stationed there. In that lodge, Bro. Henry S. Baird, afterwards Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, received the degrees of Masonry, and became its Master. It was the first Masonic lodge organized west of Detroit. Its existence terminated about 1830, and Washington Lodge No. 21 now occupies its place, of which Bro. Baird was also, for several years, Master. In the year A. D. 1840, what is now Mineral Point Lodge No. 1, at Mineral Point; Melody Lodge No. 2, at Platteville; and Kilbourn Lodge No. 2, at Milwaukee, were organized. These three lodges in 1843, formed the present Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. The number of lodges were then three, and their membership was about sixty.

The annual address of the Grand Master opens with the gratifying announcement, "that death has not removed from us, during the past year, any present or past Grand Officer."

Three lodges were constituted, and one new lodge authorized.

The Grand Master declined granting a dispensation to re-ballot upon an application for the degrees. He says:

It was asked on the ground, that, after the result of the ballot was declared, a brother said that he had cast the averse ballot by mistake. Both Masonic law and the standing regulations forbid every brother from disclosing his ballot; therefore, the disclosure, if made, ought not to have been made. Deeming that balloting is one of the very highest and weightiest matters in the discharge of Masonic duty, requiring the utmost vigilance and care to its right and conscientious discharge, I deemed it a very dangerous precedent to grant a dispensation because a brother had admitted, in direct opposition to the requirements of the standing regulations, that he had carelessly or mistakenly discharged this high duty.

If we have a correct understanding of the matter, the ballot is to express both the opinion of a member and that of the lodge upon the propriety of granting the prayer of a petitioner. If, therefore, a brother exercises his prerogative under a misapprehension; that the party applying was not the Mr. Roe whom he supposed was presented for consideration, then the ballot has not been his expression, consequently not the voice of the lodge.

The case presented was of actual occurrence in this city during the past year. A brother voted upon the petition of a man who *had not* applied for

the degrees. It was purely an error in identity. We hold that, under such circumstances, the ballot was of no force and should have been so declared the moment the facts were known; because the lodge did not have jurisdiction over the party rejected, neither was it the determination of the lodge upon the merit or demerit of the applicant.

Further: A member may come to his lodge under the false impression that the candidate has been guilty of acts that would disqualify him for the fraternal relation, consequently objects; but subsequently finds that he has been imposed upon. Now, and in the first place, we do not know of any law in Masonry that will justify a falsehood in interposing an objection to a petitioner. In the second place, the rejection is not the determination of the lodge; neither is it the will of the member objecting. We insist, therefore, that he has an unquestionable right to state the facts, and ask a reconsideration of the ballot, without being chargeable with an impropriety in declaring his ballot.

The Grand Master in concluding a notice of the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, to which allusion has been so frequently made, recommended that the further recognition of that Body be withheld. The Grand Lodge adopted the suggestion.

His recommendation that Past Grand Officers, permanent members of the Grand Lodge, should receive compensation for attendance, was not adopted.

The Grand Master very forcibly urged the propriety and necessity of erecting a Temple. A special committee was favorably impressed with the scheme, but the Grand Lodge demurred. The very practical address of M.·. W.·. Bro. Cottrill, concludes with the gratifying assurance of harmony and prosperity throughout the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely upon a recommendation to abolish affiliation fees. This question was left to the discretion of lodges. The committee also recommended that a committee be appointed to draft a uniform code of by-laws, and "a model for keeping the records and books of accounts of lodges." The Grand Lodge adopted the views of the committee.

The finances of the Grand Body show a balance of nearly eleven thousand dollars in the hands of the Treasurer.

The Grand Lodges of Dakota, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Indian Territory were recognized. Action upon the applications of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," New Mexico and New South Wales, was deferred.

Turning now to the more interesting features of the session, we find liberal appropriations by the Committee on Charity.

The venerable Bro. John Crawford, for more than sixty years a Mason, was received by the brethren of the Grand Lodge with many assurances of fraternal affection. His remarks are published.

The Report on Correspondence is the production of our estimable Bro. Woodhull.

We appreciate his work, because we know the man. It is enough to say of him, that not a Mason of the North-west lives nearer the line of his professions than our distinguished cotemporary. Brethren, this is not "mutual" praise. We would be glad to say it of every Mason living.

In his review of Alabama, he gives expression to our ideas of the validity of a divorced woman's testimony against her husband, as to matters transpiring during coverture.

Of public charities, he says:

Usually more money is expended for the building and expenses of maintaining such institutions than would be necessary to provide for the necessities of those demanding charity at home in the jurisdiction of their own lodges.

Illinois is fraternally noticed. Commenting upon the position of our Grand Master, Bro. Robbins, that lodges should not be held responsible for aid furnished destitute brethren, he remarks:

If we have a right to demand of our members annual dues, they have the right to expect that when misfortune overtakes them, and they become destitute, the lodge will care for them. If the Grand Master holds that the system of enforced dues is wrong, and will put a stop to it in Illinois, then we will gladly hang our hat on the same nail with the M.·.W.·. brother, and exclaim, "Amen to all he says;" but while the law exists for enforced annual dues, we hold that the law of reimbursement follows, and should be enforced in every Masonic jurisdiction.

When the Grand Lodge of Illinois says to her members, "If you are in Wisconsin, sick and destitute, the brethren there will assist you, if they are true Masons; but we will not return them one cent they may expend for you; if you die and they bury you, they must pay the bills; *your* lodge will pay nothing for you." What would be the natural inquiry of the brethren? Would they not question your right to *force* from them five to twenty dollars annually for dues.

To refuse reimbursement for money expended for a worthy destitute Mason, and at the same time adhere to the collection of annual dues from our members, is inconsistent and unmasonic.

We have given our views upon this subject elsewhere. Bro. Woodhull gives considerable attention to our review of California. The addenda to the "diagnosis" is accepted. We would also remind him that the affiliation fee suggested, was to be of limited duration. We are quite as adverse to these fees as he, and hope to see their abolition. We should be glad to quote his thrust at Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, and many other sharp and pleasant sayings, but we have already exceeded our limit.

Statistics—Lodges, 188; membership, 10,703: a gain of 114 for the year.

M.·.W.·. Charles F. Collins, Beloit, G. M.; R.·.W.·. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, G. Sec.

WYOMING, 1877.

The Third Annual Grand Communication was held in Evanston, October 9th.

M.·.W.·. Frederick E. Addoms presiding. Constituent lodges all represented.

The Grand Master makes the pleasant announcement, that—

The year which has passed has been marked with many substantial benefits to us as members of the great brotherhood, whose universality is as extensive as the world itself, and whose influence and power are only limited by the confines of civilization. It gives me pleasure to announce to you that peace and good fellowship have prevailed throughout the jurisdiction, and that although we have not advanced with great strides, still we are gradually increasing in numbers and influence. We have laid our Masonic foundation deep and strong, and are building the superstructure upon it with care and deliberation, and upon the broad principles of morality, virtue and truth. Our financial condition continues to improve, and from a small beginning, we may, by economy and thrift, confidently look forward to the inauguration and accomplishment of some Masonic undertaking which will prove of lasting benefit to this Grand Lodge.

A new lodge was authorized.

The Grand Master recommended the establishment of a library. The suggestion received the favorable notice of the Grand Lodge. He also alludes to the action of the Grand Orient of France, as follows:

The action of the Grand Orient of France in declaring that it is not necessary that a candidate for Masonry should express or entertain a belief in Deity, and that an Atheist may be initiated into Masonry, and is entitled to its rights and privileges, will tend to effectually isolate her from the great body of Masons spread over the surface of the Globe. We are taught to place our trust in God. The belief in the existing attributes of a Supreme Being is the very groundwork of our institution. It is the keystone of our faith. Any attempt to eliminate this governing principle of our fraternity from its code of morality and religion must meet with the reprobation it so justly deserves from all the American Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master advised the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba." R. W. Bro. Mortimer C. Adams making an extended report on the subject, embracing the views entertained by Bro. Simons, of New York.

Until it is demonstrated that there is a Power, *outside* and *apart* from an independent sovereign symbolic Grand Lodge, that is *authorized* to create Craft Lodges, we shall adhere to the opinions expressed last year. Brethren, we warn you one and all, that the time will come when these hasty concessions of authority to other organizations to establish lodges in the name of Craft Masonry, will result in disaster. Bro. Tonn says:

Thus it will be observed that the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba was, in all respects, regular in its inception, and is fully entitled to recognition by foreign Grand Lodges, unless the Grand Lodge has subsequently severed its connection with the A. F. and A. Rite, and placed itself on an equal footing with the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba.

Now we submit, that but three of the lodges associated in the formation of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," *ever had a remote claim* to legitimacy, unless you concede that the A. A. Scottish Rite is invested with the authority

of our Grand Lodges in the establishment of subordinates. Are you prepared for this concession?

Think it over once again.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," were recognized.

The Obituary Committee extended fraternal sympathy to the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Missouri, in the loss of Bros. John Dove and Gouley.

The oration by M.·.W·. Melville C. Brown, is rather unique, but highly entertaining. He does not indulge in homilies, neither does he seem fond of antiquities He calls attention to our *present* relations to humanity, and in doing this, presents illustrations that represent *the Mason*. Here is one:

As examples of the power of love that actuates the brotherhood, I present a few truthful sketches. During the War of the Rebellion, when the contending armies were in battle at Lookout mountain, the following scene occurred:

There is a momentary lull in the roar of cannon, the wind lifts the smoke of battle from the brow of the mountain, and there, in front of the rebel batteries, down the mountain side in plain view of Union sharp-shooters, is seen a little band of brothers walking to a new made grave; quietly and gently they move along with no show of fear.

A thousand rifles are leveled upon that devoted band, but not one discharged. There is breathless silence, wonder stamped on every face; presently above the grave is held, for a moment, a white apron, the badge of a Mason; a moment it flutters in the breeze and then falls into the grave of a brother. The hands of the faithful are raised above the grave as in mute farewell; an army stands in quiet awe, and with uncovered heads waits until this Masonic band return to their trenches in safety, ere they resume their work of death.

We call attention to a concluding paragraph:

A true Mason should regard the physical laws of our being, and the moral laws of God with equal reverence, and should cultivate the physical laws of health and strength with religious fidelity. Let the body be perfect in structure, and filled with the spirit of wisdom and love, and the union of the physical and spiritual temple, each unto each perfect, shall form a complete man and Mason, in whom dwells the light of our profession.

The legislation of the session was unimportant.

The report on correspondence, by R.·.W.·. Bro. William G. Tonn, Grand Secretary, is brief, but of exceptional good quality. He gives us his conclusions frankly, but without a tinge of ostentation. More than this, his influences as a writer are all exerted in the truest interests of the Fraternity.

On the subject of physical qualifications, we think our brother somewhat "off color." Illinois is very kindly mentioned.

Statistics—Lodges, 5; membership, 300; a gain of 45 over the returns of last year.

M.·. W.·. Orlando North, Evanston, G. M.; R.·. W.·. William G. Tonn, Evanston, G. Sec'y.

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ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Fortieth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois, will be held in the city of Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October, (being the seventh day), A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879, commencing at 10 o'clock A M.

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